

Varner Animal Welfare Policy

Animal welfare is an important part of a responsible supply chain. Varner wants to contribute to improve animal welfare practices in our industry by setting strict requirements for ourselves as well as for our suppliers.

Ethical aspects shall always be considered when choosing suppliers of animal materials. For Varner, this means a focus on traceability, health and safety, and a focus on animal welfare in farms and production units. These elements are also found in *The Five Provisions* on how animal welfare should be managed, set by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and used as guidelines for all suppliers to Varner.

For advice and guidance on protecting animal welfare on farms, in transport, at markets and at slaughter, see homepage of UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (https://www.gov.uk/animal-welfare).

The Varner Animal Welfare Policy are requirements the supplier is obliged to follow. Due to campaigns and reporting of occurrences of failing animal welfare, additional policies, both temporary and permanent, may be implemented in addition to this policy.

Cosmetics

Varner does not allow animal testing of cosmetic products. External brands to Varner shall not perform animal testing on cosmetics and follow EU Directive 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes.

Animal materials

It is not allowed to initiate work with other animal materials than those allowed herein without consulting Animal Welfare Responsible at Quality Assurance Department first.

Bans

- FUR: All use of real fur is prohibited. Only fake fur may be used. Definition of fur according to
 Fur Free Retailer: fur means any animal skin or part thereof with hair or fur fibres attached
 thereto, either in its raw or processed state or the pelt of any animal killed for the animal's
 fur.
 - "Animal" includes, but is not limited to, mink, fox, rabbit, karakul lamb, and raccoon dog. "Fur" shall not include-
 - 1) such skins as are, or are to be, converted into leather or which in processing have, or shall have, the hair, fleece, or fur fibres completely removed,
 - 2) materials clipped, shorn, or combed from animals, such as fleece, sheepskin, or shearling,
 - 3) leather or hair attached to skin that is typically used as leather, e.g., cowhide with hair attached, or
 - 4) synthetic materials intended to look like fur.
- ANGORA: Varner has a total ban on angora wool and angora wool blend yarns.
- YAK: All use of yak is prohibited
- **ENDANGERED SPEICES:** Materials derived from species appearing on the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) or the CITE (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) lists of endangered species shall not be used in products supplied to Varner.
- LIVE-STOCK EXPORTATION FOR SLAUGHTER: Live-stock shall not be exported for slaughter.



Traceability

The origin of animal fibres must always be declared and authenticated. Varner reserves the right to visit and audit all entities in the supply chain including farms and slaughterhouses.

It is the supplier's obligation to share information on Varner Animal Welfare for animal fibres with sub-suppliers.

Traceability is an important factor, and Declaration forms shall be filled out completely and all supporting documents shall be supplied.

All suppliers must describe the supply chain for all kinds of animal fibres through the "Declaration on the use of animal fibres", including a Certificate of Origin of the raw material. This routine applies no matter percentage of fibre in finished product. The document must be signed and returned to Varner local production office. The declaration you will find in Appendix 4.

When a Certificate of Origin cannot be supplied for the fibre due to further processing in the same country, a dialogue on what documentation is valid as substitution shall be made with Quality Assurance Department.

For products containing multiple animal fibres, a specific declaration form can be used. This declaration you will find in Appendix 18.

Exempted from this are fibres certified to Responsible Animal Standard (Responsible Down Standard, Responsible Wool Standard, Responsible Alpaca Standard, Responsible Mohair Standard.)

Down & Feather

Policy	Requirement
Only down and feather from birds that have been bred and raised for the food industry will	From 2017, all down suppliers must be cortified to
be accepted.	From 2017, all down suppliers must be certified to RDS (Responsible Down Standard). We request Scope certification AND a Garment Transaction certificate
Down or feathers from birds that have been live- plucked or force fed is prohibited.	
All virgin down and feather shall be certified to Responsible Down Standard.	approval

Leather

Policy	Requirement
Only leather that is a by-product from animals that have been bred for the food industry will be accepted.	
Leather from live-skinning or live-boiling is prohibited	
Hides or skins from exotic animals are prohibited, including but not limited to crocodiles, snakes, sharks, and seals.	All suppliers must describe the supply chain through the "Declaration on the use of leather", including a Certificate of Origin. The document must be filled out, signed, and returned to Varner local production
Leather that at any stage of the tanning process has been treated/processed in Bangladesh is prohibited.	office. The declaration can be found in Appendix 3.
Cow hides from India are prohibited	
Leather from the Amazon region is prohibited	

Wool

Policy	Requirement
	For wool not certified to RWS/RAF:
Using wool from sheep that have been exposed	All suppliers must describe the supply chain through
to mulesing ¹ is prohibited.	the "Declaration on the use of animal
	fibres", including a Certificate of Origin.
Varner is committed to the Responsible Wool	Documentation on mulesing status is required when
Standard (RWS). We encourage our supplier to	from areas where mulesing is practiced (e.g., a
certify themselves according to this	National Wool Declaration for Australian wool)
standard whenever it is applicable. When wool	This routine applies no matter the percentage of
is not RWS certified, full documentation for	wool. The document must be signed and returned to
traceability shall be supplied.	the Varner local production office. The declaration
	can be found in Appendix 4.
Where to get official certification can be found	
on Responsible Wool Standard website:	The declaration shall include the certificate of origin
	for each individual animal fibre for each style.

 $^{^{1}}$ Any form of breech modification such as removing skin folds with use of instruments, chemicals, clips, temperature etc. This includes all kinds of mulesing, including steining.

Responsible Wool Standard		
https://textileexchange.org/responsible-wool/		

Shearing shall be performed by a qualified person and be performed in a humane way.

Wool from China: Only RWS certified wool or recycled wool allowed.

RWS/RAF certified wool: we request Scope certification AND a Garment Transaction certificate covering the order, sent within **30 days after shipment**, this regardless of the use of the certification logo. Fabric TC/Yarn TC must be provided as soon as possible after PP approval

Merino

Policy	Requirement
Using wool from sheep that have been exposed to mulesing¹ is prohibited. The removal of the wool shall be done in a humane way and by a qualified person. Varner has a ban on mulesing². We strongly recommend suppliers to avoid purchasing merino wool and blends from areas known for practicing mulesing. Wool purchased from Australia will only be accepted if it is certified to RWS.	RAF/RWS certified wool. We request Scope certification AND a Garment Transaction certificate covering the order, sent within 30 days after shipment, this regardless of the use of the certification logo. Fabric TC/Yarn TC must be provided as soon as possible after PP approval For wool not certified to RWS/RAF: All suppliers must describe the supply chain through the "Declaration on the use of animal fibres", including a Certificate of Origin. Documentation on mulesing status is required when from areas where mulesing is practiced (e.g., a National Wool Declaration for Australian wool) This routine applies no matter the percentage of wool. The document must be signed and returned to the Varner local production office. The declaration can be found in Appendix 4. The declaration shall include the certificate of origin for each individual animal fibre for each style. Merino from Australia: Only RAF/RWS certified
	wool.

² Any form of breech modification such as removing skin folds with use of instruments, chemicals, clips, temperature etc. This includes all kinds of mulesing, including steining.



Mohair

Policy	Requirement
Goats shall not be harmed when clipped and	
shall be in a protected environment after	
shearing.	
Varner has committed to the Responsible	DAG /DAG
Mohair Standard. We encourage our supplier to certify themselves according to this standard. From AW21 all mohair should be RAF/RMS.	RMS/RAF certified Mohair is mandatory: we request Scope certification AND a Garment Transaction certificate covering the order, sent within 30 days after shipment , this regardless of the use of the certification
Where to get official certification can be found on Responsible Mohair Standard website:	logo. Fabric TC/Yarn TC must be provided as soon as possible after PP approval
Responsible Mohair Standard	
https://textileexchange.org/responsible-mohair/	

Alpaca

Policy	Requirement
Shearing shall be performed by a qualified	For Alpaca not certified to RAF/RAS
person and be performed in a humane way.	All suppliers must describe the supply chain through
Alpacas shall be kept in a protected	the "Declaration on the use of animal
environment after shearing.	fibres", including a Certificate of Origin. This routine
	applies no matter the percentage of fibre. The
Varner prefers alpaca wool that is certified to	document must be signed and returned to
Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS) or RAF.	Varner local production office. The declaration can
	be found in Appendix 4.
	RAS/RAF certified alpaca wool: we request Scope
	certification AND a Garment Transaction certificate
	covering the order, sent within 30 days after shipment,
	this regardless of the use of the certification logo. Fabric
	TC/Yarn TC must be provided as soon as possible after PP
	approval

Silk

Policy	Requirement
Silk shall not be knowingly sourced from areas	All suppliers must describe the supply chain through
or countries where breaches to the Supplier	the "Declaration on the use of animal
Code of Conduct (therein ILOs core conventions)	fibres", including a Certificate of Origin. This routine
are present. This applies to Silk production in	applies no matter the percentage of fibre. The
India and Uzbekistan until further notice.	document must be signed and returned to the

Varner local production office. The declaration can be found in Appendix 4.

Cashmere

Policy	Requirement
Only source from areas where grazing is managed to maintain vegetative cover and avoid erosion. Goats must have access to an outdoor area with sufficient space and indoor area where they are protected from extremes weather, have sufficient space to move around, interact with other goats and lie down somewhere dry. Fiber shall be removed from goats using methods that minimize stress and injury and does not cause thermal discomfort.	Only Cashmere certified to the Good Cashmere Standard, or GRS/RCS certified recycled cashmere must be used. Recycled cashmere must come with a full chain of custody, and we require the Garment Transaction Certificate, regardless of use of the certified logo. If to use Good Cashmere Standard sourced cashmere for Varner, QA specialist need to be informed 3 months prior to order placement for Varner to get certified.