



Material Commitment Statements

Version 2

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WELCOME TO MATERIAL COMMITMENTS 2025

With a vision to reinvent retail, we launched our sustainability strategy, Project Earth, in 2020, with a bold commitment to change the way we shop and the way we do business by 2025. Built on three themes – driving a transition to more sustainable materials, exploring new business models, and challenging the mindsets of our partners and customers as well as our own teams. [Learn more here.](#)

The **Ten Material Commitments** outlined in this document were chosen as the key focus of our 2025 project due to their potential for social and environmental impact, and their prevalence in our supply base. The standards laid out in this document are mandatory – Selfridges will not produce, sell or use products that do not meet the criteria laid out in this document by the required deadline.

Target

As of the 31st December 2025¹, we are committed to only producing, selling and using the more sustainable alternative materials identified in this document. Purchasing timelines across the business should be aligned with this date.

Scope

Applied to all products we produce ('Selfridges Selection'), products we sell on behalf of other brands, and products we use ourselves, unless otherwise stated in this document (referred to in this document as 'Excluded'). This will, where specified, include product packaging.

Highlighted: Project Earth Edit

The Project Earth Edit has been helping customers make positive, sustainable choices since 2017. It's a tool that we use to highlight products that represent better practices and processes, and address social and environmental issues. For a product to feature in the Project Earth Edit it must align to specific criteria. In addition to material standards, Project Earth Edit also encapsulates product qualities. Though not included in the scope of our Materials Commitments, Project Earth status is also available to products that are: Pre-loved (defined as pre-owned); From an archive collection (defined as 5 seasons old or more); Unworn vintage (defined as 20 years old or more); At least 50% of overall product is made using upcycled deadstock (defined as overproduced/unwanted material during initial use); At least 50% of overall product is made using upcycled pre-loved material (defined as pre-owned). [Learn more here.](#)

'Committed' Criteria

As of the 31st December 2025¹, 'Committed Criteria' will become a requirement to supplying to and working with Selfridges. Each section contains certification and contents requirements that will be in place. Please note that the type of evidence/certification required will depend on the material itself.

'Beyond' Criteria

This highlights certifications, practices and product applications that go beyond our 2025 minimum requirements; practices that truly demonstrate industry best practice and the future of the industry.

¹This is with the exclusive exception of nylon, which holds a phase-out deadline of 31st December 2027. More information is provided under [Synthetic Fibres](#).

APPLICATION OF THE MATERIAL COMMITMENTS

As of the 31st December 2025, all materials within the scope of our Material Commitments must, at a minimum, meet our 'Committed Criteria'. These requirements will apply to all materials produced, sold and used across our business (unless stated otherwise in this document). This will, where specified, include product packaging.

Composition & Components

Composition of product, materials and ingredient lists will play a key role in the application of the Material Commitments. As such, please see our stipulations for blended composition requirements below. These serve as a blanket guide, and will be applied unless otherwise specified:

- Blended compositions of Committed Materials are accepted, so long as all components meet the 'Committed Criteria'
 - For example, 20% recycled cotton and 80% BCI cotton
 - For example, 20% recycled cotton, 30% BCI cotton and 50% GRS polyester
- Blended compositions of Committed Materials are not accepted, where all components do not meet the 'Committed Criteria'
 - For example, 20% recycled cotton and 80% cotton
 - For example, 20% recycled cotton, 30% BCI cotton and 50% polyester
- Blended compositions of a Committed Material with materials not listed in this document will be accepted so long as the components captured by this document meet the 'Committed Criteria'
 - For example, 64% wool, 35% polyester (GRS certified) and 1% elastane
- Trim materials will not be considered subject to our Material Commitments, unless otherwise specified.
- Packaging will be considered subject to our Materials Commitments only where specified.

Materials Tracking

Alignment with the criteria laid out in this document will be reviewed and tracked by dedicated internal teams. Any required certifications should be disclosed to the appropriate department.

Selfridges Group

These Commitments are developed in alignment with Selfridges Group. Together, we commit to a regular review and potential revision of our policies and criteria.

COCOA

Definition

For the purpose of this statement, we will use the term cocoa. Cocoa beans are a globally traded commodity used in chocolate production.

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all cocoa and cocoa-based ingredients used and sold by Selfridges will come from globally recognised more sustainable sources.

Scope

This standard will be applied to all cocoa and cocoa-based ingredients across all food items our business and in the products we sell,

- Examples of materials within scope: Cocoa Mass, Cocoa Solids, Cacao, Cocoa, Chocolate.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement is non-food items.

What's the issue?

According to [WWF](#), most of the cocoa sold in the world is grown in Western Africa (70%), (primarily Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana), a region that faces significant social and ecological challenges:

- Large-scale deforestation creates numerous environmental impacts. It is estimated that 70% of West Africa's illegal deforestation is related to cocoa farming.
- Child labour continues at scale in the region, with a NORC 2020 profile reporting an estimated 1.56 million children in labour in this area.
- Gender discrimination means female farmers experience issues surrounding equal pay, land ownership and decision-making, as well as opportunities to join cooperatives and access finance.
- Forced labour reports remain relatively low in this area, with the Global Slavery Index 2018 reporting less than 0.5%; however, the severity of such a human rights violation means vigilance is still required.

The European Union is the largest consumer of cocoa, responsible for [60%](#) of global imports and [half](#) of the UK's imports are estimated to originate in Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire).

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#)

Highlighted: Project Earth

Our Project Earth edit currently highlights products that contains cocoa meeting one of the following criteria:

Food only:

- Product is single-origin and traceable-to-plantation ('bean-to-bar'), working directly with farmers to help mitigate the risks of deforestation, address human rights abuses and ensure fair trade principles are applied
- Brand has an internal global traceability programme that is third-party verified
- Product meets the trademark requirements for use of the 2017 Rainforest Alliance Certified Seal and plans to transition to the new 2020 Rainforest Alliance Certification Program
- Product meets the trademark requirements for use of the UTZ logo and plans to transition to the new 2020 Rainforest Alliance Certification Program
- Product meets the trademark requirements for use of the new 2020 Rainforest Alliance Seal
- Product is made by a brand that sources at least 90% of their finished products in the same country as where the brand is head quartered, helping to preserve a local craft and/or support employment and education opportunities.
- Product is certified Fairtrade
- Product is certified organic
- Product is made by a brand that operates as a social enterprise. We define a social enterprise as a business that is a certified social enterprises OR: Has a clear social or environmental mission that is set out in its governing documents; Is an independent business and earns more than half of its income through trading (or is working towards this); Is controlled or owned in the interests of its social mission; Reinvests or gives away at least half its profits or surpluses towards its social purpose; Is transparent about how it operates and the impact it has.

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Engage with and adhere to globally recognised standards and certification¹ programmes, such as [Rainforest Alliance/UTZ](#), [Fairtrade](#), Organic and / or
- Demonstrate single-origin, traceable-to-plantation 'bean to bar' supply chains working directly with farmers to help mitigate the risks of deforestation, address human rights abuses and ensure fair trade principles are applied. Expectations include but are not limited to:
 - Traceability to, and long-term contracts with, producer or farmer
 - Pay above Fairtrade prices and can demonstrate with invoices
 - A process in place

'Beyond' Criteria

- Explore additional vegan options and their relative social/environmental impacts vs chocolate that contains dairy.
- Cocoa-based ingredients from globally recognised more sustainable sources in non-food items (i.e. cocoa butter in beauty products).

¹ In exceptional circumstances we will review and consider other third-party certification programmes and / or internal supplier global traceability programmes which are third-party audited and meet the same standards as our criteria or higher.

COTTON

Definition

Cotton, the most widely produced natural fibre on the planet, is the fluffy down that surrounds the seed pods of the cotton plant. It is globally cultivated and harvested to be spun and then woven or knitted into textiles.

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all cotton used across our business and in the products we sell will come from certified recycled sources or from certified more sustainable sources.

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all cotton content across our business and in the products we sell. Applicable to all apparel and textile products, including homeware, footwear and accessories.

- Examples of materials within scope: Cotton, Denim, Egyptian Cotton, Supima Cotton, Prima Cotton, Cupra or Cupro, Organic, Recycled.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement are trims, thread or embroidered/ woven labels, used to ornament a product.

What's the issue?

According to [WWF](#), cotton is the most widespread and profitable non-food crop in the world. Its production provides income for more than 250 million people globally. However, the conventional methods of cotton cultivation and production have known social and environmental impacts, including:

- Land Use, Soil Health & Biodiversity: monocultural practices can result in desertification and loss of important ecosystems
- Water Use: requiring between 10,000-20,000 litres of water to produce 1kg of cotton, cotton is a thirsty plant
- Chemical Use & Eutrophication: pesticides, insecticides and synthetic fertilisers are all used in the cultivation of non-organic cotton; contributing not only to poor soil health, but water pollution that impacts vital aquatic ecosystems and the health of local communities.

According to Textile Exchange, today 22% of the world's cotton is more sustainable. We aim to help be a driving force to improve that figure.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#)

Highlighted: Project Earth

Our Project Earth edit currently highlights products that contains cotton meeting one of the following criteria:

- At least 50% of overall product is made from post-consumer recycled fibres (preferred certifications: Global Recycled Standard (>50%), Recycled 100 Claim Standard and Recycled Blended Claim Standard (>50))
- At least 50% of overall product is made using upcycled deadstock (defined as overproduced/ unwanted material during initial use)
- At least 50% of overall product is made using upcycled pre-loved material (defined as pre-owned)
- At least 50% of overall product is made using materials that are Global Organic Textiles Standard (GOTS) certified
- At least 50% of overall product is made using materials that are Organic Content Standard 100 (OCS 100) certified
- At least 50% of overall product is made using materials that are Fairtrade certified: Fairtrade certified Cotton or Fairtrade Sourced Cotton
- At least 50% of overall product is made using materials that are Cotton Made in Africa (CMiA) or Cotton Made in Africa Organic certified (Hard Identity Preserved Implementation System only)
- Brand sources at least 50% of their cotton through the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) (product must contain at least 50% cotton)
- Brand sources at least 50% of their cotton through myBMP certified accredited growers (product must contain at least 50% cotton)
- Product is certified to the Regenerative Organic Certified™ Bronze, Silver, or Gold standard and must meet one of the additional criteria outlined above
- At least 50% of overall product is made using materials that are Recot certified.

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Replace virgin cotton with recycled content certified to/ sourced through
 - [Recycled \(GRS/RCS\)](#)
- Only utilise virgin cotton that is certified to one of the following standards:
 - [Better Cotton Initiative \(BCI\)](#)
 - [Global Organic Textile Standard \(GOTS\)](#)
 - [Organic Cotton Standard \(OCS\) 100](#)
 - [Cotton Made in Africa \(CMiA\)](#)
 - [Fairtrade Cotton](#)
 - [MyBMP](#)

'Beyond' Criteria

- Improve traceability through recognised collaborative platforms
- Engage with regenerative agricultural practices
- Source alternative materials to cotton, such as hemp or flax
- Cotton trims from identified responsible/ traceable sources.

FEATHERS & DOWN

Definition

Feathers are used in everything from eyelash extensions to pens. Down is a specific type of highly insulating feather taken from the undercoat of waterfowl and is primarily used in cold-weather coats and duvets.

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all feather and down used across our business and in the products we sell will be a by-product of poultry production (geese, duck, turkey & chicken only) and come from certified recycled sources or from certified more sustainable sources.

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all feather and down content across our business and in the products we sell. Applicable to all apparel and textile, including homeware.

- Example of materials within scope: Down, Feathers, Duck + Feathers/ Down, Chicken + Feathers/ Down, Goose + Feathers/Down.

What's the issue?

Potential animal welfare abuses present a significant risk in the rearing of birds used for down. Farming practices that do not recognise the Five Farming practices outside of the Freedoms on Animal Welfare as laid out by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) are deemed unacceptable practices:

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

The practices of 'live-plucking' and foie gras production are also key potential risk areas and exemplify some of the most inhumane practices and treatment of animals in the farming of birds.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#). This includes, terms surrounding animal welfare and transportation (section 4) and accepted sources (section 6).
- Feathers not from the by-product of poultry production: geese, duck, turkey and chicken are prohibited e.g. ostrich feathers

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products which contain feathers/ down in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- At least 50% of overall product is made from post-consumer recycled fibres (preferred certifications: Global Recycled Standard (>50%), Recycled 100 Claim Standard and Recycled Blended Claim Standard (>50))
- At least 50% of overall product is made using feathers / down that are Responsible Down Standard (RDS) certified
- At least 50% of overall product is made using feathers / down that are Global Traceable Down Standard (Global TDS) certified
- At least 50% of overall product is made from feathers/down certified to Re:down
- A fashion product which is traditionally made using animal-derived materials or ingredients (e.g. down), where the animal-derived component has been replaced with a non-animal derived alternative (e.g. FLWRDWN™) ensuring the product contains no animal-derived components (this includes but is not limited to animal-derived; materials, adhesives, and chemical ingredients used in the manufacturing such as dyes, pigments or inks) and must not be a fossil fuel derived alternative (e.g. synthetic feather)

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Replace virgin feathers with recycled content, such as Re:Down, and / or
- Certified to one of the following standards:
 - [Responsible Down Standard](#)
 - Global Traceable Down Standard

'Beyond' Criteria

- Explore the use of sustainable animal-free alternatives to down and feathers
- Demonstrate traceability of feedstock to raw material source.

FOREST-DERIVED FIBRES

(MAN-MADE CELLULOSIC)

Definition

Forest-derived fibres, also known as man-made cellulosic fibres (MMFCs) are most commonly known as viscose, rayon, modal and lyocell. Feedstock for forest-derived fibres is most commonly wood pulp, originating from plants such as eucalyptus, beech, and pine.

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all forest-derived fibres used across our business and in the products we sell will come from certified recycled sources or from certified responsibly managed forests. Brands and suppliers must join us in our commitment to zero deforestation and to not source from ancient or endangered forests¹.

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all forest-derived fibres content across our business and in the products we sell. Applicable to all apparel and textile, including homeware, footwear and accessories.

- Examples of materials within scope: Lyocell, Viscose, Modal, Rayon, Bamboo Rayon, Ramie, Tencel, Lenzing, Ecovero, Cellulosic Fibres
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement is: Cellulose Acetate, Acetate, and Triacetate.

What's the issue?

According to the Canadian NGO [Canopy](#), more than 150 million trees a year are logged to harvest cellulose for conversion into forest fibres. Trees absorb and store carbon dioxide. If forests are cleared, or even disturbed, they release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases ([WWF](#)).

Illegal logging for timber, pulp and cellulose continues to be a major driver of global deforestation, in some cases despite certification. Cleared land is often converted to monocrop plantations or grazing land rather than left to rejuvenate, destroying invaluable ecosystems, resulting in biodiversity loss, and contributing significantly to climate change. According to WWF, forest loss and damage is the cause of around 10% of global warming. Such practices are also noted to be an imminent threat to the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

It is essential that ancient and endangered forest ecosystems are protected and preserved, while sustainable forest management and rigorous certification is demanded within supply chains.

In addition to the issues surrounding raw material sources, the processing of MMFCs can pose potential environmental challenges: a process known for its high-water usage and heavy chemical dependency.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#)

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products which contain forest-derived fibres (man-made cellulosic) in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- At least 50% of overall product is made using upcycled deadstock (defined as overproduced/ unwanted material during initial use)
- At least 50% of overall product is made from fibres derived from forests certified to Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) standards - FSC® 100%, FSC® Mix or FSC® Recycled
- At least 50% of overall product is made from waste or by product sources of cellulose (preferred certification – FSC® Recycled)
- At least 50% of overall product is made from TENCEL™
- At least 50% of overall product is made from TENCEL™ x REFIBRA™
- At least 50% of overall product is made from Lenzing Ecovero™
- At least 50% of overall product is made from Evrnu
- At least 50% of overall product is made from Infinna
- At least 50% of overall product is made from ENKA sourced

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Demonstrate:
 - A commitment to zero deforestation in the supply chain, following globally recognised assurance and reporting framework,
 - It is not sourcing forest fibres derived from ancient and endangered forests¹
 - Recognition and respect for human rights and, in particular the rights of Indigenous Peoples and rural communities

- Replace virgin fibres with recycled content, and / or:
- Source forest fibres derived from sustainably managed forests certified under the [Forest Stewardship Council®](#) (FSC®) system, including any plantation fibre
- Where the forest fibres are not 100% certified to FSC®, a mix or top up of PEFC certified fibre is accepted. PEFC is not accepted as a standalone certification.

The above criteria are within the [CanopyStyle](#) policy requirements.

'Beyond' Criteria

In support of CanopyStyle we encourage our brands / suppliers to:

- Join the [CanopyStyle](#) Initiative
- Collaborate with innovative [companies and suppliers](#) to encourage conservation solutions as well as the development of fibre sources that reduce environmental and social impacts, with a focus on agricultural residues and recycled fabrics².
- Preference for product lines made from innovative and/or recycled fibres and that suppliers/brands develop a 2025 procurement target for these closed-loop solutions³
- Source from next-generation processes that emphasise closed-loop chemical recovery processes and water conservation, such as Circulose, Tencel, Refibra, Ecovero, NuCyl and Spinnova.
- Demonstrate traceability of feedstock to raw material source.
- Engage in regenerative agroforestry practices.
- Demonstrate chemical impact certification, such as: Bluesign or ZDHC guidance at pulp and fibre level.

¹Ancient and endangered forests are defined as intact forest landscape mosaics, naturally rare forest types, forest types that have been made rare due to human activity, and/or other forests that are ecologically critical for the protection of biological diversity. Ecological components of endangered forests are: Intact forest landscapes; Remnant forests and restoration cores; Landscape connectivity; Rare forest types; Forests of high species richness; Forests containing high concentrations of rare and endangered species; Forests of high endemism; Core habitat for focal species; Forests exhibiting rare ecological and evolutionary phenomena. As a starting point to geographically locate ancient and endangered forests, maps of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF), as defined by the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) and of intact forest landscapes (IFL), can be used and paired with maps of other key ecological values like the habitat range of key endangered species and forests containing high concentrations of terrestrial carbon and High Carbon Stocks (HCS). (The Wye River Coalition's Endangered Forests: High Conservation Value Forests Protection – Guidance for Corporate Commitments. This has been reviewed by conservation groups, corporations and scientists). Key endangered forests globally are the Canadian and Russian Boreal Forests; Coastal Temperate Rainforests of British Columbia, Alaska and Chile; Tropical forests and peat lands of Indonesia, the Amazon and West Africa. ²Such innovative fabrics may be considered within Selfridges 2025 target criteria.

LEATHER

Definition

Leather is the hide or skin of an animal that has been treated in order to avoid decomposition – this process is referred to as tanning. The hair or wool of the animal may, or may not, have been removed and the skin may have been split into layers before or after tanning. For the purposes of this statement, when we refer to leather, we are referring to skins derived from domestic livestock, primarily but not exclusively cattle.

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all leather in scope will come from certified recycled sources or from Leather Working Group bronze, silver or gold rated tanneries. In addition, we will only source from those with, at least, an objective to work towards traceability to slaughterhouse and addressing key deforestation risks¹.

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all leather content across our business and in the products we sell. Applicable to all apparel and textile, including homeware, footwear and accessories, stationary and anywhere else we may find leather being used.

- Example of materials within scope: Leather, Cow + Leather, Calf + Leather, Lamb + Leather, Sheep + Leather, Goat + Leather, Pig + Leather, Suede, Nappa + Leather, Bovine + Leather, Lamb + Shearling.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement are leather trims, such as zip pulls, branded leather patches or piping, used to ornament a product.

What's the issue?

The production of meat and leather contributes significantly to global deforestation. According to [WWF](#), cattle ranching and soybean farming are driving approximately two-thirds of deforestation in the tropical forests of South America. Driving climate change, habitat loss and wildlife extinction.

In addition, the processing of leather material poses both environmental and social issues, leather production generates wastewater and harmful chemical residuals, such as chromium VI. Leather tanneries are a major cause of environmental pollution particularly in the developing world. Poor tannery management and the use of hazardous chemicals in the tanning process is widely recognised as posing a significant risk to human and ecological health.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#)
- Any skin / leather not derived from cow / calf, sheep / lamb, pig, goat and water buffalo is prohibited. This definition includes karakul lamb, which is strictly prohibited from Selfridges.

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products which contain leather in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- At least 50% of overall product is made from post-consumer recycled fibres (preferred certifications: Global Recycled Standard (>50%), Recycled 100 Claim Standard and Recycled Blended Claim Standard (>50))
- At least 50% of overall product is made from leather that is manufactured by Leather Working Group (LWG) audited tanneries which have been Gold, Silver or Bronze rated

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Have a publicly available, clear and communicable strategy for achieving transparency to slaughterhouse and addressing key deforestation risks¹ and
- Replace virgin leather with recycled content that is GRS or RCS certified, or
- Source from [Leather Working Group](#) audited tanneries which have been gold, silver or bronze rated

'Beyond' Criteria

- Collaborate with multi-stakeholder working groups and certifications that address traceability within leather supply chains, including:
 - [The Leather Working Group - traceability working group](#)
 - [ICEC - traceability certification](#)
 - [Textile Exchange - Responsible Leather Initiative](#)
 - [The Brazilian Leather project](#)
 - [Sustainable Leather Foundation](#)
- Source plant-derived leather alternatives.
- Leather trims from identified responsible/traceable sources.
- Engage with regenerative agricultural practices.
- Engage directly with chemical experts to lower environmental impact at processing stage, such as the ZDHC Leather Guidelines.
- Engage with Textile Exchange Leather Impact Accelerator tool
- Preference for EU sourced leather

¹In exceptional circumstances we will review and consider other third-party certification programmes and / or internal supplier global traceability programmes which are third-party audited and meet the same standards as our criteria or higher.

MEAT

Definition

For the purpose of this document meat is defined as the flesh of any animal when used for food (e.g. beef, pork, pheasant).

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all meat and meat ingredients used across our business and in the products we sell will be from certified organic farms¹

Scope

This standard is to be applied to across all offerings, including where featured as an ingredient of processed products (e.g. charcuterie or the meat in a pie).

- Examples of materials within scope: beef, chicken, lamb, turkey and pig/ pork/ bacon.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement are:
 - [Wild Game](#), defined as: Wild ungulates and lagomorphs, as well as other land mammals that are hunted for human consumption and are considered to be wild under the applicable law in the Member State concerned. These include mammals living in enclosed territory under conditions of freedom similar to those of wild game, and wild birds that are hunted for human consumption.
 - Fish (please refer to our Ethical Trade Requirements for stipulations concerning fish).

What's the issue?

[Today](#), our food systems account for nearly one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions, consume large amounts of natural resources, result in biodiversity loss and negative health impacts. This is in addition to deforestation and conversion linked to a third of the current UK beef and leather, sourced from high-risk countries such as [Brazil](#). Soil health, with any farming practice, is also a key industry concern, with issues surrounding soil erosion, compaction, contamination, biodiversity loss, water logging, acidification, nutrient imbalance and so on.

As well as the wider environmental impact of farming practices as whole, rearing of livestock carries industry-specific issues surrounding animal welfare in the handling, transportation and slaughter of livestock.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#). This includes, terms surrounding animal welfare and transportation (section 4) and accepted sources (section 6).

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products which contain meat in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- Product is third-party certified organic to UK and EU standards
- Product is certified to the Regenerative Organic Certified™ Bronze, Silver, or Gold standard and third-party certified organic to UK and EU standards

Additionally, we highlight the following alternatives:

- Product is certified Vegan - Vegan Society Trademark
- Brand level - Ingredients, manufacture and/or development of all products sold by the brand must not involve, or have involved, the use of any animal product, by-product or derivative

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Source meat from the EU, with a preference for UK or Irish sources, **and**
- Source meat certified as organic in line with GB and EU regulations for organic products²
 - 100% pasture fed as defined by [The Pasture-Fed Livestock Association](#) (preference to be certified to the Pasture for Life standard) which meets the GB and EU regulations for organic products, is preferred

'Beyond' Criteria

- We believe in "less meat, better meat", therefore we will, and encourage our brand partners and suppliers to, provide more meat-free and plant-based options on our restaurant menus¹.
- Regenerative agricultural practices in line with both:
 - [The Regeneration International's definition](#)
 - [The requirements of the Regenerative Organic Certified standard](#)
- Work towards the [Farm to Fork Strategy](#) which aims to accelerate the transition to a sustainable food system.

¹ See the [WWF Livewell guidance](#) ² In exceptional circumstances we will review non-organic certified supplier environmental practices which meet the same standards as our criteria or higher

WOOD & PAPER

Definition

Wood (timber): a hard substance that forms the branches and trunks of trees and can be used as a building material, for making things etc.

Paper: thin, flat material made from crushed wood (wood pulp).

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all wood and paper used across our business and in the products we sell will come from certified recycled sources if possible and, where not possible, from sustainably managed forests certified under the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) system. In addition, brands/ suppliers must hold a commitment to zero deforestation and not source from ancient or endangered forests¹

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all wood and paper content across our business and in the products we sell. Applicable to all homeware, stationary, packaging and shop fits

- Examples of materials within scope: wood, timber, bamboo, hardwood, paper.

What's the issue?

Trees absorb and store carbon dioxide. If forests are cleared, or even disturbed, they release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (WWF).

Illegal logging for timber, pulp and cellulose continues to be a major driver of global deforestation, in some cases despite certification. Cleared land is often converted to monocrop plantations or grazing land rather than left to rejuvenate, destroying invaluable ecosystems, resulting in biodiversity loss, and contributing significantly to climate change. According to WWF, forest loss and damage is the cause of around 10% of global warming. Such practices are also noted to be an imminent threat to the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

It is essential that ancient and endangered forest ecosystems are protected and preserved, while sustainable forest management and rigorous certification is demanded within supply chains.

WWF advise, global production of pulp and paper is expected to grow over the course of the next decade fuelled by an increase in demand for both industrial and consumer packaging as well as tissue products.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#)
- Any wood / paper purchased by Selfridges as not for resale must be made from recycled content or from sustainably managed forests certified under the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) system

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products which contain wood / paper in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- At least 50% of overall product is made from fibres derived from forests certified to Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) standards - FSC® 100%, FSC® Mix or FSC® Recycled
- At least 50% of overall product is made from recycled sources (preferred certification - FSC® Recycled)

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Demonstrate:
 - A commitment to zero deforestation in the supply chain, following globally recognised assurance and reporting framework,
 - It is not sourcing wood or paper derived from ancient and endangered forests¹
 - Recognition and respect for human rights, in particular the rights of Indigenous Peoples and rural communities.
- Replace virgin wood/paper with recycled content (preferred), **or**
- In circumstances where recycled sources are not viable, source wood / paper derived from sustainably managed forests certified under the [Forest Stewardship Council®](#) (FSC®) system, will be accepted
- For our Property and Design Teams, pre-loved, archive and vintage items are all accepted under Project Earth (p.4 of this deck).
 - In the instance of shop-fits reused and reusable items will be accepted.

'Beyond' Criteria

- Avoid sourcing from countries or regions with a high risk of deforestation and illegal logging
- Demonstrate traceability of feedstock to raw material source.
- Engage in regenerative agroforestry practices.
- Utilise chlorine-free and water-based inks.

¹Ancient and endangered forests are defined as intact forest landscape mosaics, naturally rare forest types, forest types that have been made rare due to human activity, and/or other forests that are ecologically critical for the protection of biological diversity. Ecological components of endangered forests are: Intact forest landscapes; Remnant forests and restoration cores; Landscape connectivity; Rare forest types; Forests of high species richness; Forests containing high concentrations of rare and endangered species; Forests of high endemism; Core habitat for focal species; Forests exhibiting rare ecological and evolutionary phenomena. As a starting point to geographically locate ancient and endangered forests, maps of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF), as defined by the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) and of intact forest landscapes (IFL), can be used and paired with maps of other key ecological values like the habitat range of key endangered species and forests containing high concentrations of terrestrial carbon and High Carbon Stocks (HCS). (The Wye River Coalition's Endangered Forests: High Conservation Value Forests Protection – Guidance for Corporate Commitments. This has been reviewed by conservation groups, corporations and scientists). Key endangered forests globally are the Canadian and Russian Boreal Forests; Coastal Temperate Rainforests of British Columbia, Alaska and Chile; Tropical forests and peat lands of Indonesia, the Amazon and West Africa.

PALM OIL

Definition

Palm fruit and palm kernel oil are the most widely used vegetable oils in the world. Palm oil and derivatives are estimated to be included in over [50%](#) of all consumer goods, from ice cream to lipstick and global consumption is expected to [double by 2050](#).

Target 1

By the 31st December 2025, all palm oil and palm kernel oil used across our business and in the products we sell, will be certified sustainable to the 'Identity Preserved' or 'Segregated' standards set by the Round Table on Responsible Palm Oil (RSPO).

Target 2

By the 31st December 2025, all palm-derivatives used across our business and in the products we sell, will be certified sustainable to 'Mass Balance', 'Identity Preserved' or 'Segregated' standards set by the Round Table on Responsible Palm Oil (RSPO).

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all palm oil, palm kernel oil and palm-derivative content across our business and in the products we sell. Applicable to all food and beauty items, anywhere else we may find this material being used.

- Examples of materials within scope: palm oil, vegetable oil, stearin wax and anything with 'Palm', 'Stear', 'Laur', or 'Glyc' in the name.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement is vegetable oil (coconut), palm angels, palmetto leaf, sustainable palm fibres.

What's the issue?

Palm oil is not only versatile, it is also very productive, with a yield far greater than any other vegetable oil. Palm oil demand is projected to increase in the near future. This rapid growth could exacerbate the environmental and social impacts that have already been experienced to date ([WWF](#)).

Tropical forests primarily in South-East Asia have been and continue to be cleared to make way for palm plantations. These forests are some of the richest in biodiversity on the planet, providing habitat for countless species.

Rainforest often grows on carbon-rich peat soils, which are routinely drained and burned ready for palm to be planted; this process releases huge quantities of carbon into the atmosphere, contributing significantly to climate change.

The impacts of palm oil production have been well documented, and a number of initiatives and certifications have emerged to address the sustainability of the industry, the most notable being the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), which certifies around [19%](#) of global production. However, Greenpeace, [Imperial College London](#) and a number of other NGOs and academics have Highlighted: Project Earth that palm oil certification does not always guarantee deforestation-free supply chains.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#).
- Products specified under Selfridges' brand name must not contain palm oil¹

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products which contain (or would normally contain) palm oil in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- All products sold by the brand contain no ingredients or derivatives of palm oil
- All palm-derived components (including derivatives) in the product are RSPO-certified under the 'Identity Preserved' or 'Segregated' supply chain system

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Have a time bound, clear and communicable strategy for increasing traceability to plantation (IP or segregation), **and**
- Make a time-bound public commitment to ensure zero deforestation in the supply chain following globally recognised assurance and reporting frameworks, **and**
- Address key sustainability risks on the ground (including but not limited to No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation, conservation and biodiversity, smallholder support), **and**
- Source certified palm oil to 'Identity Preserved' or 'Segregated' standards set by the [Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil](#) (RSPO) (unless it is a palm oil derivative in which case the RSPO 'Mass Balance' standard is also accepted)

'Beyond' Criteria

- Remove unnecessary palm oil: all products in Selfridges own Selfridges Selection is palm-oil free. We invite our suppliers and brands to find sustainable alternatives to palm-oil or, where this is not possible, ensure that only responsibly sourced palm-oil is used.
- Engage in regenerative agroforestry practices.

¹Since we took that decision an extensive review of RSPO standards has been undertaken and improvements made and we recognise that many of our brand partners have committed time and investment to achieving greater transparency and sustainability through palm oil certification and we respect this approach.

SYNTHETIC FIBRES

(POLYESTER & NYLON)

Definition

Conventional synthetics fibres and materials are derived from fossil fuels which are synthesized into petrochemical feedstocks ([Textile Exchange](#)). These include, but are not limited to, polyester, polyamide (nylon) and synthetic rubber.

Target 1

By the 31st December 2025, all polyester fibres used across our business and in the products we sell will come from certified recycled sources

Target 2

By the 31st December 2027, all nylon fibres used across our business and in the products we sell will come from certified recycled sources

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all polyester and nylon fibres across our business and in the products we sell. Applicable to all apparel and textile, including homeware, footwear and accessories, stationary and anywhere else we may find polyester and nylon fibres.

- Examples of materials within scope: polyester, PET, rPET or recycled polyester, nylon, polyamide, polyimide, polylactide.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement are trims, such as zips, thread, embroidered/ woven labels etc used to ornament a product.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirements are Forest-Derived Fibres (MMFCs) as they have their own identified requirements.

What's the issue?

Today, polyester alone accounts for 51% of global apparel fibres. Polyester overtook cotton in 2007, and the gap is predicted to widen. The production, consumption and related waste handling generated by virgin synthetic textile fibres carry various environmental impacts, including:

- Use of crude oil, a non-renewable resource and a finite feedstock.
- Large energy consumption required to power the extraction and polymerisation processes before being spun into fabric. Whilst this source has a relatively small water and soil impact, it has a huge impact in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.

The presence of recycled synthetics, i.e. recycled polyester, is ever increasing. These are not without their own impacts, which must be approached, both from a holistic and product-specific perspective.

- Mechanical recycling: currently the most common recycling method, can have both PET (PET bottles) and fibre feedstocks. There is a social risk element to waste feedstock, namely working conditions and fair wages for waste pickers. As well as, shorter fibres, this feedstock carries re-processing constraints, limiting the circular potentials of this process.
- Chemical recycling: Full depolymerisation to monomer state claims virgin-like fibres and potentially limitless circularity credentials. Textile Exchange see textile-to-textile chemical/ biological recycling as the long-term goal for the apparel industry. Not without its challenges, chemical recycling faces hurdles such as: costs, technological challenges, feedstock availability, and energy usage.

This specific group of materials has one of the largest concentrations of research and technological advancements amongst the apparel and textile community. As such, we will continue to review our approach to this material.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#)

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products which contain synthetic fibres in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- At least 50% of overall product is made from post-consumer recycled fibres (preferred certifications: Global Recycled Standard (>50%), Recycled 100 Claim Standard and Recycled Blended Claim Standard (>50))
- At least 50% of the overall product is made from Econyl (nylon)
- At least 50% of the overall product is made from Repreve (polyester)

'Committed' Criteria

Polyester:

By the 31st December 2025 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Replace virgin polyester with, at a minimum, 50% certified, recycled polyester. This may be from post-consumer and/or post-industrial feedstock:
 - GRS product label (>50% minimum content) and RCS 100 (95% minimum content) will be automatically accepted
 - GRS non-product label (>20% minimum content) and RCS Blended (>5% minimum content) require evidence that more than 50% of polyester meets the requirements

Nylon:

By the 31st December 2027 brands and suppliers **must**:

- Replace virgin nylon with, at a minimum, 50% certified, recycled nylon. This may be from post-consumer and/ or post-industrial feedstock:
 - GRS product label (>50% minimum content) and RCS 100 (95% minimum content) are automatically acceptable
 - GRS non product label (>20% minimum content) and RCS Blended (>5% minimum content) require evidence that more than 50% of nylon meets the requirements

'Beyond' Criteria

- Replace synthetic fibres with plant-based alternatives which are sustainably sourced
- We encourage brands to sign up to the Textile Exchange 2025 Recycled Polyester Challenge
- We encourage brands to seek textile-to-textile recycled polyester and nylon.
- We encourage brands and suppliers to engage directly with their sources to further minimise the environmental impacts of recycling technologies, such as using green energy sources, recycled water systems, and chemical certifications/ recycling systems.
- We encourage brands to engage in conversations that explore circular design principles.
- Where waste pickers are present, to align with organisations, such as: First Mile, Megh Group T3, PlasticBank and Plastics for Change.
- Polyester/ Nylon trims from identified responsible/ traceable sources.

OTHER PLASTIC (PLASTIC PACKAGING)

Definition

Material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer and which, at some stage in its processing into finished products, can be shaped by flow ([ISO472](#)). Plastic use ranges from single-use¹ consumables, microbeads² and single-use¹ packaging.

Target

By the 31st December 2025, all Selfridges own purchased⁴, plastic packaging used and sold will come from recycled sources and be designed for reduction, reuse and recycling, according to the specifications of our 'Committed' Criteria.

Scope

This standard is to be applied to all Selfridges purchased⁴ plastic packaging for Selfridges (Selfridges Selection and GNFR)

- Examples of materials within scope: PE-LD, PE-LLD, PE-HD, PET, PVC
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement is plastic packaging from Brand partners.
- Excluded from the scope of this requirement are synthetic fibres (which have their own targets and identified certification requirements).
- Excluded from the scope of this requirements are 'Prohibited' Plastic Materials as they have their own identified requirements.

What's the issue?

Packaging plays a crucial role in the protection of products from transportation to storage. Damaged and unsaleable products will inevitably pose their own environmental impact. Plastic is a popular material due to its resilient yet lightweight properties, and plays a crucial role in ensuring product integrity from transportation to storage. The drawbacks of this materials, however, are well documented. Plastic is made from natural gas and crude oil that are non-renewable resources. It is not biodegradable and can end up in landfill or polluting our oceans and waterways. The sheer quantity of plastics that enter the wider environment is of great concern and has far-reaching, global implications. Plastic can take on many different forms from cups to textiles to glitter to coatings. Certain applications of plastic have specific problems which require equally specific approaches.

What about Plastic-Alternatives?

Research undertaken by Dr Napper of the University of Plymouth's International Marine Litter Research Unit questioned the validity of the environmental claims made by plastic-alternatives. She found:

- Degradable bags simply breakdowns into microplastics.
- Biodegradable bags were still intact after three years -not degrading in the wider environment as they were in the lab.
- Compostable bags were found to be incorrectly disposed of in great quantities.

As such, we are reluctant to view plastic-alternatives as a confirmed solution to the single-use plastic problem at this time. We continue to review our position in light of new research.

Prohibited / Mandated

- Suppliers must adhere to our Ethical Trade Requirements which can be found [here](#)
- The following are prohibited across all products / materials / ingredients sold or used:
 - Balloons
 - Single-use cosmetic wet wipes
 - Products containing microbeads
 - Cosmetics containing plastic-based glitter, defined as solid plastic less than 5mm in diameter, including but not limited to PET, PLA, and 'plant-derived', 'bio plastic' or 'biodegradable' plastic.
 - Single-use plastic water bottles
 - Single-use plastic carbonated drinks bottles
 - Single-use plastic cups⁵
 - Single-use plastic straws
 - Single-use plastic carrier bags

Highlighted: Project Earth

We highlight products in our Project Earth edit if they meet one of the following criteria:

- An innovative product that is designed to remove or reduce the amount of single use packaging waste (e.g. shampoo bar)
- Home & Beauty only:
- Complete product is made from 100% recycled plastic and is kerbside recyclable (excluding springs, caps and lids)
 - Product comes in refillable packaging that either already contains a refill cartridge or requires a customer to purchase the refill in order to initially use the product (NB: the refill must be stocked at Selfridges)
 - Product is the refillable counterpart to a product that is designed to be refilled (**NB**: both the refill and refillable component must be stocked at Selfridges)
 - Product is reusable and reduces / removes the need for a single use product

'Committed' Criteria

By the 31st December 2025 suppliers must follow our plastic packaging guidance:

1. Take action to eliminate problematic or unnecessary plastic⁶ and plastic-based materials across all operations.
 - Before initiating a strategy to source better and more sustainable materials, the first step should be to question, 'Is the packaging absolutely necessary?'
2. Where packaging is necessary, this must:
 - Contain a minimum 50% post-consumer content
 - Be designed to be reused and/ or recycled at curbside
3. Where consumer safety requirements (i.e. food standards) do not allow for recycled content, we will accept virgin plastics that are designed to be recycled at curbside.
4. Where consumer safety requirements (i.e. food standards) do not allow for recycled content, and recyclable plastics options are not available (i.e. film), home compostable⁷ sources will be accepted.

'Beyond' Criteria

- Reduce plastic where relevant / possible
- Take action to move from single-use towards reuse models where relevant / possible
- Engage directly with consumers via such initiatives as take-back and re-fill schemes
- We invite our brand partners to eliminate unnecessary, non-recycled and unrecyclable plastic packaging wherever possible

¹Single Use Plastic: 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 ([Edie](#)). ²Microplastics: According to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) microplastics are very small (typically smaller than 5mm) solid particles composed of mixtures of polymers (the primary components of plastics) and functional additives. ³Packaging: Any material used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, transport and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods (Selfridges Packaging Sustainability Strategic Guidelines, p.7). ⁴Purchased Packaging: This is the packaging that is purchased by a retailer to pack items in at either point of sale or for mail order, that is then discarded by the customer. e.g. tissue, plastic/paper bags, ribbon, bubble wrap, tape, garment carriers and in the case of food hall this could be cartons, cups (Selfridges Packaging Sustainability Strategic Guidelines, p.8). ⁵Excludes plastic-lined paper cups. ⁶Definition of problematic and unnecessary outlined in the Ellen MacArthur Foundation guidance: [New Plastics Economy Global Commitment](#) (p.7) ⁷Home compliant material biodegrades in home compost in under 12 months. Longer timescales are permitted under other specifications where the producer complies with the ISO 14021 requirements for self assessment and clear labelling (Selfridges Packaging Sustainability Strategic Guidelines, p.7).

DEFINITIONS

- **Bio-based plastic:** Bio-based plastics are made using polymers derived from plant-based sources such as starch, cellulose, or lignin. Bio-based plastics can be engineered to be biodegradable, equally they can be made to function exactly like conventional fossil-based plastic (i.e. to have the same durability).
- **Compostable (packaging):** A packaging or packaging component is compostable if it is in compliance with relevant international compostability standards and if its successful postconsumer collection, (sorting), and composting is proven to work in practice and at scale. Note: Compostable packaging needs to go hand in hand with appropriate collection and composting infrastructure in order for it to be composted in practice.
- **Crude palm oil or palm kernel oil:** First stage oil palm products produced from fresh fruit bunches (FFB) at a mill. Palm oil products: Products produced from the oil palm, including its fruit and kernels. Depending on the context, the phrase 'oil palm products' can also refer to products such as (crude) palm oil, shells, palm kernels, palm kernel expeller, palm kernel oil (PKO), or products derived thereof, palm fatty acids (PFAD), palm kernel fatty acids (PKFAD), olein, stearin, or other products that are derived from fractionation of palm oil and palm kernel oil.
- **Forest-derived fibres:** Cellulosic fibres derived from pulp, such as rayon, viscose, lyocell and modal.
- **Identity Preserved (palm oil):** Sustainable palm oil from a single identifiable certified source is kept separately from ordinary palm oil throughout supply chain
- **Kerbside recycling:** A common form of waste collation by local authorities which requires residents to sort waste according to different types of materials in specially provided bins which are then placed on the kerb or nearest collection point for collection.
- **Palm-Derivatives:** Products derived from crude palm oil / palm kernel oil; coming from, but not limited to, refining, fractionating, blending and oleochemical activities. These are commonly defined as chemicals within palm oil which have been fractionated, or separated out for specific food and cosmetic applications, such as surfactants, foaming agents, emulsifiers. A full list of common ingredients classified as derivatives is available in the NASPON Derivatives reference [document](#).
- **Mass Balance (palm oil):** Mass Balance is defined as sustainable palm oil from certified sources mixed with ordinary palm oil throughout the supply chain.
- **No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation; No Deforestation:** No development of High Carbon Stock (HCS) or High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) as defined by the High Carbon Stock Approach (*requirement of RSPO P&C 2018, clause 7.12*)
 - **No Peat:** No development on peat regardless of depth (*requirement of RSPO P&C 2018, clause 7.7*)
 - **No Exploitation:** Respect human rights as defined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the rights of all workers, land tenure rights and the rights of indigenous and local communities, and the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups (*referred to in RSPO P&C 2018, clauses 6.4 & 6.5*)
- **Recycle on the Go (RotG):** on-street recycling infrastructure and recycling facilities in other publicly-accessible places (recycling at work is out of scope).
- **Reusable packaging:** Packaging which has been designed to accomplish or proves its ability to accomplish a minimum number of trips or rotations in a system for reuse.
- **Segregation (palm oil):** Sustainable palm oil from different certified sources is kept separate from ordinary palm oil throughout supply chain.
- **Zero Deforestation:** Commodity production, sourcing, or financial investments that do not cause or contribute to deforestation (or conversion). In practice, this means raw materials (in this case wood and paper) will come from places that are verified as deforestation and conversion free. We also make specific reference (in our palm oil commitment) to no development of High Carbon Stock (HCS) or High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) as defined by the High Carbon Stock Approach.

PROHIBITED MATERIALS, INGREDIENTS & PRODUCTS

Our Ethical Trade Requirements include prohibited materials, ingredients and products for sale or use in our operations:

Prohibited	Prohibition Year	Alternative (in order of preference)
Balloons (any material including biodegradable - not limited to just plastic)	2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reusable or rented decorations Kerbside recyclable FSC® certified paper-based decorations
Single-use cosmetic wet wipes including biodegradable or compostable alternatives	2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reusable alternatives Replace with an alternative material that is sustainably sourced and kerbside recyclable
Products containing microbeads	2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Products which do not contain microbeads
Cosmetics containing plastic-based glitter, defined as solid plastic less than 5mm in diameter, including but not limited to PET, PLA, and 'plant-derived', 'bio plastic' or 'biodegradable' plastic	2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Products which do not contain glitter Replace with alternative material that is sustainably sourced and is certified biodegradable to the TUV marine, water and soil standards (e.g. cellulose). <p>N.B. We do not encourage the use of Mica as an alternative due to the associated human rights issues with the sourcing of this material.</p>
Single-use plastic water bottles	2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage customers to refill their reusable vessels Replace with an alternative material that is sustainably sourced and recyclable kerbside and on-the-go
Single-use plastic carbonated drinks bottles	2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage customers to refill their reusable vessels Replace with an alternative material that is sustainably sourced and recyclable kerbside and on-the-go
Single-use plastic cups ¹	?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage customers to refill their reusable vessels / introduce refillable system Where absolutely necessary replace with paper cups which are plastic lined. The paper must be FSC® certified and ideally the plastic lining is bio-based and certified industrially compostable, the customer should be encouraged to be put these in cup-recycling bins or general waste. If there is a lid, this should be bio-based and certified industrially compostable assuming this will end up the same bin as the cup (which should not be put in the recycling bin as will contaminate)
Single-use plastic straws	2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign so straws aren't necessary Replace with alternative material that is sustainably sourced
Single-use plastic carrier bags	2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage customers to bring their own bag Replace with alternative material that is sustainably sourced and is kerbside recyclable
Fish rated '4 (Orange) and 5 (Red)' by the Marine Conservation Society	Fish rated 5 – 2011 Fish rated 4 – 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fish rated '1 or 2 (Green)' by the Marine Conservation Society
Shark (a.k.a Galuchat, Squalene) including shark oil within beauty products	2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remove or replace with plant-based alternative

¹Excludes plastic-lined paper cups

PROHIBITED MATERIALS, INGREDIENTS & PRODUCTS

(continued)

Our Ethical Trade Requirements include prohibited materials, ingredients and products for sale or use in our operations:

Prohibited	Prohibition Year	Alternative (in order of preference)
Exotic Feathers: Any feathers not from the by-product of the poultry industry and not derived from geese, duck, turkey or chicken.	2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vegan alternative not derived from fossil-fuels 2. Feathers from the by-product of the poultry industry derived from geese, duck, turkey or chicken only
<p>Exotic Skins: any skin/leather not derived from cow/calif, sheep/lamb, pig, goat and water buffalo will be considered a prohibited material will be considered a prohibited material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purpose of this document Karakul lamb will be considered an exotic skin and is therefore strictly prohibited under this standard 	2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vegan alternative not derived from fossil-fuels 2. Skin/leather derived from cow/calif, sheep/lamb, pig, goat and water buffalo with the exception of karakul lamb, which is not permitted
Leather: All leather products must be a by-product of the meat industry and must not be obtained from live skinning or live boiling.	2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vegan alternative not derived from fossil-fuels 2. Animal derived alternative which isn't listed on CITES
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purpose of this document Angora Fur will be considered fur and is therefore strictly prohibited under this standard. • For the purpose of this document Astrakhan Fur or Persian Wool (sourced from the Karakul lamb) will be considered fur and is therefore strictly prohibited under this standard. 	2005 (Angora 2016; Astrakhan 2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-design 2. Vegan alternative not derived from fossil-fuels
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.	2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage customers to refill their reusable vessels 2. Animal derived alternative which isn't listed on CITES
Products that do not meet relevant laws including EU Timber Regulations, UK Timber Regulations and UK FLEG.	2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None
Palm oil or palm oil derivatives in our Selfridges Selection goods.	2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Redesign so not needed 2. Replace with sustainable alternative
Foie gras.	2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None
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 institutional forced and/or child labour practices.	2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None

¹ Excludes plastic-lined paper cups

RESTRICTED MATERIALS, INGREDIENTS & PRODUCTS

RESTRICTED	Prohibition Year	Alternative (in order of preference)
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.	2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vegan alternative not derived from fossil-fuels Animal derived alternative which isn't listed on CITES
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials clipped, shorn or combed from animals with the exception of rabbit and those materials specifically noted under 'Fur' 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 shearing; with the exception of karakul lamb, which is not permitted (specifically noted under 'Exotic Skin'). 	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Re-design Vegan alternative not derived from fossil-fuels
Timber and paper: Timber and paper goods directly purchased for use in our business which are not recycled or FSC® certified.	2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> FSC® certified wood/paper

