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	Animal Welfare Policy			Effective date: 08/05/2025
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July 1 st 2022	Updated format	All
May 2025	Updated format	All
May 2026	Annual review with updates including clarifications around definitions and traceability (see footnotes).	All

Introduction

As a fifth-generation family business, built proudly on the roots of the British countryside, we believe in upholding our sustainability commitments, including the principles of supporting animal welfare.


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1. Scope

This Policy sets out Barbour’s animal welfare requirements for all products, including licensed products, which bear the Barbour branding. It includes main fabrics as well as trims, packaging, chemicals, and dyestuffs.

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2. Policy Requirements

We aim to ensure that high animal health and welfare standards are upheld throughout our supply chain. Therefore suppliers, sources and partners are required to comply with our animal welfare requirements as detailed below. We will continually review our supply chains to identify and address areas of concern by taking an appropriate source of action.

2a. The Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare

Suppliers, sources, and partners are required to comply with the Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare¹ and the Five Domains of Animal Welfare² across rearing (including shearing), transportation and slaughter practices:

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
By ready access to fresh water and a balanced, nutritious diet.
- Freedom from discomfort
By providing an appropriate environmental including shelter, a comfortable resting area and suitable temperatures.
- Freedom from pain, injury, and disease
Maintaining good physical health, including prevention, rapid diagnosis, and treatment.
- Freedom to express normal behaviour.
By providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
- Freedom from fear and distress.
Consideration of the above to ensure conditions and treatment that avoid mental suffering.


2b. Prohibited Animal Derived Raw Materials & Sources

Barbour *permits* the use of below Animal Derived Materials in its products, as long as they are sourced in full accordance with all requirements set out in this Policy.

- Sheep Wool
- Cashmere
- Leather (bovine, ovine, goat, pig, buffalo)
- Alpaca

¹ The Five Freedoms were developed in response to the UK Government Brambell Report of 1965 and formalised by the UK Farm Animal Welfare Committee in 1979, renamed Animal Welfare Committee on 1st October 2019.

² The Five Domains were developed in 1994 to extend thinking beyond the Five Freedoms. They put a greater emphasis on positive experiences, rather than merely avoiding negative experiences, and give greater consideration to the animal's subjective experiences.

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- Down – goose or duck (for insulation purposes only)

Any Animal Derived Materials not listed above, are banned from use in Barbour branded products. These banned materials include Mohair, Angora, bone, shell (including mother of pearl) horn and decorative feathers.

Real fur must also not be used in any Barbour branded products. Suppliers, sources, and partners should ensure that their organisations are aware of the risk of real fur being classed as faux fur and should understand the difference (see Appendix 1).

Suppliers, sources, and partners are prohibited from using any products from wild animals, as defined by the WOA³. This includes animals considered to be endangered species as listed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)⁴, and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)⁵.

No animals should be slaughtered specifically to produce Barbour products.

No material is to be obtained from live skinning or live boiling.

2c. Animal Testing

No Barbour branded cosmetics or beauty products may be tested on animals, in accordance with the EU ban that came into effect on 11 March 2013. Evidence of compliance will be required for all cosmetic and beauty products.


2d. Material information and Traceability

Global customs requirements include the need to include confirmation of the scientific name of items derived from animals or plants to confirm the product does not involve endangered species and is compliant with CITES.

³ Wild animal: “an animal that has a phenotype unaffected by human selection and lives independently of direct human supervision or control” – [WOAH, 2018](#).

⁴ <https://www.iucn.org/>

⁵ <https://cites.org/eng>

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For all animal-derived materials, suppliers must therefore provide the name of the species / animal source (Latin-derived name and common name).

Barbour is committed to establishing a supply chain that is traceable, legally compliant, and positively managing environmental and social impacts.

To uphold this commitment and the requirements within this Policy, suppliers are expected to disclose the country or area from which the animals derive. This should be shared through traceability platforms used by Barbour and/or on request.

Due to variations in national traceability systems for livestock, traceability of leather to the country from which the animals derive is not always possible. If the country of the animal source is unknown, the supplier should at least identify the tannery and in the majority of cases provide information on the country of the slaughterhouse.

2e. Additional Requirements

There are several *additional* requirements specific to certain animal derived materials.

2ei. Leather

All leather sourced for Barbour products must be by-products of the food industry.

Leather must not be obtained from animals kept in confinement systems e.g. in veal or sow crates.


Cow hides sourced from India are not permitted.

Additional requirements relating to leather, including managing deforestation risks and Leather Working Group are set out in our BHS23 Materials Sourcing Policy.

2eii. Down

Down is used in a very small number of Barbour branded products. (Note that the use of decorative feathers is banned). Barbour does not allow the use of down and/or feathers from birds that have been live-plucked or force-fed.

Any feather and down used **must** be goose or duck down and certified to the Responsible Down Standard (RDS). Certification must be provided as evidence (in accordance with our BHS25b Certified Product Procedure for Suppliers).

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2eiii. Wool

Wool must never be sourced from farms that practice mulesing. If the wool is sourced from Australia, a location in which mulesing practices occur, the supplier must evidence it is non-mulesed through *at least one* of the below options:

- AWTA / AWEX certificate denoting status as Non Mulesed (NM) or Ceased Mulesed (CM).
- Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) / Materials Matter Standard.
- Post-consumer recycled wool evidenced through Global Recycled Standard (GRS)/ Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) certification (certification must be provided in accordance with our BHS25b Certified Product Procedure for Suppliers).
- Other third-party standards that ensure the exclusion of mulesing, may be considered and should be discussed with Barbour prior to an order being placed.

Note: RWS, GRS and RCS certification must be managed in accordance with Barbour’s BHS25b Certified Product Procedure for Suppliers).

By 2030, all wool supplied to Barbour must be certified to the Materials Matter Standard (or equivalent).

2eiv. Alpaca

Any alpaca fibre used must be certified to the Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS). Certification must be provided as evidence (in accordance with our BHS25b Certified Product Procedure for Suppliers).

3. Governance

This Policy is shared with all Barbour suppliers who sign to confirm that they have read and understood the Policy.

This Policy is reviewed annually to ensure alignment with animal welfare best practices.

Barbour annually discloses, on the Barbour website, the amount of animal derived materials it uses in its products.

Appendix 1: Fur Recognition

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Faux fur techniques have become very sophisticated to the extent that it is sometimes difficult to tell the difference between real and faux Fur.

Several countries find it a cheaper alternative to use real fur – sometimes still promoting it as faux fur because of the negative reactions real fur receives.

Where faux fur is used in a product, test reports and documentation should be available on request to confirm composition of the fabric.

Two primary ways of telling faux fur from real fur:

1. At the base of the 'hairs' on Faux fur the material will be a textile as opposed to an animal skin/leather hide
2. On real fur the hairs will be pointed, whereas on faux fur the ends are blunt and consistent in their finish.



Real fur
Pointed ends



Faux fur
blunt ends



Real fur
Animal skin base



Faux fur
Woven fabric base