

COUNTRY	Fur farming ban/phase-out	Legislation ban	Stricter regulations	Legislation fur farming or general	Original text	Translation	Extra info
Austria	YES	Federal Act on the Protection of Animals of 2004 (Animal Protection Act – TSchG)			"§ 25. (1) Wildtiere: (...) (5) Die Haltung von Pelztieren zur Pelzgewinnung ist verboten."	Federal Act on the Protection of Animals - Article 25 « § 25. (1) Wild animals: (...) (5) It is prohibited to keep animals for obtaining furs.»	
Belarus	NO			Veterinary and sanitary rules for the cultivation of fur-bearing animals in cages (approved by the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus of June 13, 2012 No. 37)			link
Belgium	YES. Wallonia Brussels	Wallonia: Chapter II of the law of 14th of August 1989 regarding the protection and the wellbeing of animals. In 2015 a new article (9/1) was added that outlaws fur farming. Brussels: April 2017: the Brussels Region bans fur farming on his territory Flanders: In July 2018 a law was adopted that will phase out fur farming in Flanders by 2023.		Brussels: Amendment to the Law of 14th of August 1989 regarding the protection and the wellbeing of animals. Flanders: Law of 14th of August 1989 regarding the protection and the wellbeing of animals. No specific legislation on fur farming.	Wallonia: « Art. 9/1. La détention d'animaux à des fins exclusives ou principales de production de fourrure est interdite. » (law of 14th of August) Brussels: Art. 7. In hoofdstuk II van dezelfde wet, wordt een artikel 9bis ingevoegd, luidend als volgt : " Art. 9bis. Het houden van dieren uitsluitend of voornamelijk voor de productie van pels is verboden."	Wallonia: Law of 14th of August - Article 1.9 « Art. 1.9. The possession of animals only and mainly for the production of fur has been prohibited . » Brussels: Art.9bis. Het keeping of animals solely or primarily for the purpose of fur production is prohibited.	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	YES: starting 2028	The Animal Welfare Act, Chapter I General provisions, Article 4		The ban on breeding of animals for fur was adopted in 2009, and was supposed to become effective in 2018. In 2017 an amendment of the law was passed that adds 10 more years to the transitional period, meaning the ban will go into force in 2028.	Na osnovu člana IV. 4.a) Ustava Bosne i Hercegovine, Parlamentarna skupština Bosne i Hercegovine, na 42. sjednici Predstavničkog doma, održanoj 17. i 29. decembra 2008. godine, i na 25. sjednici Doma naroda, održanoj 26. februara 2009. godine, usvojila je ZAKON O ZAŠTITI I DOBROBITI ŽIVOTINJA POGLAVLJE II. ZAŠTITA ŽIVOTINJA PRI DRŽANJU I UZGOJU Član 4. (Zaštita životinja pri držanju) Posebno je zabranjeno: bb) uzgajati životinje s ciljem proizvodnje krzna; POGLAVLJE XV. PRIJELAZNE I ZAVRŠNE ODREDBE Član 43. (Rok za donošenje podzakonskih akata) (5) Odredba iz člana 4. ovog zakona o zabrani uzgoja životinja s ciljem proizvodnje krzna stupit će na snagu 2018. godine. Službeni glasnik BiH, broj 9/18 Na osnovu člana IV. 4. a) Ustava Bosne i Hercegovine, Parlamentarna skupština Bosne i Hercegovine, na 5. hitnoj sjednici Doma naroda, održanoj 22. decembra 2017. godine, i na 56. sjednici Predstavničkog doma, održanoj 31. januara 2018. godine, usvojila je ZAKON O IZMJENI I DOPUNI ZAKONA O ZAŠTITI I DOBROBITI ŽIVOTINJA Član 1. U članu 9. Zakona o zaštiti i dobrobiti životinja ("Službeni glasnik BiH", broj 25/09) dodaje se novi stav (6) koji glasi: "(6) Zabranjeno je stavljanje na tržište, uvoz ili izvoz krzna pasa i mačaka ili proizvoda koji sadrže ovakvo krzno." Dosadašnji stav (6) postaje stav (7). Član 2. U članu 43. stav (5) broj "2018." zamjenjuje se brojem "2028." Član 3. Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu osmog dana od dana objavljivanja u "Službenom glasniku BiH".	Based on the Article IV 4a) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the 42nd session of the House of Representatives, held on 17 and 29 December 2008, and the 25th session of the House of Peoples, held on 26 February 2009, has adopted THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT CHAPTER II ANIMAL PROTECTION IN KEEPING AND BREEDING Article 4 (Protection of animals in keeping) It is specifically prohibited: bb) breeding the animals for fur production CHAPTER XV TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS Article 43 (The deadline for adoption of subordinate regulations) (5) The provision from Article 4 of the Act on the prohibition of breeding of animals for fur production will come into force in 2018. Official gazette BiH, no 9/18 Based on the Article IV 4a) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the urgent 5th session of House of Peoples, held on 22 December 2017, and 56th session of the House of Representatives, held on 31 January 2018, has adopted LAW ON AMENDMENTS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE AND PROTECTION LAW. By the article 1 it is banned to put dog's or cat's fur on market, import or export. By the article 2 the number 2018 is replaced by 2028.	

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Czech Republic	YES: starting 2019	Act No. 246/1992 Sb.on animal protection against abuse (Zákon č. 246/1992 Sb., Zákon České národní rady na ochranu zvířat proti týrání)		Fur farming will be banned from 1. 2. 2018. Ban was confirmed in new Animal Protection Act in 2017.	"(7) Zakazuje se chov a usmrcování zvířat výhradně nebo převážně za účelem zís..."	"(7) Breeding and killing of animals solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining fur is prohibited."	
Denmark	PARTIAL: ban on fox farming	Act on banning fox husbandry: LBK no. 469 of 15.05.2014. Bekendtgørelse af lov om forbud mod hold af ræve: LBK nr. 469 af 15/05/2014.		Regulation 1734 (2006) on the protection of fur animals			
Denmark	PARTIAL: phase-out of raccoon dog farming		BEK nr 720 af 24/06/2011: new establishments and expansions of raccoon dog fur farms are prohibited. Since there are no raccoon dog farms in Denmark this leads to an effective ban.		Kapitel 2 Forbud § 4. Det er forbudt at udvide eksisterende hold og etablere nye hold af mårhund... § 5. Det er forbudt at handle, overdrage og forsende levende mårhund...	Chapter 2 Ban § 4 It is banned to expand current holdings or establish new holdings of... § 5. It is banned to trade, hand over or ship live raccoon dogs, including to import and e...	
Estonia	NO			Animal Protection Act (consolidated text 1 January 2013): no specific reference to fur bearing animals.			
Finland	NO			Animal Welfare Act (247/1996, with amendments up to 1430/2006). Animal Welfare Decree (396/1996, with amendments up to 401/2006). Act on Support for Rural Development (1443/2006, with amendments up to 1478/2007).			
France	NO			Article L214-1 of the 'Code rural et de la pêche maritime' Article L214-9 of the 'Code rural et de la pêche maritime' "Arrêté du 15 septembre 1986 fixant les règles techniques auxquelles doivent satisfaire au titre de la protection de l'environnement les élevages d'animaux carnassiers à fourrure"	Article L.214-1 et suivants du Code Rural et de la Pêche Maritime: "Tout animal doit être placé par son propriétaire dans des conditions compatibles avec les in... biologiques de son espèce." Article L.214-9 du Code rural et de la Pêche maritime: "Dans les conditions fixé... de l'agriculture, tout propriétaire ou détenteur d'animaux non mentionnés à l'a... à la production de laine, de peau, de fourrure ou à d'autres fins agricoles doit t... conservé sur place et régulièrement mis à jour, sur lequel il recense chronologi... sanitaires, zootechniques et médicales relatives aux animaux."	Article L.214-1 and following of the Code Rural et de la Pêche Maritime: "All animals as sentient beings should be place by their owners in living conditions compatible with the biological needs of their species." Article L.214-9 of the Code rural et de la Pêche maritime: "Within the conditions fixed by a decree of the minister of agriculture, every owner of animals destined to wool, skin, fur productions or to any other agricultural aims, should have a breeding register, kept in the farm and regularly updated and on which the owner regurlaly draws up a chronological list of sanitary, zootechnic and medical information relative to the animals."	link

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Germany	YES: phase-out until 2022		Fur farming will be phased out in 2022 due to stricter welfare requirements. Due to a law adopted in 2017 ("Tiererzeugnisse-Handelsverbotsgesetz"), fur farming is only legal in compliance with increased keeping standards (for example considerable larger cages or swimming basins for Mink). The 1-2 remaining farms can continue operations unchanged until 2022 but after this transition period they must comply with the stricter requirements. This will lead to the closure of German mink farms in 2022, since production will not be profitable anymore.	Gesetz zur Durchführung unionsrechtlicher Vorschriften über Verbote und Beschränkungen hinsichtlich des Handels mit bestimmten tierischen Erzeugnissen sowie zu Haltnungs- und Abgabeverboten in bestimmten Fällen (Tiererzeugnisse-Handelsverbotsgesetz - TierErzHaVerbG), 2008, amended on 30.6.2017 http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/khfeverbg/TierErzHaVerbG.pdf	Abschnitt 3 Haltungs- und Abgabeverbote in bestimmten Fällen § 3 Pelztiere (1) Pelztiere im Sinne des Absatzes 2 dürfen ohne Erlaubnis der zuständigen Behörde gezüchtet werden. Die Erlaubnis darf nur erteilt werden, soweit 1. die Tiere nicht der Natur entnommen sind und 2. die in der Anlage aufgeführten Anforderungen an die Haltung eingehalten sind ... (5) Betrieben, die nach Absatz 1 der Erlaubnis bedürfen und die am 31. August 2017 einen Erlaubnis im Sinne des Absatzes 1 des Tierschutzgesetzes verfügen, gilt die Erlaubnis im Sinne des Absatzes 1 1. wenn nicht bis zum 5. Juli 2022 eine Erlaubnis beantragt wird oder 2. im Falle rechtzeitiger Antragstellung mit der Unanfechtbarkeit der Entscheidung	Section 3 Keeping and sale bans in certain cases § 3 Fur animals (1) Fur animals within the meaning of paragraph 2 may not be kept or bred without the permission of the competent authority. The permission may only be granted, as far as 1. the animals are not taken from the wild and 2. the keeping standards listed in the annex are met. ... (5) For establishments which, according to paragraph (1), require a permit and which, on 31 August 2017, have a permit in accordance to Paragraph 11 (1) of the Animal Welfare Act, the permission within the meaning of the first sentence of paragraph 1 shall be deemed provisional granted. The provisional permission expires, 1. If a license is not applied for until 5 July 2022 or 2. in the case of timely application with the unenforceability of the decision on the application.	link
Greece	NO			-Presidential Decree 374 for animals in farming (FEK 251/A/2011) -Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing -Law 1444/1984 on the ratification of European Conventions for the protection of animals in the farms and before slaughter -2006/778/EC: Commission Decision of 14 November 2006 concerning minimum requirements for the collection of information during the inspections of production sites on which certain animals are kept for farming purposes - LAW No. 4039 (2012) Concerning domestic and stray companion animals and the protection of animals from any exploitation or use for economic profit			link
Hungary	PARTIAL: raccoon dog farming prohibited	According to the Decree 32/1999 only mink, coypu, red foxes, arctic foxes, chinchillas and angora rabbits are allowed to be farmed for fur. As raccoon dogs are not listed, it is prohibited to keep raccoon dogs for fur in Hungary.		Act XXVIII of 1998 on Animal Protection and Tolerance and Decree 32/1999 on animal welfare regulation of the keeping of livestock			link
Ireland	NO			Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013			link
Italy	NO		The 2008 law states all animals raised for fur must have enrichment in the form of branches for climbing, swimming water of at least 50 cm deep, and possibilities to dig holes and nest. However, because of an exception for mink that does not require access to swimming water, mink are still kept in standard cages.	Decreto Legislativo 26 marzo 2001, n. 146 "Attuazione della direttiva 98/58/CE relativa alla protezione degli animali negli allevamenti" http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/deleghe/01146dl.htm	A partire dal 1° gennaio 2008 l'allevamento di animali con il solo e principale scopo di macellarli per il valore della loro pelliccia deve avvenire a terra in recinti opportunamente costruiti e arricchiti, capaci di soddisfare il benessere degli animali. Tali recinti devono contenere appositi elementi quali rami dove gli animali possano arrampicarsi, oggetti manipolabili, almeno una tana per ciascun animale presente nel recinto. Il recinto deve inoltre contenere un nido delle dimensioni di cm 50 per cm 50 per ciascun animale presente nel recinto stesso. I visoni devono altresì disporre di un contenitore per l'acqua di dimensioni di m 2 per m 2 con profondità di almeno cm 50 al fine di consentire l'espletamento delle proprie funzioni etologiche primarie.	Starting from 1 January 2008, the breeding of animals with the sole and main purpose of slaughtering them for the value of their fur must take place on the ground in suitably built and enriched pens, capable of satisfying animal welfare. These enclosures must contain special elements such as branches where animals can climb, objects that can be manipulated, at least one den for each animal present in the enclosure. The enclosure must also contain a nest of 50 cm by 50 cm for each animal present in the enclosure. The mink must also have a water container measuring m 2 per m 2 with a depth of at least 50 cm in order to allow the fulfillment of its primary ethological functions.	
Latvia	NO			Animal Protection Law 2001 (amendments till 2010)			link
Lithuania	NO			Law on Welfare and Protection of Animals (No XI-2271, amended on 3 October 2012)			link

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Luxembourg	YES	In May 2016 the Minister of Agriculture of Luxembourg, Fernand Etgen, presented a new law designed to ensure the dignity, the protection of life, safety and welfare of animals. The proposal for a revised animal welfare law includes a ban on killing animals only for fur.			Article 12 : Pratiques interdites Il est interdit: 12. d'élever un animal en vue de l'utilisation principale de la peau, de la fourrure	Article 12. Prohibited practices It's forbidden: 12.raising an animal for the main use of the skin, fur, feathers or wool;	
Malta							
The Netherlands	YES: phase-out until 2024	Wet verbod pelsdierhouderij (Law banning fur farming) of 4 January 2013		Animal Health and Welfare Act of 1992 Decree of 10 December 2014 amending the Decision keepers of animals in connection with the provision of housing regulations for mink	Wet verbod pelsdierhouderij Artikel 2. Het houden, doden of doen doden van een pelsdier is verboden.	Law banning fur farming <u>« Article 2. Keeping, killing or letting to kill a fur animal is prohibited.»</u> <u>The law also contains a transitional period. This means that holders who had a mink mink farming on January 15, 2013, can still exert their business until January 1, 2024. During the transitional period, the mink holder has an obligation to keep the mink in a so-called housing location.»</u>	link
Norway	YES	A law proposition will be proposed withing this governments periode, presumably next year. Within 2018 the compensation scheme for farmers is to be ready. The government plattform (H, FrP, V) has decided on a ban (https://www.regjeringen.no/no/no/dokumenter/politisk-plattform/id2585544/#k8). The opposition (AP, SV, R, MDG) has a ban in their programs and will vote in favour.		Animal Welfare Act (2010) - it is not in this yet, but presumably this is where an addition will be made with the law proposition from the government.	Norwegian text from governmental platform: "Regjeringen vil gjennomføre en styrt avvikling av pelsdyrnæringen. Det tas sikte på å fremme en lovproposisjon til Stortinget om forbud mot pelsdyrhold med en avviklingsperiode for eksisterende produsenter frem til årsskiftet 2024/2025."	The government will conduct a steered phase out of the fur industry. It will put forward a law proposition to the Parliament about a ban on fur farming with a transition periode for existing producers until the year 2024/2025.	
Poland	NO			Polish Animal Protection Act contains no specific section on fur bearing animals			
Portugal	NO			Decree-Law No. 64/2000 establishing minimum animal protection for stockbreeding purpose Decree-Law No. 28/96 establishing measures on animal protection during slaughter (Annex G: killing of animals farmed for their fur)			
Republic of Macedonia	YES	General provisions for treatment of animals: article 4.				Article 4 from the Law (General provisions for treatment of animals) states that it is "Prohibiting the possession and breeding of animals used for the production of fur, leather or feathers"	
Romania	NO						

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Serbia	YES: starting 2019	Animal Welfare Act			ZAKON O DOBROBITI ŽIVOTINJA ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 41/2009) II OPŠTA ZAŠTITA DOBROBITI ŽIVOTINJA 1. Prava i obaveze Član 7 Zabranjeno je: 37) držanje, reprodukcija, uvoz, izvoz i lišavanje života životinje isključivo radi proizvodnje III POSEBNA ZAŠTITA DOBROBITI ŽIVOTINJA 9. Kućni ljubimci Član 57 Kućni ljubimci ne smeju se držati, reprodukovati i koristiti za: 2) ishranu, odnosno proizvodnju hrane, kože, krzna, kao i u druge komercijalne svrhe VI KAZNENE ODREDBE Član 82 Novčanom kaznom od 100.000 do 1.000.000 dinara kazniće se za prekršaj pravomoćno izvršeno 35) drža, reprodukuje, uvozi, izvozi i lišava života životinje isključivo radi proizvodnje VII PRELAZNE I ZAVRŠNE ODREDBE Član 89 Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu osmog dana od dana objavljivanja u "Službenom glasniku"	ANIMAL WELFARE ACT ("Off. Gazette of RS", no. 41/2009) II GENERAL PROTECTION OF ANIMAL WELFARE 1 The rights and obligations Article 7 It is forbidden to: 37) keep, reproduct, import, export and killing animals solely for the production of fur and skin. III SPECIAL PROTECTION OF ANIMAL WELFARE 9 Pets Article 57 Pets must not be kept, reproduced and used for: 2) nutrition, ie. food, leather, fur, and other commercial purposes. VI PENALTY PROVISIONS Article 82 A fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 dinars shall be imposed on a legal entity if: 35) holds, reproduces, imports, exports and kills animals solely for the production of fur and skin (Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 37); TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS Article 89 The Act comes into force eight days after its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", except for the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 37) of this Act that will be applicable as of 1 January 2019.	
Slovakia	YES: fur farming ban starts in 2021/phase-out until 2025	Act. No. 39/2007 Z. z. about veterinary care (Zákon č. 39/2007 Z. z. o veterinárnej starostlivosti v znení neskorších predpisov)		Decree on Identification, Registration and Conditions of Farm Breeding of Animals (Regulation no. 178/2012 Coll. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic). Fur farming ban will enter into force on 2021.	§ 22 ods. 4 písm. g): "Ďalej sa zakazuje chovať a usmrcovať kožušinové zvieratá výhradne alebo primárne na účely získania kožušín". § 22 ods. 4 písm. h): "Ďalej sa zakazuje chovať a usmrcovať králiky výhradne alebo primárne na účely získania kožušín s výnimkou súkromnej domácej spotreby vedľajších živočíšnych produktov". Prepovedana ravnania so: ... - reja in lov na živali zgolj zaradi pridobivanja njihovih kožuhov, kož ali perja.	§ 22 ods. 4, písm. g) "Furthermore, it is forbidden to breed and kill fur animals solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining fur." § 22 ods. 4, písm. h) "Furthermore, it is forbidden to breed and kill rabbits solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining fur, except private domestic consumption of animal by-products".	link
Slovenia	YES	Animal Protection Law (official consolidated text) (ZZZiv-UPB3): article 15, paragraph 22. Zakon o zaščiti živali (uradno prečiščeno besedilo) (ZZZiv-UPB3)		Regulation of 17th June 2003 on ways of killing animals for veterinary reasons and animals reared for fur production (LEX-FAOC101703)cc	Prepovedana ravnanja so: ... - reja in lov na živali zgolj zaradi pridobivanja njihovih kožuhov, kož ali perja.	Animal Protection Law « Forbidden actions are: ... - breeding and hunting animals only in order to obtain their fur, skins or feathers.»	link
Spain	NO			Royal Decree 348/00 of 10 March on the protection of animals kept for farming purposes. Royal Decree 54/1995 of 20 January on the protection of animals being slaughter.		Royal Decree 348/00 « For the purposes of this Royal Decree, the following definitions apply: 1) Animal: any animal (including fish, reptiles or amphibians) bred or kept for the production of food, wool, leather, fur or other agricultural purposes. »	link
Sweden	PARTIAL: fox and chinchilla fur farming phased out		Stricter welfare regulations led to the phase-out of fox (1995-2005) and chinchilla fur farming (2014). Minks are kept in enriched climbing cages.	"Animal Welfare Act 2018:1192" Djurskyddslag (Before: animal welfare act 1988:534 as last amended by SFS 2009:303 of 1 January 2010) "Animal Welfare Ordinance 2019:66" Djurskyddsförordning (Before: animal welfare ordinance 1988:539 as last amended by SFS 2008:1051 of 1 January 2009) "The Board of Agriculture's regulations on keeping animals for fur (2019:16)" Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter och allmänna råd om uppfödning och hållande av pälsdjur "Species Protection Regulation";of 8 November 2007 Artskyddsförordning	2 kap. 1 § Djur ska behandlas väl och skyddas mot onödigt lidande och sjukdom. 2 kap. 2 § Djur ska hållas och skötas i en god djurmiljö och på ett sådant sätt att 1. deras välfärd främjas, 2. de kan utföra sådana beteenden som de är starkt motiverade för och som är viktiga för deras välbefinnande (naturligt beteende), och 3. beteendestörningar förebyggs. (Djurskyddslag 2018:1192) Krav på hur rävar ska hållas 2 kap. 2 § Rävar ska hållas på ett sådant sätt att deras behov av att vara tillsammans med andra rävar, röra sig, gräva och ägna sig åt annan sysselsättning kan tillgodoses. Jordbruksverket får meddela ytterligare föreskrifter om hur rävar ska hållas. (Djurskyddsförordningen 2019:66, men skrivelse från 2009)	2 ch. 1 § < Animals should be treated well and protected from unnecessary suffering and disease.> 2 ch. 2 § <Animals should be kept and handled in a good environment in a way that 1. their welfare is supported, 2. they can do those behaviours that they are strongly motivated to do and are important for their well-being (natural behaviour), and 3. behavioural disorders are prevented.> (Animal Welfare Act 2018:1192) 2 ch. 2 § Regulations on keeping foxes« Foxes may only be kept in such a way as to satisfy their need to socialize with other foxes and to move, dig and otherwise occupy themselves. The Swedish Board of Agriculture may issue further regulations concerning the keeping of foxes. » (Animal welfare ordinance 2019 (last amended in 2009))	link

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Switzerland	YES		Animal Welfare Ordinance 2008 effectively prevents fur farming	Animal Welfare Act 2005			
UK	YES	The Fur Farming (Prohibition) Act 2000		Animal Welfare Act 2006	"An Act to prohibit the keeping of animals solely or primarily for slaughter for the value of their fur; to provide for the making of payments in respect of the related closure of certain businesses; and for connected purposes."		link
US	NO		Fur sales bans in San Francisco, West Hollywood and Berkeley, California.				