

Migrant Worker Policy

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BURBERRY

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OUR COMMITMENT

Burberry is committed to ensuring that all workers within its supply chain are treated fairly and ensuring that labour rights are upheld.

Unfortunately, migrant workers can be vulnerable to unfair working conditions, exploitation and forced labour.

This Burberry Migrant Worker Policy (the “Policy”) outlines how Burberry expects its Business Associates, to treat migrant workers in their own companies and throughout their supply chains.

Burberry encourages its suppliers to review the [Guide to Implementing the Dhaka Principles](#) for specific step by step guidance to introducing best practice policies and processes. To enable this, we have referenced the relevant Dhaka Principle throughout the policy.

Burberry recognises that Business Associates may require support to comply with this Policy. Burberry is committed to supporting all Business Associates on their journey of improvement to ensure all migrant workers are treated fairly and with dignity.

This Policy is based on:

- The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) Base Code
- The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- The Dhaka Principles for Migration and Dignity

Burberry requires its Business Associates to respect the above principles and conventions and adhere to the provisions within this Policy.

DEFINITIONS

“Business Associates” refers to any individual, entity, business, company, partnership or any other body or group associated with Burberry including, without limitation, any such individual, entity, business, company, partnership or any other body or group supplying products, goods, raw materials, components, services, real estate or anything else, directly or indirectly, to any member of the Burberry Group or otherwise working directly or indirectly with or on behalf of any member of the Burberry Group. This also includes any person (an “Indirect Supplier”) providing products, goods, raw materials, components, services or anything else to (i) a direct supplier of Burberry or any other member of the Burberry Group or (ii) any other Indirect Supplier.

Burberry Associates include, without limitation, the following:

- finished goods vendors
- raw material and/or component suppliers

- people or entities who carry out any processing on any goods directly or indirectly supplied to Burberry, including sites at which this processing takes place
- non-stock vendors
- construction contractors (and their construction sites)
- franchisees
- licensees
- joint-venture partners
- consultants
- contractors
- wholesale customers
- service providers, including circular business model service platforms
- agents
- landlords, and
- any subcontractor of the above

All Business Associates must comply with the Responsible Business Principles and such compliance is a condition of working with Burberry (whether directly or indirectly).

“Migrant workers”: A person who is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he/she is not a national.

“Recruitment agents”: Migrant recruiters, also known as labour brokers or recruitment agencies, are intermediaries that supply migrant workers for the use of other business enterprises, usually on the basis of agreements with these business enterprises as well as agreements with the migrant workers concerned. They perform various functions, which can include matching migrant workers to jobs in other parts of the country or abroad, arranging for visas, making travel arrangements, and providing pre-departure orientation or training. The term ‘labour brokers’ is sometimes used to apply to organisations that, in addition to recruiting migrant workers, also manage them at the job site. Migrant recruiters should be legally recognised and duly authorised to conduct all of the functions they perform. However, there are migrant recruiters that are not legally recognised business enterprises and that do not necessarily carry out activities in accordance with applicable law.

SCOPE

The Policy covers all our Business Associates.

COMPLIANCE

To ensure all workers are treated fairly and labour rights are upheld, all Business Associates are required to demonstrate full adherence to this Policy prior to onboarding with Burberry. New Business Associates should conduct due-diligence of their labour practices to ensure that they are fully in compliance with the Policy. Evidence of the compliance of the Policy, e.g. reimbursement of recruitment fees to migrant workers and use of legal recruitment agents, may be requested for review at any time.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Business Associates should ensure that they adhere to the applicable national law in both the host country and (if applicable) the country of origin of migrant workers, and any other applicable laws. Where the provisions of the law and this Policy address the same subject, Business Associates should apply the provision that gives migrant workers the greater benefit.

REFERENCES

- The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) Base Code
- The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)
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Burberry requires its Business Associates to respect the above principles and conventions and adhere to the provisions within this Policy.

OVERALL PRINCIPLES

1. Equality

Dhaka Principles – Core Principle A – All workers are treated equally and without discrimination.

1.1 Each worker should have the same rights and terms and conditions of employment as national or local workers employed by the Business Associate, including (but not limited to) being eligible for the payment of a national minimum wage (unless otherwise stipulated by law, such as in relation to social security benefits).

1.2 All workers should be treated equally and without discrimination.

1.3 Migrant workers should be treated no less favourably than other workers performing the same or similar work.

1.4 Moreover, migrant workers should be protected from any discrimination that would constitute a violation of human rights.

1.5 Employers should not discriminate against migrant workers on the basis of ethnicity, gender, national or social origin, caste, age, politics, religion, sexual orientation, union membership, disability, health (e.g. HIV), pregnancy, or any other status, in line with local and national labour law, or international human rights standards where these provide more protection for the worker.

1.6 Migrant workers should have appropriate access to training, promotional opportunities, working hours, pay, overtime, benefits, healthcare, union rights, and collective bargaining agreements without discrimination. Disciplinary procedures and termination policies should be fair, transparent and based on an equal treatment principle.

1.7 Medical or pregnancy testing should not be used as a means of screening applicants for employment, and should only be conducted where required by the law. The results should only be used for legally required purposes, or to make suitable provisions, e.g. in accommodation or healthcare provision.

2. Legal Protection

Dhaka Principles: Core Principle B – All workers enjoy the protection of employment law

2.1 All workers enjoy the protection of employment law. Migrant workers should have a legally recognised employment relationship with an identifiable and legitimate employer in the country where the work is performed.

3. Age

3.1 Migrant workers under the age of 18 should not be recruited.

3.2 It is the employer's responsibility to conduct due_diligence to avoid recruitment of migrants under the age of 18 years.

3.3 Business Associates and their recruitment agents must have procedures in place to verify each migrant worker's age as a part of the recruitment process.

3.4 Business Associates and their recruitment agents should have a remedial procedure in place to manage any cases where a migrant worker under the age of 18 was recruited. For more information, please see Burberry's [Child Labour and Young Worker Policy](#).

RESPONSIBLE RECRUITMENT PRINCIPLES

1. Recruitment Agents

1.1 Where possible, the Business Associate should avoid using recruitment agencies, and instead recruit workers directly. If using a third party, the Business Associate should work with a government registered recruitment agency where possible.

1.2 Business Associates are recommended to develop their own referral mechanisms for new recruitment, whereby existing workers can refer friends or family for recruitment opportunities, where possible. Any referral mechanism should include clear guidance to existing workers. A referral mechanism could assist in eliminating the use of brokers, where it is common practice for recruitment fees to be issued and there is a lack of transparency in the information provided to workers. This will contribute to significant risk reduction for new workers, especially regarding fees being paid in their country of origin.

1.3 The Business Associate should have clear contracts with any recruitment agency they use, and ensure that the recruitment agency is required to, and does, adhere to Burberry's [Ethical Trading Code of Conduct](#) and this Policy. The Business Associate will pay the recruitment agency all legally allowed

fees. The Business Associate should also keep copies of contracts between each party (e.g. agent and sub-agent(s)).

1.4 The recruitment agency should provide the Business Associate full details of the use of any sub-contractors or sub-agents used to hire workers.

2. Fees

Dhaka Principles: Principle 1 – No fees are charged to migrant workers

2.1 The employer should bear the full costs of recruitment and placement.

2.2 Migrant workers should not be charged any fees for recruitment or placement (whether outright or through wage deductions).

2.3 If any worker already employed by the Business Associate has previously paid for any Recruitment Fees, the Business Associate shall reimburse such worker for any fees paid by the worker. Recruitment Fees means the fees to be covered by the employer in accordance with the ILO, as detailed in Appendix 1).

2.4 The Business Associate should not retain any Recruitment Fees from the worker's wage. Furthermore, the Business Associate should not retain any money from the worker or deduct money from the worker's wages including but not restricted to levies, deposits or guarantee monies (sometimes known as runaway insurance), or compulsory savings schemes.

2.5 The Business Associate is responsible for any Recruitment Fees incurred for employment upon either verbal or written confirmation of the employment.

2.6 The Business Associate (including all employees and representatives or any person affiliated with the Business Associate) should not accept any reimbursement or bribe from any recruitment agency or other person or organisation involved in the recruitment of any worker.

3. Right to Work

3.1 Business Associates must ensure that migrant workers have all documentation required by law to work in the country of work.

3.2 In the event that migrants are employed who do not have adequate evidence of the legally required documentation, the Business Associate should support the worker, and cover the cost of obtaining the required legal documentation and right to work.

3.3 In the event that a worker is unable to obtain legal right to work, the Business Associate is responsible for the cost of humane repatriation if the worker chooses to return to their home country.

4. Employment Documents and Contracts

Dhaka Principles: Principle 2 – All migrant worker contracts are clear and transparent

4.1 Migrant workers should be provided with written contracts in a language each worker understands, with all terms and conditions explained clearly, and the worker's assent obtained without coercion. Where the worker is illiterate, the contract and terms of employment should be fully explained to the worker.

4.2 Contracts should include the criteria included in Appendix 2 of this Policy: [Migrant Worker Employment Documents and Contracts Checklist](#).

4.3 Contracts should be signed, prior to deployment (migration), and adequate time should be allowed so the full implications of the contract can be understood prior to signature. Contracts should be signed at least 7 days prior to departure. Contract signing at the border entry or point of arrival, or any time thereafter should be prohibited.

4.4 On arrival, contracts and terms and conditions should be checked for consistency with the contract agreed at the time of recruitment by a workers' representative.

5. Orientation

5.1 Migrant workers should receive adequate orientation relating to living and working in their host location. Migrant workers should receive the employer handbook and/or work regulations in a language they understand.

5.2 The orientation programme should include: basic job training, health and safety information, production requirements, legal rights and responsibilities, workplace policies, rules, disciplinary systems, and communications systems, grievance channels and processes, living conditions and, if applicable, dormitory rules, basic local language skills, culture and common practices, advice about safe sex, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention, and awareness of and prevention skills related to most relevant diseases.

For more information, please see [BSR Migrant Worker Management Toolkit](#)

RESPONSIBLE RECRUITMENT

1. Integration

1.1 Business Associates should encourage 2-way communication with their migrant workforce in making integration comfortable, mutually beneficial and sustainable.

1.2 The Business Associate should assign a worker that is able to speak and understand both the migrant worker's language and the management's language to coordinate communication. Where there is no worker with such skills, the Business Associate should employ an onsite worker coordinator who is able to speak and understand the languages of the migrant workers and management languages. This worker coordinator should not be involved in the recruitment process; these roles should be clearly separated.

1.3 Communication should be facilitated between the workers and their families by providing low cost systems. Free provision of computer and WIFI access should be considered. Where grievance systems are reliant on smart technology, access to WIFI must be provided. This can be limited to break-times and communal locations.

2. Policies

Dhaka Principles: Principle 3 – Policies and procedures are inclusive.

2.1 Migrant workers' rights should be explicitly referred to in employer and migrant recruiter public human rights policy statements, relevant operational policies and procedures addressing human rights responsibilities.

2.2 Business Associates should communicate to all workers a policy stating that the employer will bear the full costs of recruitment and placement (including all Recruitment Fees as specified in Appendix 1), and no fees should be applied to the workers, including those hired locally.

3. Document Retention

Dhaka Principles: Principle 4 – No workers' passports or identity documents are retained

3.1 Migrant workers should have free and complete access to their own passport, visa, identity documents, ATM or credit cards, banking book and residency papers, and enjoy freedom of movement.

3.2 Migrant workers should have access to individual, safe, lockable storage for important documents and other valuables.

4. Remuneration

Dhaka Principles: Principle 5 – Wages are paid regularly, directly and on time

4.1 Migrant workers should be paid what they are due on time, regularly and directly.

4.2 Final wages and any redundancy or equivalent payment, if applicable, should be paid in full at the end of the contract before the worker leaves.

4.3 Migrant workers should be granted paid leave by the Business Associate when workers need to take time off to process recruitment related documents, such as passport renewals and visa extensions.

5. Worker Representation

Dhaka Principles: Principle 6 – The right to worker representation are be respected

5.1 Migrant workers should have the same rights to join and form trade unions and to bargain collectively, as should other workers.

6. Working Conditions

Dhaka Principles: Principle 7 – Working conditions are safe and decent.

6.1 Migrant workers should enjoy safe and decent conditions of work, free from harassment, any form of intimidation or inhuman treatment.

6.2 They should receive adequate health and safety provision and training in relevant languages.

7. Living Conditions

Dhaka Principles: Principle 8 – Living conditions must be safe and decent.

7.1 Migrant workers should be able to choose whether to live in company-provided housing or to make their own living arrangements.

7.2 Living or overnight accommodation should be separate from any manufacturing facilities or any production floors and should be safe and fit for purpose.

7.3 Migrant workers should enjoy safe and hygienic living conditions, and safe transport between the workplace and their accommodation.

7.4 All accommodation provided by the employer to migrant workers should be safe, clean and hygienic, with potable and running water, adequate sanitary facilities, as well as temperature-control equipment where necessary. Buildings should meet all laws concerning multiple occupancy dwelling and local building regulations.

7.5 Migrant workers should not be denied freedom of movement, or confined to their living quarters.

8. Access to Remedy

Dhaka Principles: Principle 9 – Access to remedy is provided

8.1 Migrant workers should have access to judicial remedy and to credible grievance mechanisms, without fear of recrimination or dismissal.

8.2 All workers should have access to judicial or non-judicial grievance mechanisms beyond the company level, including legal complaints procedures. Migrant workers should not be denied access to consular services.

8.3 Business Associates should provide access to, and widely communicate, workplace level grievance mechanisms, such as worker hotlines.

9. Freedom to Change Employment

Dhaka Principles: Principle 10 – Freedom to change employment is respected, and safe, timely return is guaranteed.

9.1 Freedom to change employment is respected, and safe, and timely return is guaranteed. Migrant workers should be guaranteed provision for return home on contract completion and in exceptional situations. They should not, however, be prevented from seeking or changing employment in the host country on completion of first contract or after two years, whichever is less.

9.2 Where migrant workers terminate their contract early, there must be no penalty for doing so except where established in the worker’s original contract, and the worker must be given access to all savings and receive the usual assistance in repatriation.

APPENDIX 1: ILO DEFINITION OF RECRUITMENT FEES AND COSTS: FOR EMPLOYERS TO COVER

RECRUITMENT FEES	Covers recruitment, referral and placement services that can involve advertising, disseminating information, arranging interviews, submitting documents for government clearance, confirming credentials, organising travel and placement into employment.
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MEDICAL COSTS	INSURANCE COSTS	SKILLS & QUALIFICATIONS	TRAINING & ORIENTATION	EQUIPMENT COSTS	TRAVEL & LODGING	ADMINISTRATION COSTS
Medical Examinations Tests Vaccinations	Mandatory government insurance Health and safety of workers Enrolment in migrant welfare funds	Language proficiency tests Skills and qualification tests Certification or licensing	Mandatory training Pre-departure and post-arrival training On-site training	Tools Uniforms Safety gear	Including for training, interviews, consular appointments Relocation Return or repatriation	Application and service fees Employment contracts, passports*, IDs, visas, background checks, security & exit clearance, banking services, work & residence permit

*Passport fees should be covered by the Business Associate for: (a) workers whose first passport is for the job offered by the Business Associate; or (b) workers whose passport requires renewal for employment under the Business Associate.

APPENDIX 2: MIGRANT WORKER EMPLOYMENT DOCUMENTS AND CONTRACTS CHECKLIST

Employment Documents (including, but not limited to, contracts and other orientation materials) should include:

- The worker’s name, date of birth, birthplace, nationality, and other unique identity information, e.g. passport number, place and date of issue, and expiry.
- The worker’s emergency contact details.
- A basic job description
- Identification of the site of employment.
- The duration of the contract and renewal conditions. The renewal conditions should make it clear that the employer will bear the full costs of extending working visas and other costs associated with contract extension.
- A comprehensive breakdown of all legitimate recruitment expenses (e.g. travel, medical checks and travel documents) to be covered by the

employer. The contract should make it clear that no recruitment or placement fees will be charged to the worker.

- Regular hours of work, expected overtime, frequency of rest days, and holidays. It should spell out the maximum amount of overtime hours permitted consistent with national law or the prevailing industry practice whichever is the least onerous.
- Basic, overtime, and holiday rates of remuneration, and an estimate of the worker's minimum monthly net pay.
- A clear explanation of the terms of payment of the salary to the worker, including method and frequency of payment.
- A list of all bonuses and allowances where they exist, as well as any non-cash compensation and work-related benefits, such as medical and social security benefits and sick, emergency, and annual leave.
- Outline of sickness and employment injury compensation, and emergency medical care procedures.
- A clear description of all the conditions and the level at which the employer may make deductions from remuneration. Agreed deductions, such as for accommodation, food, medical care, should be reasonable.
- No provisions that would prohibit or have the effect of discouraging workers from exercising their right to form or join trade unions and to bargain collectively subject to applicable laws and regulations.
- Describe the working and living conditions, including any costs for accommodation, food and transport, any curfews and/or any restrictions on freedom of movement arising from local laws or legitimate security concerns.
- A reasonable notice period stipulated for the termination of the employment contract by the employer and the worker.
- Any reasons for which a contract may be prematurely terminated.
- Outline of complaints and grievance mechanisms systems, and a settling of dispute clause.
- Clauses guaranteeing safe and timely return home at the end of contract, or during the contract in emergency situations, or in the case of the employer terminating the contract.