

COUNTRY	Fur farming ban/ phase-out	Legislation ban	Stricter regulations on fur farming	Compensation/supporting measures	Legislation fur farming or general	Original text	Translation	Extra info		
Cyprus	NO				The Animal Welfare Law (46 (1) 1994 – Law for the Protection, Health and Welfare of Animals)			Decision of the Flemish government of 15 May 2020 that regulates compensation in case of cessation or reconversion of activity for fur farms and duck and geese farms:		
Czech Republic	YES: since 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)		The amount of compensation is currently in the process (after the ban). The exact amount is not announced, but it will be a fixed amount for each animal, which have been bred in the last 3 years that fur farms were operative. An amendment regulating compensation is awaiting discussion in the Chamber of Deputies.	Fur farming will be banned from 1. 2. 2019 Ban was confirmed in new Animal Protection Act in 2017.	"(7) Zakazuje se chov a usmrcování zvířat výhradně nebo převážně za účelem zisků"	"(7) Breeding and killing of animals solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining fur is prohibited."			
Denmark [suspension until 2022 due to COVID-19 outbreaks]	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			http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/loi_a.pl		
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 mårhunde. § 5. Det er forbudt at handle, overdrage og forsende levende mårhunde, herunder	Chapter 2 Ban § 4 It is banned to expand current holdings or establish new holdings of raccoon dog. If new puppies are born, these are put be p § 5. It is banned to trade, hand over or ship live raccoon dogs, including to import and export such.			
Estonia	YES: starting 2026	Keeping and breeding animals solely or mainly for the purpose of production of fur was banned in June 2021. There is a phase-out period until 2026.	-	The farmers should get some compensation, but it's not clear yet.	Animal Protection Act	Loomakaitseadus § 4. Loomapidamine karusnaha tootmise eesmärgil Keelatud on loomade pidamine, aretamine ja paljundamine üksnes või peamiselt karusnaha tootmise eesmärgil. Käesolevas paragrahvis sätestatud keeldu kohaldatakse loomapidajate suhtes alates 2026. aasta 1. jaanuarist.	Animal Protection Act § 4. Keeping animals for the purpose of production of fur It is prohibited to keep, breed and propagate animals solely or mainly for the purpose of production of fur. The ban introduced in this section applies to animal keepers starting from 1 January 2026.			
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	YES: starting 2025				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 étant un être sensible doit être placé par son propriétaire dans des conditions compatibles avec les impératifs biologiques de son espèce." Article L.214-9 du Code rural et de la Pêche maritime: "Dans les conditions fixées par arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture, tout propriétaire ou détenteur d'animaux non mentionnés à l'article L. 234-1 et destinés à la production de laine, de peau, de fourrure ou à d'autres fins agricoles doit tenir un registre d'élevage, conservé sur place et régulièrement mis à jour, sur lequel il recense chronologiquement les données 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 regularly draws up a chronological list of sanitary, zootechnic and medical information relative to the animals."	link		
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.	No	Gesetz zur Durchführung unionsrechtlicher Vorschriften über Verbote und Beschränkungen hinsichtlich des Handels mit bestimmten tierischen Erzeugnissen sowie zu Haltungs- 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 § 11 Absatz 1 des Tierschutzgesetzes verfügen, gilt die Erlaubnis im Sinne des Absatzes 2 erteilt. Die vorläufige Erlaubnis erlischt, 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					
Hungary	PARTIAL: mink, fox, polecat and coypu farming prohibited				Annex 9 to Decree 32/1999. (III. 31.) to the Ministry of Agriculture. Minimum requirements for the keeping and transport of species bred for their fur. This update decree specifies from 2020 of november, that only chinchilla and angora rabbits are allowed to be fur farmed.			link		
Ireland	NO				Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013			link		

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Serbia	YES: since 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 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 VI KAZNE ODREDBE Član 82 Novčanom kaznom od 100.000 do 1.000.000 dinara kazniće se za prekršaj prav 35) drži, reprodukuje, uvozi, izvozi i lišava života životinje isključivo radi proizv VII PRELAZNE I ZAVRŠNE ODREDBE Član 89 Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu osmog dana od dana objavljivanja u "Službenom gla	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, reproduce, 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)		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) (ZZiv-UPB3): article 15, paragraph 22. Zakon o zaščiti živali (uradno prečiščeno besedilo) (ZZiv-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	PARTIAL: prohibition on the building of new mink fur farms		Royal Decree 1628/2011 prohibits the building of new mink fur farms. Provisions contained in the Royal Decree 630/2013 provided exceptions for the farming of American mink, which was annulled by the Spanish Supreme Court's Decision 637/2016 for violating art. 61 of the ACT 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.		Royal Decree 1628/2011 regulates the listing and Spanish catalogue of invasive alien species. 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 slaughtered. Art. 61.3 of the Act 42/2007 of 13 December of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity contains a general ban on possession, transport, trafficking and trade of the species included in the Catalogue of Invasive Alien Species.	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 [suspension until 2022 due to COVID-19 outbreaks]	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	Royal Decree 1628 , Act 42/2007 of Nat link	
Switzerland	YES		Animal Welfare Ordinance 2008 effectively prevents fur farming		Animal Welfare Act 2005			link		
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		

