GROUPE CLARINS

CLARINS WE CARE

RESPONSIBLE INGREDIENT SOURCING CHARTER

2026

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The CLARINS Responsible Ingredient Sourcing Charter embodies the Group's CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) commitment, "Caring for people, caring for the planet", by focusing on the raw materials used in CLARINS Group products.

This Responsible Ingredient Sourcing Charter has been developed using the ISO 16128 standard as a reference, which defines the naturality criteria for ingredients and ingredient mixtures, together with certain additional requirements specific to the CLARINS Group. It applies to all products made by the CLARINS Group.

The Clarins Group is committed to ensuring compliance with the EUDR Regulation, which aims to achieve a zero-deforestation objective across the relevant agricultural supply chains*, namely palm oil, soy, wood, coffee and cocoa.

The Group has been a member of the UEBT (Union for Ethical BioTrade) since 2021 and is committed to a continuous improvement approach for its plant sourcing system.



CLASSIFICATION OF RAW MATERIALS

Raw materials incorporated into Clarins products are composed of one or several ingredients. They are classified into three categories according to the degree of naturality of the ingredients and the overall naturality of the blend (in accordance with the ISO 16128 standard).



PLANTS*

Plant extracts, oils, butters, waxes and essential oils obtained through a natural process (agro-sourced solvents*).



NATURAL DERIVATIVES *

Excipients derived from natural sources* (glycerin, surfactants, etc.), ingredients obtained through biotechnology or non-agro-sourced solvents*.



SYNTHETIC INGREDIENTS *

Peptides, synthetic active molecules, organic UV filters, petrochemical derivatives, other synthetic ingredients*, silicones, etc.













Responsible sourcing

The CLARINS Group's Responsible Sourcing policy is built around three pillars: **Origin & Traceability, Agroecology and Social Responsibility.**

For the "plants" category

These pillars are structured around three levels of requirements. Each requirement level incorporates the criteria of the previous level and adds further requirements.

Plant supply chains incorporated into products manufactured by the CLARINS Group must, at a minimum, comply with the first level of requirements for each pillar.

THE THREE PILLARS OF RESPONSIBLE SOURCING for PLANTS







	Origin & Traceability	Agroecology	Social
3	Clarins Domains	Regenerative Practices	Positive Impact
2	Verified Harvest Area	Organic Certification	Sustainable Partnerships
1	Country of Origin & Botanical Identification	Controlled Impact	Ethical Sourcing

For the "plants" category







	Origin & Traceability	Agroecology	Social
3	**Clarins Domains** Plants originate from one of the CLARINS DOMAINS and, where necessary, from the DOMAINS' partner farmers.	**Regenerative Practices** Implementation of verified regenerative practices in accordance with CLARINS specifications	**Positive Impact** - Direct relationship between the CLARINS Group and producers - Actions implemented to ensure a decent living income for producers and their employees
2	**Verified Harvest Area** 100% traceability to the harvest area*	**Organic Certification** Organic certified plant	**Sustainable Partnerships** - Long-term commitment from the CLARINS Group - Supplier committed to its supply chain - Guaranteed fair remuneration for production efforts
1	**Country of Origin & Botanical Identification** - 100% traceability at least to the country of sourcing (or production in the case of co-products) - Preference for French or European sourcing where the plant is suitable - Botanical identification validated through genetic, phytochemical and/or morphological analysis	**Controlled Impact** ***Cultivation:*** Plant compliant with integrated farming practices according to CLARINS specifications ***Wild harvesting:*** No protected species harvested in the wild. Compliance with the CLARINS Wild Harvesting Best Practices Charter ***Wood and wood co-products:*** from certified, sustainably managed forests* Co-products generated through natural processes in accordance with ISO 16128 Above-ground cultivation / in vitro cultivation/bioreactor cultivation: control of waste and environmental impact	**Ethical Sourcing** The CLARINS Group requires: - Respect for fundamental human rights - Respect for workers' rights* and decent working conditions - Absence of discrimination related to gender, ethnic origin, age, sexual orientation, disability, religion, etc - Fair Trade or UEBT certification, or the CLARINS Bonus*, if the plant's country of origin has an HDI* ≤ 0.6

For the "natural derivatives" and "synthetic ingredients" categories

The CLARINS Group is committed to implementing and deploying a responsible sourcing policy for its agricultural, mineral and synthetic raw materials to address current and future environmental and social challenges.

The CLARINS Group authorizes the use of synthetic ingredients under two conditions: that they present no known risk to human health and that no renewable alternatives are available on the market.

The CLARINS Group is working to improve the traceability of its agricultural and mineral supply chains* from which the ingredients used in its products are derived, in particular: palm, coconut, sugar cane, olive, sugar beet, rapeseed and castor. It is involved in initiatives promoting the responsible sourcing of carnauba, mica and shea.

It is committed to tracing its raw materials at least to their manufacturing site. The Group also promotes, where relevant, the use of biotechnology to reduce its dependence on exhaustible resources.

RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT

Demanding and long-term partnerships with suppliers are essential to ensuring responsible sourcing. In this context, the CLARINS Group requires its partners to adhere to its key governance documents: **the La Belle Attitude Code of Ethics and the Responsible Procurement Charter.**









Appendix 1

Definitions

Definitions

CLARINS DOMAINS partner farmers

Agricultural partners located near the CLARINS SERRAVAL DOMAIN, whose cultivation of plants used in CLARINS products is coordinated by the DOMAIN and carried out in compliance with its specifications.

Integrated farming

Integrated farming according to CLARINS is validated through compliance with applicable regulations and the following criteria:

- Respect for flora and fauna conservation areas in accordance with local regulations in force
- Use of phyto-sanitary products aligned with the actual needs of plants and soils
- Training for staff handling phytosanitary products
- Compliance with the recommended quantities of phyto-sanitary products, with monitoring of application dates and volumes used and appropriate storage conditions

Biotechnology

Industrial technological processes enabling the cultivation of plants, algae or microorganisms under controlled conditions. Examples include fermentation, bioreactor cultivation and in vitro culture.

UEBT Certification

Certification applied to a supply chain* attesting that its sourcing practices comply with the UEBT Ethical BioTrade Standard. It is issued by an independent certification body.

Organic certifications or organic farming certifications

Only organic farming certifications compliant with European Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on organic production and certified by a certification body recognised by the European Union are accepted.

Definitions

Fair Trade

Fair trade is a commercial commitment based on dialogue and sustainable production methods that place people and the environment at the heart of trade. The following certifications and labels are accepted: Fair For Life, Fairtrade/Max Havelaar, and BioPartenaire. A dertification issued by an independent certification body may also be accepted, subject to prior validation by CLARINS.

Natural Derivative

The concept of Natural Derivatives corresponds to that of “ingredients derived from natural materials” as presented in Article 3.1 of the ISO 16128-1 standard and Article 4.3.2 of the ISO 16128-2 standard. Included in this category are raw materials whose primary ingredient is considered an ingredient of natural origin according to the ISO 16128 standard and whose natural origin content is greater than 50% (in the case of substance blends).

Clarins Domains

The Clarins Serraval Domain, an alpine farm in Haute-Savoie, and the Clarins Sainte-Colombe Domain in the Gard region are agricultural estates dedicated to the cultivation of organic plants through a regenerative approach to soil health and biodiversity.

Workers' Rights

All fundamental and employment-related rights enjoyed by individuals employed or engaged by suppliers and their subcontractors, including: non-discrimination, freedom of association and collective bargaining, timely and fair remuneration, compliant working hours and leave entitlements, occupational health and safety, protection against forced labour and child labour, and protection of privacy.
Employers must fully comply with all applicable laws and regulations in the jurisdiction where the work is performed, including but not limited to rules governing remuneration, working hours, health and safety, recruitment and termination of employment contracts, and grievance mechanisms.

Where local law provides additional or more favourable protections or procedures for workers, employers must comply with them.

The standards of the ILO (International Labour Organization) provide a common basis for understanding workers' rights.

Definitions

Protected Species

Protected species are plant species that appear on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and in Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) of 3 March 1973.

Supply Chain

The supply chain and processing chain of a raw material, beginning at the site where the ingredient is cultivated or harvested (plant, mineral, etc.) and extending through to the production of the raw material (extract, oil, butter, essential oil, etc.) used in product formulas.

Sustainably Managed Forests

Forest management certifications or schemes guaranteeing responsibe and sustainable forest management, validated by an indep endent certification body, are accepted, subject to prior approval by C LARINS.

Botanical Identification

Determines the botanical identity of plant species. It is confirmed through genetic, phytochemical and/or morphological analyses.

Synthetic Ingredients

The concept of “Synthetic Ingredients” refers to ingredients that are not natural, as described in Article 5 of the ISO 16128-1 standard and Article 4.3.2 of the ISO 16128-2 standard. Included in this category are raw materials whose primary ingredient is considered a non-natural ingredient according to the ISO 16128 standard, or whose natural origin content is less than or equal to 50% (in the case of substance blends).

Definitions

Raw Materials

Raw materials are used in cosmetic formulas. They may consist of one or several ingredients. Raw materials are classified into three categories: PLANTS, NATURAL DERIVATIVES, and SYNTHETIC INGREDIENTS.

Plants

The concept of “Plants” corresponds to “natural ingredients” from a vegetal species, as defined in Article 2.1 of the ISO 16128-1 standard and Article 4.3.1 of the ISO 16128-2 standard. Included in this category are raw materials whose primary ingredient is a vegetal species and whose index is a natural ingredient according to the ISO 16128 standard, and whose overall natural origin content is greater than 50% (in the case of substance blends).

Regenerative practices

A production system that restores soils, increases biodiversity and durably sequesters carbon by combining practices such as maintaining permanent soil cover, diversifying crop rotations, integrating trees, adding organic matter and reducing soil disturbance. Regenerative agriculture aims to strengthen ecosystem resilience and improve long-term productivity while providing ecosystem services (e.g. water regulation, pollination). It also includes a social dimension: strengthening local capacities, equitable access to resources, resilient rural economies and community participation in agricultural decision-making.

CLARINS Bonus

An amount of money is accumulated through a percentage added to the purchase price of the raw material throughout the year. This accumulated amount, known as the CLARINS Bonus, is used to support social and environmental projects in the geographic areas directly impacted by the supply chains.

Definitions

Living Income

The annual net income earned by a household in a specific location that is required to ensure a decent standard of living for all household members.
A decent standard of living includes essential needs such as food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transportation, clothing, communication, and savings for unforeseen events.

Agrosourced Solvents

Meet the definition of an ingredient of natural origin according to the ISO 16128 standard.

Harvest Area

In the case of cultivated crops, the harvest area is the field where the plant is grown. In the case of wild harvesting, the harvest area may correspond to the cooperative's address, the collection point where harvested plants are gathered, or the harvesting site itself.







Appendix 2

Best Practices for Wild Harvesting Charter

Best Practices for Wild Harvesting Charter

Nature is a living environment and, if not given adequate attention, can deteriorate rapidly. It is therefore the responsibility of everyone involved: harvesters, plant extract suppliers, cosmetic manufacturers using natural extracts, and all other intermediaries, to ensure respect for ecosystems and biodiversity, particularly during wild harvesting.

Wild harvesting is defined as the collection of plants in agricultural or non-cultivated areas where growth and development occur spontaneously.

As part of this commitment, the CLARINS Group has established a Best Practices for Wild Harvesting Charter. The purpose of this charter is to ensure that all stakeholders and their partners involved in plant harvesting share, respect and enforce the following commitments with their own third parties:

RESPECT OF PROPERTY

The harvester commits to:

- Requesting and obtaining written authorization from landowners (forest rangers, municipalities, local authorities, private owners, etc.) to harvest plants present on their land (for example, an owner's signature on a harvest certificate[1] is proof of commitment).
- Respecting all materials and installations present in the harvesting area (fences, plant cultures, etc.).
- Respecting property by leaving it waste-free.
- Harvesting on sites away from any identifiable pollution and, whenever possible, on sites previously certified as ORGANIC.

(1). Ecocert form "Declaration for the harvesting of plants in natural or agricultural areas" (F-SC-323).

Best Practices for Wild Harvesting Charter

RESPECT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

It is essential that harvesters have full knowledge of the plants to be harvested and the regulations governing protected natural areas within harvesting zones in order to avoid any confusion in the field.

Harvesters commit to:

- Harvesting only non-protected species[2].
- Harvesting only the plants or parts of plants required by the client.
- Keeping a harvesting diary including site maps, harvest dates and harvested quantities.
- Training and raising awareness among all employees regarding best practices for wild harvesting.
- Taking care not to deplete previously harvested sites by communicating with other harvesters.
- Respecting plant growth cycles, reproduction methods and regeneration capacity by ensuring that not all plants within a harvesting area are collected and that part of the population remains undisturbed.

Warning: Certain species have a low reproduction capacity. It is essential to obtain the necessary information beforehand to ensure the survival of the species.

Recommendation: No more than 10% should be harvested when collecting whole plants. For roots, rhizomes or bulbs, a maximum equivalent of 5% should be harvested, and only once every three years. Depending on the species harvested, it may be advisable not to return to the same harvesting site every year.

(2). For example, refer to regional protected species lists in France or any other applicable local, national and/or international regulations.

Best Practices for Wild Harvesting Charter

RESPECT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Harvesters commit to:

- Employing only persons who have reached the legal minimum working age.
- Not using forced labour or disciplinary measures involving corporal punishment, psychological or verbal pressure, verbal abuse, or wage deductions.
- Providing wages at least equal to the legal minimum wage applicable in the country.
- Complying with the maximum working hours permitted by law.


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