



ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY

CAMILLA is committed to using responsibly sourced materials in all of our products and ensuring the welfare of animals involved in the supply of our products is respected.

Scope

This policy applies to all suppliers including agents, direct factories, sub-contractors, fabric and trim and raw material suppliers involved in the production of CAMILLA products across all product categories.

All suppliers are responsible for compliance with this policy and for informing their own suppliers of these requirements including banned substances.

Minimum requirements for animal derived products:

Suppliers must declare the following information at sampling / development stage and return the

Animal Welfare Conformance document:

- Confirmation that the leather/skin/fibre is a by-product of the food industry
- Country of origin and country where animal product was processed
- Common and scientific names of species
- If requested, animal welfare supporting documentation must be supplied

Breaches

We are committed to working with our suppliers if we identify a breach of this policy to prevent any future recurrence. If required, CAMILLA reserves the right to develop a corrective action plan to remedy any breach and expects full co-operation in achieving a successful outcome.

CAMILLA reserves the right to reject or cancel any order which is found to contain animal sources or practices which do not comply with this policy.

It is the responsibility of suppliers to raise any questions where clarification is required and to ensure the materials they are being supplied are consistent with the minimum requirements of this policy and any specific substance provisions.



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Version	V1.0
Owner	Merchandise Director
Next date for update	2027

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Animal Welfare Principles

Where animal materials are used in CAMILLA products, suppliers are expected to implement industry recognised best practice to ensure animal welfare during rearing, transportation and slaughter is safeguarded always.

CAMILLA follows the industry-recognised five freedoms that recommend animals should be afforded:

1. Freedom from hunger and thirst;
2. Freedom from discomfort;
3. Freedom from pain, injury and disease;
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour;
5. Freedom from fear and distress

Banned substances:

The following sources of animal derived materials must **NOT** be used in any CAMILLA products and do not comply with this Animal Welfare Policy:

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Vulnerable or endangered species appearing on either of the following lists are not permitted:

- The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

ANGORA AND OTHER RABBIT HAIR

Angora and other rabbit hair, including when supplied for trims is **not** permitted.

EXOTIC SKINS AND FEATHERS

Skins including, but not limited to, snake, alligator, crocodile, lizard, shark, rays, and bird skins such as ostrich are not permitted. This list is not exhaustive.

Peacock and marabou feathers must **not** be used in CAMILLA products, including in trims.

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REAL FUR

Real fur or pelts, including farmed fur, must **not** be used in CAMILLA products including in trims. This includes but is not limited to Karakul or Astrakhan lambskin pelts from aborted or newborn lambs, fibres from fox, sable, mink, chinchilla, rabbit, muskrat and racoon dog.

Definition of real fur:

CAMILLA adopts the definition of fur developed by the Fur Free Alliance, defining fur as “any animal skin or part thereof with hair or fur fibers attached thereto, either in its raw or processed state or the pelt of any animal killed for solely for its fur. ‘Animal’ includes, but is not limited to, mink, coyote, sable, fox, muskrat, rabbit, and raccoon dog.”

This definition excludes the following which are permissible fibres: leather, wool, any clipped, shorn or combed materials such as fleece, sheepskin and shearling; leather with hair attached to skin that is typically used as leather (eg. hide with hair attached); or any synthetic material intended to look like fur, such as faux fur.

Camilla accepts faux fur from synthetic sources (**see FAUX FUR below**). Any products containing synthetic materials made to look like animal product must be clearly labelled to avoid confusion.

Permissible animal substances:

The following sources of animal derived fibres can be used in CAMILLA products with conditions which must be complied with.

Suppliers must declare the following information at sampling / development stage:

- Country of origin / slaughter
- Common and scientific names of species
- Confirmation that the leather/skin/fibre is a by-product of the food industry
- If requested, animal welfare supporting documentation must be supplied

LEATHER & SKIN

- Only cow, buffalo, sheep, goat or pig leather or skin, sourced as a by-product of the food industry and from producers with best practice animal husbandry can be used in CAMILLA products.
- Leather or skin must not be obtained whilst the animal is still alive or from aborted animals such as Karakul or Astrakhan
- Leather or skin must not be obtained from animals kept in confinement in veal or sow crates.

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- Leather or skin from wild-caught animals, exotic animals or vulnerable and endangered species must not be used in our products.

Leather traceability and tanneries

CAMILLA's first preference that leather is sourced from tanneries that belong to the Leather Working Group (LWG) with a minimum certification level of Bronze.

In the absence of LWG certification, Camilla requires suppliers to provide information on the environmental compliance including chemical and environmental management system of the tannery providing leather for CAMILLA products.

WOOL

Sheep and lamb's wool must be sourced from producers with good animal husbandry practices.

Wool traceability and mulesing

It is CAMILLA's preference that where possible wool is non-mulesed and sourced from supply chains certified to independent industry standards such as Responsible Wool Standard (RWS), ZQ Merino or other robust standards assessed and agreed by CAMILLA on an individual basis.

In the absence of certification, Camilla requires suppliers to provide country of origin validated by import/export documentation.

ANIMAL HAIR

CAMILLA accepts lambswool and hair and fibre from cow, buffalo, yak, horse, goat, pig, sheep including Mongolian sheep, alpaca and the cashmere goat.

These fibres must be by-products of the food industry, not harvested by live plucking or boiling, and not sourced from vulnerable, endangered, wild caught or culled species.

The use of real animal fur is banned.

CASHMERE & MOHAIR

Cashmere and mohair from the cashmere or Angora goat used in our products must be sourced from producers with good animal husbandry.

These fibres must be by-products of the food industry and not harvested by live plucking, boiling or be a product of unnatural abortions.

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FEATHERS & DOWN

All feathers must be sourced from producers with good animal husbandry practices and be a by-product of the food industry.

Feathers must not be harvested by live plucking or boiling.

Feathers must not be from ducks or geese that are force fed or used in the production of Foie Gras.

Feather and down traceability and animal welfare standards

It is CAMILLA's preference that feathers and down are sourced from suppliers certified to the Responsible Down Standard (RDS), the Traceable Down Standard (TDS) or other robust standards assessed and agreed by CAMILLA on an individual basis.

Suppliers must provide information on the source of the feathers and certifications if any facilities are certified to an independent standard.

In the absence of certification, suppliers must provide documentation confirming country of origin, species and breed at sampling / development stage.

FAUX FUR

Faux fur is defined as any material made of cellulose or synthetic fibres designed to resemble real animal fur.

CAMILLA accepts faux fur from synthetic sources. It is the responsibility of all suppliers to ensure the faux fur being supplied to CAMILLA is indeed from synthetic sources.

These simple steps are also useful in detecting if a fibre marketed as synthetic is from real animal fur:

ACTION	FAUX FUR	REAL FUR
Examine backing	Uniform knitted or mesh backing, one layer of lining	Soft suede-like leather base, often two layers of lining
Pierce base with a pin	Easy to push a pin through base	Difficult to push a pin through base
Examine hair	Uniform in colour and length, synthetic feeling fibres	Varying length soft tapered hair which rolls easily between fingers

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If a supplier is concerned they have been supplied with real animal fur, it is recommended they conduct fibre testing to verify. CAMILLA reserves the right to conduct ad hoc tests of finished product to ensure any items marketed as containing 'faux fur' do not contain any real animal fibres or to request a fibre test from a supplier where there is any doubt.

Animal products and synthetic materials made to look like animal product must be clearly labelled to avoid confusion.

ANIMAL TESTING

- CAMILLA is opposed to testing cosmetics on animals.
- CAMILLA does not currently produce its own brand cosmetics and does not sell cosmetics that have been tested on animals.

Definitions:

Animal hair is fibre or fleece that is clipped, shorn or combed from live animals.

CITES is a multilateral treaty to protect endangered plants and animals. <http://checklist.cites.org/>

IUCN Red List provides taxonomic, conservation status, and distribution information on taxa (plants, animals, etc.) that are facing a high risk of global extinction <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

Karakul is the skin of unborn (aborted artificially) or newly born lambs. Also known as 'Astrakal' or Persian lamb. This fleece is tightly curled. **(BANNED)**

Leather Working Group seeks to improve the leather manufacturing industry by creating alignment on environmental priorities, bringing visibility to best practices and providing suggested guidelines for continual improvement.

<https://www.leatherworkinggroup.com/>

Mongolian sheepskin is sheepskin from the Mongolian/Tibetan sheep with crimped-looking long hair. **(PERMITTED)**

Mulesing involves the removal of strips of wool-bearing skin from around the breech of a sheep to prevent fly strike.

Real fur is animal skin or part of skin with the fur fibres still attached **(BANNED)**

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This also includes Karakul or Astrakhan lambskin pelts from aborted or newborn lambs and fibres from chinchilla, rabbit, cat and dog fur.

This definition EXCLUDES the following which are permissible fibres: leather, wool, any clipped, shorn or combed materials such as fleece, sheepskin and shearling; leather with hair attached to skin that is typically used as leather (eg. Cowhide with hair attached); or any synthetic material intended to look like fur, such as faux fur.

Responsible Down Standard is an independent, voluntary global standard managed by Textile Exchange applicable to Down and recognizes best practices in animal welfare.

<http://responsibledown.org/>

Responsible Wool Standard is an independent, voluntary global standard managed by Textile Exchange applicable to Wool and recognizes best practices in animal welfare.

<https://responsiblewool.org/>

Shearling is sheepskin that has been sheared to obtain a uniform depth of fibre or fleece. It must be a by-product of the food industry. **(PERMITTED)**

Traceable Down Standard ensures that down in apparel, household, and commercial products comes from a responsible source that respects animal welfare and can be fully and transparently traced

<http://www.nsf.org/newsroom/traceable-down-standard>

ZQ Standard is an independent, voluntary standard that promotes best practices in sheep cultivation with respect to animal welfare, farming practices, and environmental management.

<https://www.discoverzq.com/>

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