

Animal Derived Materials Policy

Purpose:

It is the intention of Dr. Martens to conduct its business and operations to the highest possible standards and behaviour.

This policy is to set out the principles, so that the relevant departments of Dr. Martens and its suppliers respect these best practices when sourcing and using materials derived from animals.

Scope:

At Dr Martens, we have a long tradition of making durable footwear. To this day, leather (predominantly cow) remains our most commonly used animal derived raw material and consequentially, it is one of our main focus areas. We put a lot of emphasis on ensuring our leather is sourced responsibly and nominate all of the tanneries we use. We are members of the multi-stakeholder Leather Working Group (LWG) which delivers the most recognised environmental stewardship protocol within the leather industry.

Requirements:

1. Leather:

- a) Leather must only be sourced as a by-product of animals farmed and slaughtered for the food industry¹. This includes but is not limited to cow, buffalo, pig, sheep and goat.
- b) Our leather and skin must only be sourced from tanneries audited by the Leather Working Group, preferably with Gold, Silver or Bronze certification, which means they have achieved a certain level of environmental performance.

2. Hair on leather, shearling and wool:

- a) Animal hair or shearling must also only be sourced as a by-product of animals farmed and slaughtered for the food industry. This includes but is not limited to cow, sheep and goat.
- b) Wool must only be sourced from producers which do not practice mulesing.

3. Materials we do not use:

- a) Fur² must not be used – we do not use fur from animals which have been farmed purely for their fur, this includes but is not limited to mink, fox, rabbit and racoon.
- b) Leather or skin products from reptiles must not be used – including but not limited to alligator, crocodile, lizard and snake.
- c) Mohair, angora and other rabbit hair must not be used.

¹ European Council (EC). Council Regulation 1069/2009/EC, October 21, 2009 on laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation). 2009

² Please refer to the Fur Free Retailer definition of “fur”.

- d) Hair from endangered species must not be used in our products – this includes all species listed on the CITES and IUCN lists of endangered species.
- e) Animal products derived from endangered species must not be used – this includes all species listed on the CITES and IUCN lists of endangered species.
- f) Animal products derived from animals slaughtered exclusively for their skins or feathers must not be used.

Animal Testing:

Our shoe care products must not be tested on animals.

About Animal Welfare:

We believe animals are entitled to humane treatment and to have their basic needs met. We recognise 'The Five Freedoms' as the guiding standard for good animal husbandry and believe our leather supply chain partners must also adhere to them. They are as follows: 1) freedom from hunger and thirst, 2) freedom from discomfort, 3) freedom from pain, injury and disease, 4) freedom to express normal behaviour and 5) freedom from fear and distress. We recognise the challenges regarding animal welfare in the leather industry and are committed to working with industry partners and experts to influence improved animal welfare raw material sourcing.

4- Manufacturer's Responsibility:

In the case of animal derived materials sourced directly by the manufacturers', it is their responsibility to comply with this policy for all product types. We reserve the right to require manufacturers to provide details of any animal derived materials sourced at any time.

5- Compliance With Law and Regulations:

All relevant laws and regulations must be met where applicable, including export or import restriction / certifications and labelling requirements.