



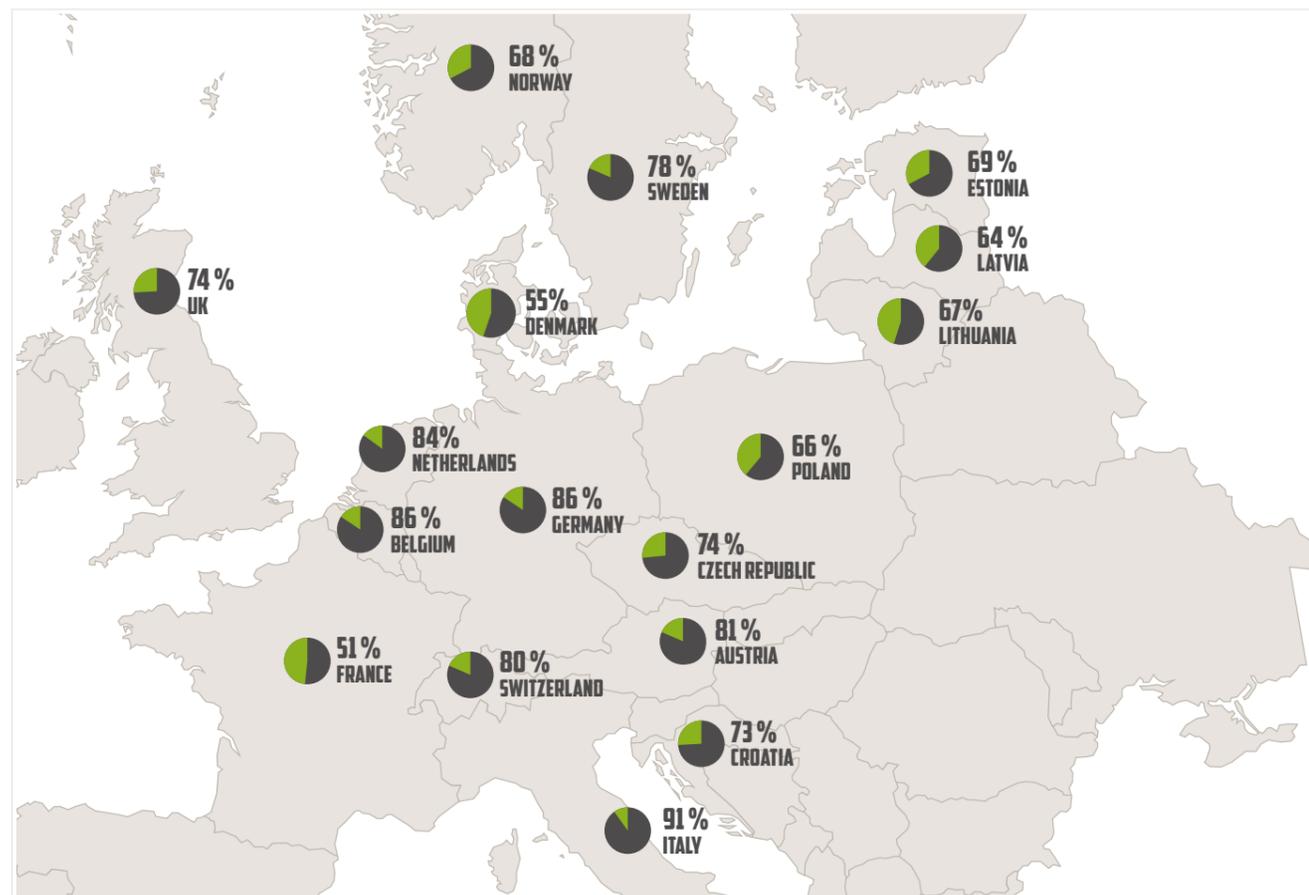
FUR FACT

Opinion polls consistently demonstrate that the majority of citizens finds it unacceptable to breed and kill animals for the purpose of fur production.

'Fur farming is not consistent with a proper value and respect for animal life. Animal life should not be destroyed in the absence of a sufficient justification in terms of public benefit'

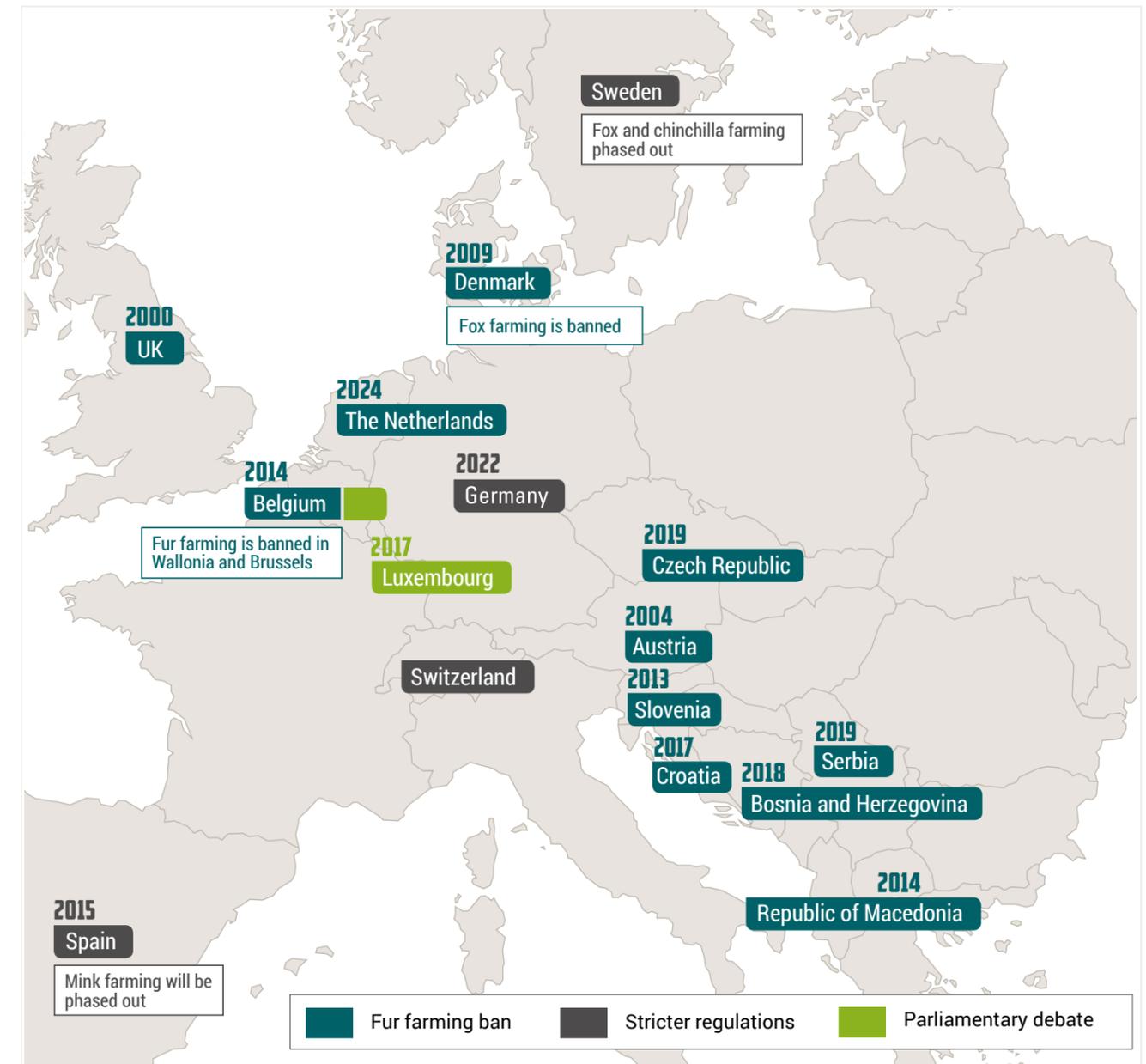
ELLIOT MORLEY
Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in 2000

Fur is a non-essential luxury item for which there are sufficient alternatives available. An increasing majority of the population finds it unjustifiable to subject animals to prolonged suffering for trivial ends, such as fur coats or fashion accessories. The public awareness that there must be legal constraints on the uses to which animals can be put is growing worldwide. In a modern society, the public's longstanding opposition to fur farming and changed ethical perception of animals should be properly reflected by law.



FUR FARMING BANS IN EUROPE

An increasing number of European countries have introduced legislation to prohibit fur farming on the grounds of public morality.



'Causing suffering and taking the life of an animal for a non-essential and even trivial reason cannot be morally justified. It contravenes public morality in the Netherlands.'

Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs (2016)

THE ETHICAL CASE IN THE NETHERLANDS

Supreme Court supports fur farming ban

In 2013 a law was passed in The Netherlands that prohibits fur farming and includes an 11-year phase-out period. The law is based on the ethical notion that it is unacceptable to breed and kill animals solely for the purpose of fur production. The Netherlands is the fourth largest fur farming country in the world after China, Denmark and Poland. On 160 Dutch fur farms. On an annual basis nearly 6 million mink are killed for fur on Dutch fur farms. Since the passing of the law in 2013, the Dutch Fur Breeders' Association repeatedly challenged the law in court, claiming the ban is in conflict with the farmer's human right to protection of property. In 2016, the Supreme Court rejected all of the fur industry's claims in its final verdict and justified the mink farming ban on ethical grounds.