POLICY 政策

ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY 動物福利政策

tapestry

TAPESTRY, INC. ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY TAPESTRY, INC. 動物福利政策

Tapestry, Inc. (the "Company"), established in New York City in 1941, is a leading design house of modern luxury accessories and lifestyle collections with a rich heritage of pairing exceptional leathers and materials with innovative design. As a company operating in the luxury sector, we are committed to responsible sourcing and sustainable business practices and principles. Our Global Sourcing Principles outline our efforts to uphold these practices and principles within our own businesses and within our supply chain.

Tapestry, Inc. (以下簡稱"本公司")於 1941 年在紐約市成立,是一家行業領先的設計公司,具有將優質的皮革和原材料與創新設計相結合的悠久歷史,產品系列包括現代奢華配飾和生活方式系列產品。作為一家在奢侈品行業經營的公司,我們致力於對採購來源負責並遵守可持續發展的商業慣例和準則。我們的全球採購準則概述了我們在自身業務以及供應鏈中為了堅持這些慣例和準則所作的努力。

The Company uses material from animal origin in some of our products. We are committed to principles and practices that require animals in our supply chain to be treated with care and respect. Additionally, we are cognizant of our operating footprint and is working to understand our impact on local biodiversity.

本公司在我們的部分產品中使用了來源於動物的材料。 我們致力於遵守所有要求我們在供應鏈中善待動物和尊重動物的原則和實踐。此外,我們認識到我們的經營足跡,並正在努力瞭解我們 對當地生物多樣性的影響。

This document sets out the general principles that the Company believes should be applied for the treatment of all animals within our supply chain.

本檔闡述了本公司認為應該適用於對待我們供應鏈中所有動物的一般性原則。

 We are committed to ethical practices in the capture, keeping, breeding, raising, transport, handling and slaughter of live animals in our leather, fur and exotic skins supply chain. We believe that all animals, while taking into account specific species' needs, should benefit from:

我們致力於遵守有關捕獲、飼養、繁殖、養育、運輸、處理和屠宰用於我們的皮革、毛 皮以及珍稀皮質供應鏈中的活體動物的道德規範。我們認為所有動物,在考慮特定物種 需求的同時,應當有權:

a. Freedom from hunger and thirst, by ready access to fresh water and a diet for full health and potency;

免受饑餓和乾渴的自由,即隨時可獲得保持健康和充分體力所需的飲水和食物;

b. Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate living environment; 免受不舒適的自由,即被提供合適的生存環境;

c. Freedom to express normal behavior, by providing sufficient space, and proper facilities;

正常活動的自由,即被提供足夠的空間和適當的設施;

d. Freedom from pain, injury or disease, by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment;

免受疼痛、傷害或疾病的自由,即被提供疾病預防或快速診斷和治療的措施;

- e. Freedom from fear and distress, by providing conditions and treatment that avoid mental suffering or undue physical duress; and
 - 免受恐懼和痛苦的自由,即被提供避免精神痛苦或過度生理脅迫的條件和待遇; 和
- f. Proper care and respect to the species' nature and psychological, physiological and ethological needs in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge.

根據既定經驗和科學知識對該物種的自然屬性以及心理、生理和道德需求給予的善待和尊重。

2) We are committed to sustaining well-functioning and bio-diverse ecosystems in regions where we source and contract to manufacture. This includes maintaining populations of wild animals at sustainable levels as well as to source only material of animal origin that stem from legal sources. We believe that local authorities' use of robust scientific assessment methodologies promoted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species¹ (CITES) agreement or the IUCN Red List Categories² and the Criteria assessment, is critical to achieve this objective.

我們致力於在我們採購和簽約進行生產的地區維持運作良好且生物多樣化的生態系統。這包括將野生動物的數量維持在可持續的水準,以及僅採購源自合法管道的動物原材料。我們認為,地方政府使用由《瀕危物種國際貿易公約》(CITES1)推行的科學評估方法或世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄(IUCN Red List2)等級和標準的評估方法是實現這一目標的關鍵。

IUCN Red List 被廣泛認為是評估植物和動物物種保護狀況的最全面、客觀的國際方法。 它是一種用於確定所有物種的滅絕風險的科學嚴謹的方法。www.iucnredlist.org

¹ CITES is an international agreement that is legally binding to signatory nations that requires them to implement national and local laws to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. www.cites.org/eng

CITES 是一項國際公約,對締約國具有法律約束力,要求締約國實施國家和地方法律,以確保野生動植物的製成品的國際貿易不會威脅到該等物種的生存。www.cites.org/eng

² The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. It is a scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction that is applicable to all species.

www.iucnredlist.org

3) We believe that the capture, keeping, breeding, raising, transport, handling and slaughter of animals must be undertaken with minimal environmental impacts, and in compliance with applicable local animal welfare, social and environmental laws and regulations. In addition, we believe, and have developed this document with internationally accepted standards for animal welfare such as those standards developed by the World Organization for Animal Health in mind.

我們認為捕獲、飼養、繁殖、養育、運輸、處理和屠宰動物必須在對環境影響最小的情況下進行,同時應遵守當地適用的動物福利政策、社會和環境法律法規。此外,我們制定了本檔,其中包含了我們認為是國際公認的動物福利標準,例如由世界動物衛生組織制定的標準。

4) We believe that animals should not be transported in a way that is likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them, including that all necessary arrangements have been made in advance in line with internationally accepted standards for transportation of animals' in air, at sea and on land.

我們認為不應當以可能對動物造成傷害或不當痛苦的方式運輸動物,包括按照國際公認的空中、海上和陸上運輸動物的標準預先作出一切必要安排。

5) We believe that animals should not experience suffering, pain or excitement during all stages of the process of slaughter, and that, as appropriate, effective stunning should be used in advance of slaughter.

我們認為,在屠宰過程的所有階段,動物不應經歷痛苦、疼痛或刺激,並且在屠宰之前在適當時對其有效地擊量。

As a means to uphold these principles, we will work with our service providers and raw material suppliers to achieve these outcomes and encourage them to uphold these principles within their own supply chains.

堅持這些原則的方法之一,就是我們將與我們的服務提供者和原材料供應商合作來實現這些成果,同時鼓勵他們在自己的供應鏈中堅持這些原則。

We also recognize that the ability to uphold these principles throughout our supply chain and across different types of species will vary; however, we aim for continuous improvement towards realizing these principles. We will seek to source from countries that have well-established and enforced legislation covering animal welfare, trade and biodiversity conservation.

我們也認識到,在整個供應鏈中針對不同類型的物種堅持這些原則的能力會有所不同;但是, 我們的目標是不斷改進以實現這些原則。 我們將尋求從那些已經良好建立並執行有關動物福利、 貿易和生物多樣性保護立法的國家進行採購。