

Selfridges Ethical Trade Requirements January 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Principles and standards:

We will reinvent retail for a better future for people and planet. Our sustainability commitments underpin our ambitions to change the way we shop for the future and to change the way we do business. By placing our customer at the heart of our business and through the driving forces of our destination, products, people and experiences, and with our community of team members, brand partners and customers, together we can imagine and create a sustainable future for retail alongside profitable business that respects people and planet.

Our Ethical Trade Requirements set out the core principles that all suppliers working in partnership with Selfridges must comply with; they are a compulsory part of the terms and conditions of trading with Selfridges. We want to ensure that products and services used or sold by Selfridges are sourced in an ethical manner, under humane working conditions, with respect for workers and their human rights, that animals are treated and transported humanely and that suppliers minimise their impact on environment. They align with the standards set out in our Code of Ethics, which help bring our values to life.

These Ethical Trade Requirements are based on internationally recognised standards including the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) Base Code, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (MNE Guidelines), which we expect our suppliers to operate in line with.

The provisions of these requirements constitute minimum and not maximum standards, and these requirements should not be used to prevent companies from exceeding these standards. Suppliers are expected to comply with applicable law and, where the provisions of law and these requirements address the same subject, to apply that provision which affords the greater protection.

Compliance with the law and these Ethical Trade Requirements is mandatory and we will view any failure to adhere to these requirements and the law as a potential material breach of contract.

1.2 Our expectations of suppliers:

It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure that the manufacture of all products and provision of all goods and services is carried out in compliance with these Ethical Trade Requirements which apply throughout the whole supply chain including sub-suppliers and subcontractors. We work to improve our purchasing practices and expect suppliers to do the same.

We expect suppliers to ensure they have appropriate governance & management; stakeholder engagement; risk assessment; policy; due diligence, including but not limited to regular independent auditing of production facilities; grievance, escalation and remediation; and awareness raising measures in place (in line with the relevant aspects of the ETI Base Code, ILO Conventions, UNGPs and MNE Guidelines) to ensure adherence with these Ethical Trade Requirements; and that these requirements are passed on and upheld across the supply chain.

We expect suppliers to be able to demonstrate transparent and traceable supply chains; and to address any non-compliances by agreeing, taking and following up on corrective actions relevant to the nature and severity of the non-compliance in a timely manner. A lack of transparency, refusal to

respond fully or significant delay in responding to due diligence requests, or non-resolution of critical issues, may impact your contract with us.

Suppliers must notify Selfridges in writing of any actual or suspected material breaches of these Ethical Trade Requirements within a maximum of 14 business days of becoming aware. This notification must include details of the instance, and actions proposed or taken to resolve.

Additionally, if anyone working in our supply chains has a concern our Ethical Trade Requirements are not being upheld they can confidentially and anonymously make a report via our Speak Up Helpline. This whistleblowing and support line can be accessed 24 hours a day, all year, by anyone who works for or with us, including anyone working in our supply chains. To raise concerns about actual or suspected breaches of our Ethical Trade Requirements please contact:

- United Kingdom phone: 0808 234 7287
- Republic of Ireland phone: 1 800 552 072
- Netherlands phone: 0800 023 2214 / 0800 250 5001
- Online: www.selfridges.ethicspoint.com

1.3 Our due diligence:

We aim to work with suppliers in a collaborative and transparent way, to help improve the conditions across our supply chain. To aid this and gain further transparency of our supply chains we take certain actions and conduct our own due diligence, including:

- Requiring that suppliers agree to these Ethical Trade Requirements.
- Requesting evidence to demonstrate compliance with these Ethical Trade Requirements and applicable legislation. This may include requesting completion of Self-Assessment Questionnaires, requesting details and documentation of the measures in place, requesting existing audits or commissioning new audits and/or holding discussions with suppliers.
- Encouraging the sharing of information through the use of collaborative platforms including but not exclusive to, SEDEX and the Sustainable Apparel Coalition.

2. EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS

2.1 Employment is freely chosen:

Reference is made to ILO Convention C29 (Forced Labour Convention and its 2014 Protocol) and C105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention)

- 2.1.1 There is no forced, bonded or involuntary prison labour.
- 2.1.2 Workers are not required to lodge "deposits" or their identity papers with their employer and are free to leave their employer after reasonable notice.
- 2.1.3 There is no use of modern slavery including child and forced labour and human trafficking.
- 2.1.4 Suppliers must be compliant with applicable modern slavery legislation [including but not limited to, the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015].

2.2 Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are respected:

Reference is made to ILO Convention C87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention) and C98 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention)

- 2.2.1 Workers, without distinction, have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively.
- 2.2.2 The employer adopts an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational activities.
- 2.2.3 Workers' representatives are not discriminated against and have access to carry out their representative functions in the workplace.

- 2.2.4 Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted under law, the employer facilitates, and does not hinder, the development of parallel means for independent and free association and bargaining.

2.3 Working conditions are safe and hygienic:

- 2.3.1 A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by assessing and minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.
- 2.3.2 Workers must not be locked into their places of work and adequate means of fire escape must be provided.
- 2.3.3 Workers shall receive regular and recorded health and safety training, and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers.
- 2.3.4 Access to clean toilet facilities and to potable water, and, if appropriate, sanitary facilities for food storage shall be provided free of charge.
- 2.3.5 In geographically isolated areas of the developing world, where labour is brought in from surrounding areas to semi-permanent/permanent dwelling, the employer shall provide at least a minimum standard of support services, where possible including schooling, medical and health facilities and recreational facilities.
- 2.3.6 Where management provides dedicated transport for the movement of the workforce within the workplace, these shall conform to the minimum standards set down in the appropriate national transport legislation. In the absence of such legislation, the management shall make every reasonable effort to minimise risk to the workforce whilst transporting them.
- 2.3.7 Accommodation, where provided, shall be clean, safe, and meet the basic needs of the workers.
- 2.3.8 Suppliers and their manufacturers should assign responsibility for health and safety to a senior management representative.

2.4 Child labour shall not be used:

Reference is made to ILO Conventions C138 (Minimum Age Convention) and C182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention)

- 2.4.1 There shall be no new recruitment of child labour.
- 2.4.2 Suppliers shall develop or participate in and contribute to policies and programmes which provide for the transition of any child found to be performing child labour to enable her or him to attend and remain in quality education until no longer a child. The ILO and the ETI Base Code state that a child is any person younger than 15 years of age, unless applicable minimum wage law stipulates a higher age for work or mandatory schooling, in which case the higher age shall apply.
- 2.4.3 Children and young persons under 18 shall not be employed at night or in hazardous conditions.
- 2.4.4 Supplier's policies and procedures shall conform to the provisions of the relevant ILO standards.

2.5 Living wages are paid:

- 2.5.1 Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, applicable legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income.
- 2.5.2 All workers shall be provided with written and understandable information about their employment conditions in respect to wages before they enter employment and about the particulars of their wages for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.
- 2.5.3 Deductions from wages as a disciplinary measure shall not be permitted nor shall any deductions from wages not provided for by applicable law be permitted without the express permission of the worker concerned. All disciplinary measures should be recorded.
- 2.5.4 The Employer Pays Principle shall be adopted. No worker shall pay for a job – the costs of recruitment should be borne not by the worker but by the employer.

2.6 Working hours are not excessive:

- 2.6.1 Working hours must comply with applicable laws, collective agreements, and the provisions of 2.6.2 to 2.6.6 below, whichever affords the greater protection for workers. Sub-clauses 2.6.2 to 2.6.6 are based on international labour standards.
- 2.6.2 Working hours, excluding overtime, shall be defined by contract, and shall not exceed 48 hours per week. (International standards recommend the progressive reduction of normal hours of work, when appropriate, to 40 hours per week, without any reduction in workers' wages as hours are reduced.)
- 2.6.3 All overtime shall be voluntary. Overtime shall be used responsibly, taking into account all the following: the extent, frequency and hours worked by individual workers and the workforce as a whole. It shall not be used to replace regular employment. Overtime shall always be compensated at a premium rate, which is recommended to be not less than 125% of the regular rate of pay.
- 2.6.4 The total hours worked in any 7 day period shall not exceed 60 hours, except where covered by clause 2.6.5 below.
- 2.6.5 Working hours may exceed 60 hours in any 7 day period only in exceptional circumstances where all of the following are met:
- This is allowed by applicable law;
 - This is allowed by a collective agreement freely negotiated with a workers' organisation representing a significant portion of the workforce (if there is a collective agreement in place);
 - Appropriate safeguards are taken to protect the workers' health and safety; and
 - The employer can demonstrate that exceptional circumstances apply such as unexpected production peaks, accidents or emergencies.
- 2.6.6 Workers shall be provided with at least one day off in every 7 day period or, where allowed by applicable law, 2 days off in every 14 day period.

2.7 No discrimination is practiced:

Reference is made to ILO Conventions C100 (Equal Remuneration Convention) and C111 (Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention)

- 2.7.1 There is no discrimination in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination or retirement based on race, caste, ethnic origin, colour, national or social origin, migration status, language, religion, age, disability, illness, gender, marital status, gender identity, pregnancy, family status, sexual orientation, membership in or sympathy with worker organisations including unions, political affiliation, economic or social situation, or receipt of public assistance.

2.8 Regular employment is provided:

- 2.8.1 To every extent possible work performed must be on the basis of a recognised employment relationship established through applicable law and practice.
- 2.8.2 Obligations to employees under labour or social security laws and regulations arising from the regular employment relationship shall not be avoided through the use of labour-only contracting, sub-contracting, or home-working arrangements, or through apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or provide regular employment, nor shall any such obligations be avoided through the excessive use of fixed-term contracts of employment.

2.9 No harsh or inhumane treatment is allowed:

- 2.9.1 Physical abuse or discipline, the threat of physical abuse, sexual or other harassment and verbal abuse or other forms of intimidation are prohibited.

3. BUSINESS ETHICS

3.1 No bribery or corruption will be tolerated

- 3.1.1 The offering, paying, soliciting or accepting of bribes including facilitation payments is strictly prohibited.
- 3.1.2 A bribe may involve giving or offering any form of gift, consideration, reward or advantage to someone in business or government in order to obtain or retain a commercial advantage or to induce or reward the recipient for acting improperly or where it would be improper for the recipient to accept the benefit.
- 3.1.3 Bribery can also take place where the offer or giving of a bribe is made by or through a third party, e.g. an agent, representative or intermediary.
- 3.1.4 Some examples of potential bribes are as follows. This is not an exhaustive list:
 - Gifts or hospitality with a value above a reasonable level.
 - The uncompensated use of company services, facilities or property.
 - Cash payments, loans, loan guarantees or other credit.
 - The provision of a benefit, such as an educational scholarship or healthcare, to a member of the family of a potential customer/public or government official.
 - Providing a sub-contract to a person connected to someone involved in awarding the main contract.
 - Engaging a local company owned by a member of the family of a potential customer/public or government official.
- 3.1.5 Facilitation payments are small payments or fees requested by government officials to speed up or facilitate the performance of routine government action (such as the provision of a visa or customs clearance). Such payments are strictly prohibited.
- 3.1.6 Suppliers and their employees must comply with all applicable anti-bribery and corruption laws.
- 3.1.7 Suppliers must have in place anti-corruption and bribery procedures to prevent employees or persons associated with its business from committing offences of bribery or corruption.
- 3.1.8 Suppliers and representatives must properly implement these procedures into their business and review them regularly to ensure that they are operating effectively.

4. ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRANSPORTATION

4.1 Animal welfare:

- 4.1.1 As a minimum, suppliers shall adhere to five fundamental freedoms as recommended by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) which set standards for basic animal welfare. Animals must have:
 - Freedom from hunger and thirst by ready access to fresh water and an appropriate diet to maintain full health and vigour.
 - Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
 - Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or 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 by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid physical or mental suffering.
- 4.1.2 Suppliers must ensure that staff are skilled and competent in animal husbandry and welfare and have a good working knowledge of the animals in their care.
- 4.1.3 Suppliers must comply with applicable legislation on animal welfare, transportation and slaughter.

4.2 Transportation:

- 4.2.1 In addition, animals must not be transported for longer than 8 hours and should be sourced locally wherever possible, to avoid long journeys to abattoirs.
- 4.2.2 Animals must go directly from farm to slaughter, and not via livestock markets.
- 4.2.3 Animals must have adequate bedding, space and ventilation during the transportation.

5. ENVIRONMENT

Suppliers shall seek to:

- 5.1 Make continuous improvements in their environmental performance and will identify, monitor and minimise the environmental impacts of their operations ideally by using an externally accredited management process and with reference to science-based targets and industry standards.
- 5.2 As a minimum, comply with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations.
- 5.3 Demonstrate improved environmental performance over time, including but not limited to the areas of:
 - Energy and fuel use including renewables.
 - Greenhouse gas emissions in line with OECD Guidelines
 - Water consumption, in particular in regions of water scarcity.
 - Effluent generation, treatment and water pollution.
 - Chemical and hazardous substance use.
 - Air, noise and odour pollution.
 - Resource and material selection and use.
 - Packaging optimization.
 - Waste generation and recycling.
 - Biodiversity, land use, deforestation and habitat loss.
- 5.4 Minimise their use of raw materials, continually looking for more efficient processes and maximise their use of recycled materials.
- 5.5 Reduce waste and continually strive to recycle as much of their waste as possible. Waste shall be disposed of in an efficient, safe and environmentally responsible way and in full compliance with applicable laws.
- 5.6 Avoid contamination of the local environment and ensure that air, noise and odour pollution is within applicable defined limits.
- 5.7 Innovate to find sustainable alternatives to using fossil fuel-based and non-renewable resources.
- 5.8 Minimise chemical use and abide applicable laws and Codes of Practice for the use of pesticides and chemicals including those that are hazardous or restricted.

6. MATERIALS AND INGREDIENTS

We have a number of commitments to not sell (the "Prohibited Materials"), and to responsibly source (the "Restricted Materials") products, ingredients and materials with known sustainability and ethical issues. Suppliers must abide by these commitments and provide products consistent with the requirements detailed in clause 6. In line with our materials commitments, brands and suppliers may be required to supply evidence of compliance with our standards. The type of evidence and/or certification required will depend upon the material itself.

6.1 Prohibited Materials: materials, ingredients and products banned from sale or use in our operations:

6.1.1 Prohibited Plastics

- 6.1.1.1 Single-use¹ plastic straws.
- 6.1.1.2 Single-use¹ plastic water bottles or carbonated drinks bottles.
- 6.1.1.3 Single-use¹ plastic cups.
- 6.1.1.4 Single-use¹ plastic carrier bags.
- 6.1.1.5 Balloons.
- 6.1.1.6 Cosmetic wet wipes.
- 6.1.1.7 Cosmetics containing plastic-based glitter, defined as solid plastic less than five millimetres (5mm) in diameter, including but not limited to PET, PLA, and 'plant-derived', 'bio plastic' or 'biodegradable' plastic.
- 6.1.1.8 Products containing microbeads.

¹ Single-use definition: items which are either designed to be used for one time only by the consumer before they are thrown away or recycled, or likely to be used in such a way

6.1.2 Prohibited Animal and Plant Materials

- 6.1.2.1 Fish rated '4 (Orange) and 5 (Red)' by the Marine Conservation Society
- 6.1.2.2 Shark (a.k.a Galuchat, Squalene) including shark oil within beauty products
- 6.1.2.3 Exotic Feathers: Any feathers not a by-product of the poultry industry and not derived from geese, duck, turkey, or chicken.
- 6.1.2.4 Exotic Skins: Any skin/leather not derived from cow/calf, sheep/lamb, pig, goat, and water buffalo will be considered a prohibited material will be considered a prohibited material.
- 6.1.2.4.1 For the purpose of this Prohibited Materials list Karakul lamb will be considered an exotic skin and is therefore strictly prohibited under the standard set by sub-clause 6.1.2.4.
- 6.1.2.5 Leather: All leather products must be a by-product of the meat industry and must not be obtained from live skinning or live boiling.
- 6.1.2.6 Fur: Products, including trim, made from animal skin or part of an animal with hair or fur fibres attached, either in its raw or processed state or the pelt of any animal killed for the animal's fur.
- 6.1.2.6.1 For the purpose of this Prohibited Materials list, Angora Fur will be considered fur and is therefore strictly prohibited under the standard set by sub-clause 6.1.2.6.
- 6.1.2.6.2 For the purpose of this Prohibited Materials list, Astrakhan Fur or Persian Wool (sourced from the Karakul lamb) will be considered fur and is therefore strictly prohibited under the standard set by 6.1.2.6.
- 6.1.2.7 Plants or animal products listed on CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Appendix I, or that appear on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN Red List), will be considered a prohibited material.

6.1.3 Prohibited Timber and Paper Products

- 6.1.3.1 Products that do not meet relevant laws including EU Timber Regulations, UK Timber Regulations and UK FLEG.

6.1.4 Other Prohibited Materials, Ingredients and Products

- 6.1.4.1 Palm oil or palm oil derivatives in our Selfridges Selection goods.
- 6.1.4.2 Foie gras.
- 6.1.4.3 Materials, including but not limited to, cotton sourced from countries or specific regions where there exists credible information to suggest that such materials are processed through the use of forced/child labour practices.

6.2 Restricted Materials: materials, ingredients and products that may only be sold or used in our operations upon meeting certain criteria

6.2.1 Restricted Animal and Plant Materials

- 6.2.1.1 For any plants or animals on CITES Appendices II or III, suppliers must ensure that all certification is in place and kept with the product (where necessary) and that these products are sustainably and responsibly sourced.
- 6.2.1.2 Where animals have not been killed solely for their fur, and where the animals have been treated in line with our animal welfare and transportation requirements, we will accept:
 - Materials clipped, shorn, or combed from animals with the exception of rabbit and those materials specifically noted in sub-clause 6.1.2.6, which are not permitted.
 - Animal skin, or part thereof with hair or fur fibres attached from cow/calf, goat, sheep/lamb only such as leather and shearling; with the exception of Karakul lamb, which is not permitted (in accordance with sub-clause 6.1.2.4).

6.2.2 Restricted Timber and Paper Products

- 6.2.2.1 Timber and paper goods directly purchased for use in our business may be used only if recycled or FSC® certification can be provided.

6.3 2025 Material Commitments By 31st December 2025, we have committed to expanding our list of Restricted Materials. This means that certain materials, ingredients, and products will only be accepted if obtained from certified/verified sustainable sources. Examples of these include, but are not limited to: Fairtrade, RDS, GOTS, GRS, LWG and so on. The full list of accepted certifications is available for review in the Selfridges Material Commitments Statement [here](#).

Selfridges has identified ten key materials (the “Committed Materials”) that will be prioritised under this commitment:

Cotton	Leather	Wood & Paper
Down & Feathers	Palm Oil	Meat
Forest-Derived Fibres	Plastic Packaging	Cocoa
Synthetic Fibres ²		

Selfridges will periodically reassess its list of **Prohibited, Restricted and Committed Materials** to ensure consistent review of source materials against our standards and values, as well as encourage the growth, development, and expansion of our own sustainability agenda.

² We draw attention here to our Polyester and Nylon targets: By 2025 all Polyester used in our business and the products we sell will come from certified recycled sources. By 2027 all nylon used in our business and in the products we sell will come from certified recycled sources.