



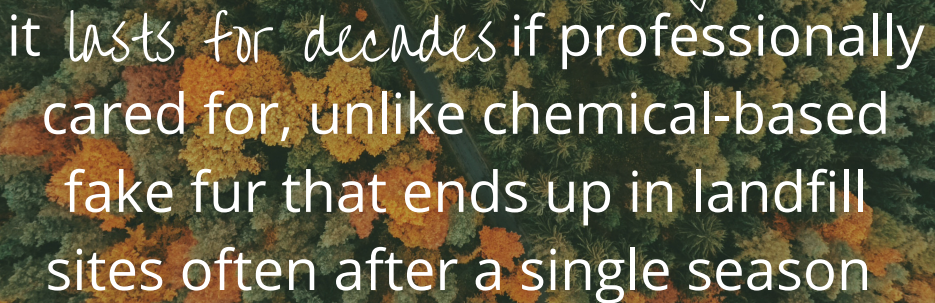
NATURAL FUR

the responsible choice

the natural choice... Real fur is one of the most natural and sustainable materials used in the fashion world



it's sustainable at every stage of its production



it lasts for decades if professionally cared for, unlike chemical-based fake fur that ends up in landfill sites often after a single season

A close-up photograph of a fox's face, looking directly at the camera. The fox has orange and white fur. The text is overlaid in white, with 'fur-farmed animals eat waste' and 'usually remnants' in a sans-serif font, and 'bio-materials' and 'from food production (e.g. fish and meat)' in a script font.

fur-farmed animals eat waste
bio-materials usually remnants
from food production (e.g. fish
and meat)

A close-up photograph of a hand using a scalpel to cut a piece of light-colored, textured material. The material has a wavy, fur-like pattern. The text is overlaid in white, with 'it's completely' in a sans-serif font and 'biodegradable' in a script font.

it's completely
biodegradable





fur-farming waste is turned into
useful products such as bio fuels
or fertilizers



wild fur is a recognized and
widespread aid to wildlife
management

A vertical rectangular image showing a night sky. The Milky Way galaxy is visible as a bright, hazy band of light stretching diagonally across the frame. A single, thin, white streak, likely a meteor or shooting star, cuts across the sky from left to right. The bottom of the image shows a dark silhouette of a forest of evergreen trees.

dressing processes meet the
highest environmental standards

wild Fur

Hunting and trapping of wild furbearers is both a method of wildlife management and impact neutral for the environment. Strict quotas are set by government or state authorities to sustain animal populations at an optimum level for the eco-system.

Meanwhile, the sale of wild fur not only provides vital income for remote indigenous communities, it also helps toward managing their local environments.

Those who hunt in wild and isolated areas are mindful of their impact on nature and they respect the animals they take. Often the whole animal is used, for example beaver meat is edible and the castor is used to produce perfume.

AIHTS

The Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards

The most frequent method by which wild fur is taken is by trapping and this is covered in Canada, Russia and the EU by the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards.

The US and EU have a parallel agreement known as “the Agreed Minute.”

These are rare examples of international animal welfare agreements and have driven continuous research into best management practices and optimally humane trapping technology.

CITES & IUCN

The IFF financially supports TRAFFIC, which is a partnership between the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (Global Species Program) and the World Wildlife Fund. The consortium provides science-based expertise in various international wildlife trade fora such as CITES. The IFF also supports the Sustainable Livelihoods Specialist groups (SULi) where the staff is an active participant.

ACCORDING TO THE IUCN

“Since 2014 IFF has financially supported IUCN Global Species Program’s work to deliver science-based expertise to international wildlife trade fora, such as CITES (www.cites.org), and to help support and deliver the work of the CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi) Specialist Group (www.iucn.org/suli), and this is a partnership IFF aims to continue in the future.”



Farmed Fur

Farmed fur animals eat food prepared from the waste products of the meat, fish and dairy processing industries - a much more sustainable and ethical alternative to dumping this excess.

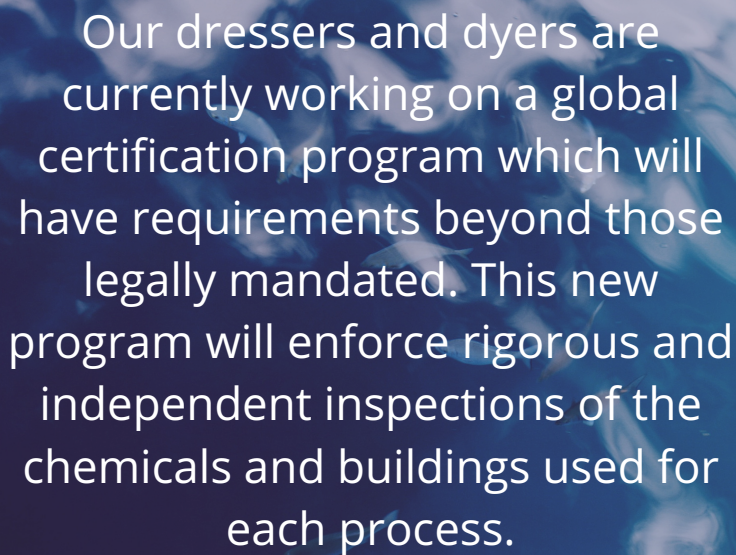
Waste from fur farms can produce other environmental benefits too. These include the production of biofuel to reduce the demand for fossil fuels and the production of agricultural fertilizers to re-place high-energy manufactured ones.

Dressers

Although fur is preserved to make garments and accessories that can be used for decades it is still one of the most sustainable textiles designers can use as it comes from a natural source. Unlike fake fur it is completely biodegradable.

Dressing refers to the preservation of fur from its unprocessed state and dyeing refers to changing the color of the hairs of the fur. Both stages involve various physical and chemical processes that the industry has worked hard to find best practice for, benefitting the customer, the product and the environment.



The background of the text box is an abstract, marbled pattern in shades of blue and white, resembling a liquid or stone texture. The text is centered within this box.

Our dressers and dyers are currently working on a global certification program which will have requirements beyond those legally mandated. This new program will enforce rigorous and independent inspections of the chemicals and buildings used for each process.

ONGOING RESEARCH

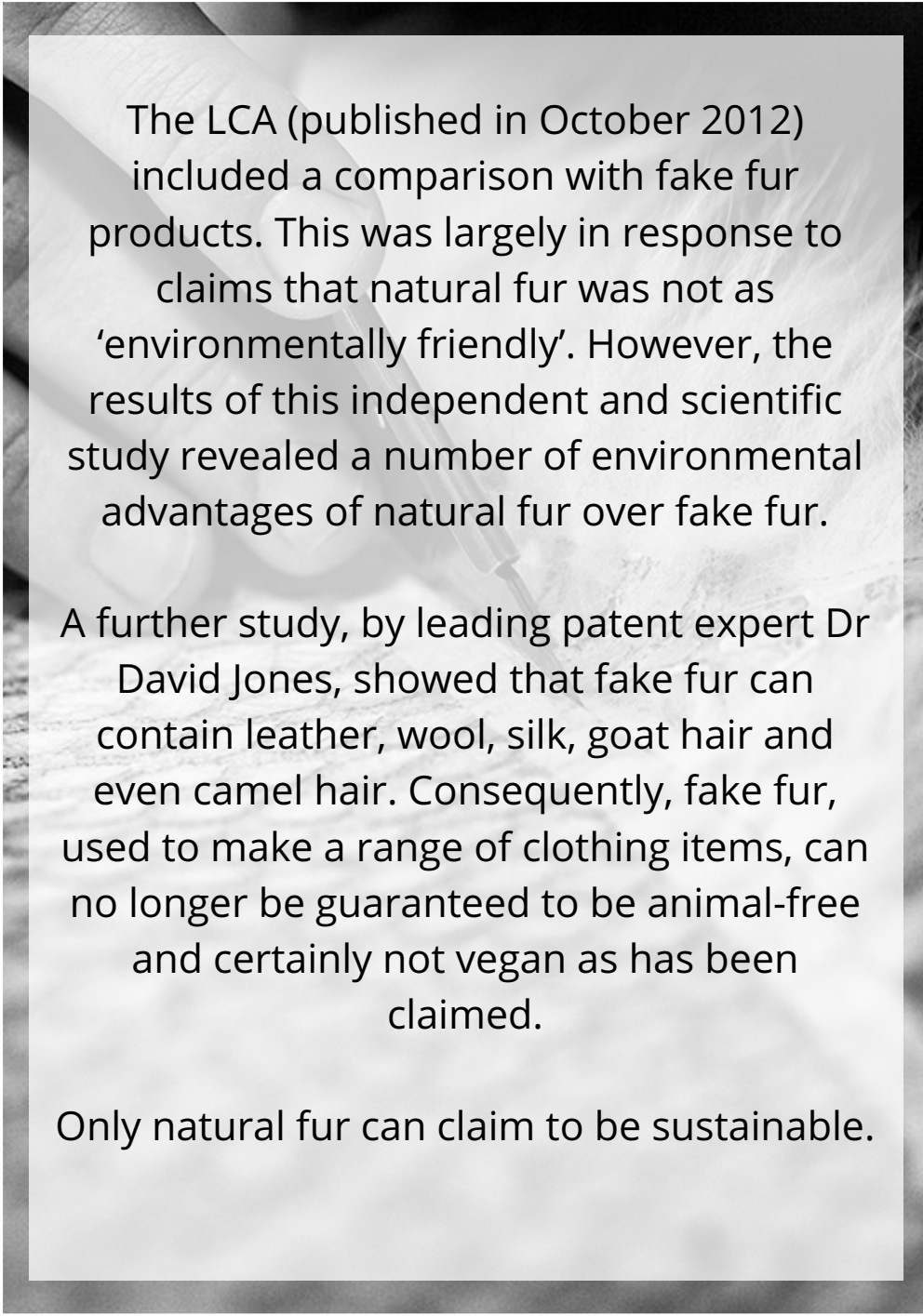
IFF in co-operation with Fur Europe have also begun an exciting new program examining every stage of the fur industry in order to demonstrate the sustainable qualities of our whole value chain. This work will have independent scientists from top European universities and research institutions examining every level of fur production, processing and manufacturing. We are proud of our practices and confident that our reputation will be enhanced by this honest examination of our work.



NATURAL FUR VS. FAKE FUR – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

So that the industry could better understand the environmental impacts associated with each stage of fur production, the IFF commissioned an independent Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) from DSS Management Consultants Inc.





The LCA (published in October 2012) included a comparison with fake fur products. This was largely in response to claims that natural fur was not as 'environmentally friendly'. However, the results of this independent and scientific study revealed a number of environmental advantages of natural fur over fake fur.

A further study, by leading patent expert Dr David Jones, showed that fake fur can contain leather, wool, silk, goat hair and even camel hair. Consequently, fake fur, used to make a range of clothing items, can no longer be guaranteed to be animal-free and certainly not vegan as has been claimed.

Only natural fur can claim to be sustainable.

SOME HELPFUL FIGURES

Fur industry value is 30 billion US dollar

50% of North American Fur is wild fur

Feed for mink and fox is from waste products from the food supply chain such as chicken, fish and dairy industries

Mink carcasses can be used for heating, bone meal fertilizer and cement

As many as 68.42% of the animal is used in its entirety

Our dressers in Europe sign up to Regulation EC, no 1907/2006 of the European Paliament concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restricition of Chemicals (REACH)



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