



# # MAKE FUR HISTORY



## FUR FARMING DOES NOT CREATE STABLE JOBS IN EUROPE

Fur farming is a small sector in the EU and employment opportunities on fur farms are relatively limited, and most often seasonal in nature. Employment on fur farms is usually part-time and carried out during killing and pelting season. These are not regular full-time jobs. As the tide is turning against the practice of fur production, the fact is that fur farming is an increasingly unstable industry, both economically and politically.

## FUR FARMING DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EU

Fur farming does not contribute to positive synergy effects on tourism, technology development or on the landscape. Due to the environmental problems, including the unpleasant odour around fur farms, the chance of developing the area in terms of tourism are smaller, local residents may be affected and investments may be hindered.<sup>5</sup>

## CLOSING DOWN FUR FARMS DOES NOT CAUSE HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

As the number of fur farms in many countries decreases, the existing fur farms are becoming bigger, but are not necessarily employing more people.<sup>6</sup> The fur industry used to estimate the number of full-time jobs to be 10 full-time jobs per fur farm.<sup>7</sup> This number is likely an overestimation and mainly refers to indirect jobs. Figures from Sweden and Norway give an average of 3 workers per fur farm.<sup>8,9</sup> With a total of about 5 000 fur farms in Europe<sup>10</sup>, it corresponds to 15 000 direct jobs. There is little evidence that the closure of fur farms has led to significant unemployment.<sup>11</sup> Besides, studies show that fur farming is only a part-time business for many farmers who also run a traditional farm or other enterprise.<sup>12,13</sup>



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