

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
Austria	<a href="#">YES</a>	Federal Act on the Protection of Animals of 2004 (Animal Protection Act – TSchG) bans fur farming.			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)			<a href="#">link</a>
Belgium	<a href="#">YES</a> <a href="#">Wallonia (ban)</a> <a href="#">Brussels (ban)</a> <a href="#">Flanders (phase-out)</a>	<b>Wallonia:</b> 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. <b>Brussels:</b> April 2017: the Brussels Region bans fur farming on its territory <b>Flanders:</b> In July 2018 a law was adopted that will phase out fur farming in Flanders by 2023.		In accordance with article 11 of the Decision of the Flemish government of 15 May 2020 that regulates compensation in case of cessation or reconversion of activity for, amongst others, fur farms, the Flemish government is authorized to grant compensation for (i) loss for the usage of immovable property, (ii) direct and indirect costs and (iii) loss of income related to the cessation of activity. Compensation is also foreseen in case of business reconversion. Compensation decreases over time with 10% per year from the 1st of April 2021 on (the submission date of the application counts as the reference date).	<b>Wallonia:</b> Article D.21, 2° of the Walloon Animal Welfare Code of the 4th of October 2018. <b>Brussels:</b> Article 9bis of the Brussels version of the Belgian Animal Welfare Law of 1986, introduced via the Brussels Ordonnance of 11 May 2017 that amends the Belgian Animal Welfare Law. <b>Flanders:</b> Article 9bis of the Flemish version of the <a href="#">Belgian Animal Welfare Law of 1986</a> , introduced via the Flemish Decree of 22 March 2019 that amends the Belgian Animal Welfare Law. 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.	<b>Wallonia:</b> "Art. 9/1. La détention d'animaux à des fins exclusives ou principales de production de fourrure est interdite." (law of 14th of August). <b>Brussels:</b> "Art. 9bis. Het houden van dieren uitsluitend of voornamelijk voor de productie van pels is verboden." <b>Flanders:</b> "§ 1. Het opstarten, exploiteren of aanhouden van houderijen waar pelsdieren worden gehouden, is verboden."	<b>Wallonia:</b> Article D.21, 2° of the Walloon Animal Welfare Code: ‘It is prohibited to keep animals exclusively or mainly for purposes of fur production’. <b>Brussels:</b> Article 9bis of the Brussels version of the Belgian Animal Welfare Code: ‘keeping animals exclusively or mainly for the production of fur is prohibited’. <b>Flanders:</b> Article 9bis §1 of the Flemish version of the Belgian Animal Welfare Code: ‘to start up, exploit or maintain a farm where fur animals are kept is prohibited’ Article 9bis §2, 9ter and 9quater describe the phase out and compensation regime.	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="#">YES: starting 2028</a>	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.	General stricted regulation for animals. Banned unnatural conditions, such as cages for wild animals - not implemented	No	The Animal Welfare Act, Chapter I General provisions, Article 4	Član 4  (Zaštita životinja pri držanju)  Posebno je zabranjeno: bb) uzgajati životinje u svrhu proizvodnje krzna; Član 43  (Rok za donošenje podzakonskih akata) (5) Odredba iz člana 4. ovog zakona o zabrani uzgajanja životinja u svrhu proizvodnje krzna stupiće na snagu 2028. godine.	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.	
Bulgaria	<a href="#">NO</a>				Veterinary Practice Act and the Ordinance 2 from 11 Feb 2009. Art. 2. in this Ordinance says: The owners: 1. provide conditions for animals in a manner appropriate to their physiological and behavioural characteristics; 2. breed and use animals according to physiological and behavioural characteristics of the species, category and age. Art. 4 specifies what kind of animals are legally to breed for fur in Bulgaria - namely "mink - Mustela lutreola (European mink); nutrias, foxes, chinchillas and beavers".  Article 17 in the Animal Protection Act states that “in the premises intended for animal breeding, the owner shall provide place corresponding to their physiological and behavioural characteristics, as well as space for movement and rest.” Second the Biodiversity Act (article 58, 1) states that “Ex-situ conservation of species shall include: 1. raising and breeding of animals and plants under controlled conditions in vivariums, zoos or botanical gardens, arboretums, live specimen collection”. For keeping wild animals you need to be on one of the establishments listed. Fur farming is not listed.			

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Croatia	<a href="#">YES</a>	Fur farming ban entered into force on January 1, 2017, after 10 year phasing out period (as per Animal Protection Act from 2007). Ban was confirmed in new Animal Protection Act in 2017.			Animal Protection Act (PART TWO, FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS ON ANIMAL PROTECTION, Article 5: Prohibited conduct for the purpose of animal protection)	Zakon o zaštiti životinja - 2017. HRVATSKI SABOR Na temelju članka 89. Ustava Republike Hrvatske, donosim ODLUKU O PROGLAŠENJU ZAKONA O ZAŠTITI ŽIVOTINJA Proglasavam Zakon o zaštiti životinja, koji je Hrvatski sabor donio na sjednici 4. Klasa: 011-01/17-01/77 Urbroj: 71-06-0/1-17-2 Zagreb, 10. listopada 2017. Predsjednica Republike Hrvatske Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, v. r. ZAKON O ZAŠTITI ŽIVOTINJA DIO DRUGI OSNOVNE ODREDBE O ZAŠTITI ŽIVOTINJA Zabranjeni postupci u svrhu zaštite životinja Članak 5. (1) Zabranjeno je životinje usmrćivati, nanositi im bol, patnju i ozljede te ih nanositi štetu. (2) Zabranjeno je: 21. uzgajati životinje u svrhu proizvodnje krzna DIO DVANAESTI PREKRŠAJNE ODREDBE Članak 85. (1) Novčanom kaznom od 50.000,00 do 100.000,00 kuna kaznit će se za prekršaj: 6. uzgaja životinje u svrhu proizvodnje krzna (članak 5. stavak 2. točka 21.) (4) Za prekršaj iz stavka 1. točka 1. – 8. i točka 14. i 15. ovoga članka uz novčanu kaznu može se izreći i zatvorska kazna od najviše šest mjeseci.	Animal Protection Act 2017 OG 102/2017 (18.10.2017), Animal Protection Act PART TWO FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS ON ANIMAL PROTECTION Prohibited conduct for the purpose of animal protection Article 5 (1) It is prohibited to kill animals, subject them to pain, suffering and injury, and intentionally expose them to fear or disease, contrary to the provisions of this Act. (2) It is prohibited to: 21. rear animals for fur production purposes PART TWELVE PENAL PROVISIONS Article 85 (1) A fine from HRK 50.000,00 to HRK 100.000,00 shall be imposed for an offense by a legal person for: 6. breeding of animals for the purpose of fur production (Article 5, paragraph 2, item 21), (4) For a violation from paragraph 1, items 1 to 8 and items 14 to 15 of this Article, in addition to the fine, the seizure of the animals and protective measure of a prohibition of keeping and acquiring other animals may be imposed.	
Cyprus	NO				The Animal Welfare Law (46 (1) 1994 – Law for the Protection, Health and Welfare of Animals)			
Czech Republic	<a href="#">YES: since 2019</a>	Fur farming is banned since 1.2.2019. The ban was confirmed in the 2017 Animal Protection Act.		The amount of the compensation allowance was to be determined by the Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of the farmer's application and the profit of his farm over the last five years.In 2020, an amendment to the Act was passed which, among other things, changed the compensation allowance and applicants are entitled to this allowance after meeting various requirements, applicants are entitled to the allowance: ""(7) The amount of the compensation allowance, which is intended to cover actual damage, is CZK 3 000 for each mink kept and CZK 3 900 for each fox kept. No compensation shall be granted for loss of profit. (8) The number of animals reared for the calculation under paragraph 7 shall be determined as the highest number of animals found in the breeder during the inspections of the regional veterinary administration carried out in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. In the case of a legal successor under paragraph 5, third sentence, the number of animals found in the original breeder shall be calculated in accordance with the first sentence."	<a href="#">Act No. 246/1992 Sb.on animal protection against abuse (Zákon č. 246/1992 Sb., Zákon České národní rady na ochranu zvířat proti týrání)</a>	"(7) Zakazuje se chov a usmrcování zvířat výhradně nebo převážně za účelem získání koží."	"(7) Breeding and killing of animals solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining fur is prohibited."	
Denmark [suspension until 2023 due to COVID-19 outbreaks]	<a href="#">PARTIAL: ban on fox farming.</a>	Act on banning fox husbandry.			Act on banning fox husbandry: LBK no. 469 of 15.05.2014.  Regulation 1734 (2006) on the protection of fur animals	§ 1. Hold af ræve er ikke tilladt. Stk. 2. Bestemmelsen i stk. 1 omfatter ikke 1) hold af ræve i zoologiske haver, dyreparker og lign., 2) hold af ræve i forbindelse med tekniske og videnskabelige undersøgelser, der udføres under tilsyn af Dyreforsøgstilsynet, eller 3) private hold af domesticerede ræve som familiedyr.	§ 1. Keeping foxes is not allowed.PCS. 2. The provision in para. 1 does not include: 1) keeping foxes in zoos, zoos and the like, 2) keeping foxes in connection with technical and scientific investigations carried out under the supervision of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, or 3) private herds of domesticated foxes as family animals.	
Denmark	<a href="#">PARTIAL: phase-out of raccoon dog farming</a>		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.		BEK nr 720 af 24/06/2011 <a href="#">Animal Protection Act 2000.</a>	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 deres afkom.	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 put down.  § 5. It is banned to trade, hand over or ship live raccoon dogs, including to import and export such.	
Estonia	<a href="#">YES: starting 2026</a>	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.		Loomakaitseadus § 4. Loomapidamine karusnaha tootmise eesmärgil Keelatud on loomade pidamine, aretamine ja paljundamine üksnes või peamiselt karusnaha tootmise eesmärgil. <i>Käesolevas paragrahvis sätestatud keeldu kohaldatakse loomapidajate suhtes alates 2026. aasta 1. jaanuarist.</i>	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. <i>The ban introduced in this section applies to animal keepers starting from 1 January 2026.</i>	
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).			

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France	<a href="#">YES: since Nov 2021</a>	Ban on fur farming with immediate effect.			Article L214-9-1 of the ‘Code rural et de la pêche maritime’	<b>Art. L. 214-9-1</b> I. – Les élevages de visons d’Amérique (Neovison vison ou Mustela vison) et d’animaux d’autres espèces non domestiques exclusivement élevés pour la production de fourrure sont interdits. II. – La création, l’agrandissement et la cession des établissements d’élevage de visons d’Amérique mentionnés au I sont interdits.	<b>Art. L. 214-9-1</b> I. The breeding of American mink (Neovison vison or Mustela vison) and animals of other non-domestic species exclusively bred for fur production is prohibited. II. The creation, enlargement and <i>cession(?)</i> of farms of American mink mentioned in I are prohibited.	<a href="#">link</a>
Germany	<a href="#">YES: phase-out until 2022</a>		Fur farming was to be phased out in 2022 due to stricter welfare requirements. Due to a law adopted in 2017 ("Tiererzeugnisse-Handelsverbotsgesetz"), fur farming would only be legal in compliance with increased keeping standards to be implemented in 2022 (for example considerable larger cages or swimming basins for Mink). This led to the closure of the last 1-2 remaining German mink farms in 2019, since production was 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 <a href="http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/khfeverbG/TierErzHaVerbG.pdf">http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/khfeverbG/TierErzHaVerbG.pdf</a>	<b>Abschnitt 3</b> <b>Haltungs- und Abgabeverbote in bestimmten Fällen</b> <b>§ 3 Pelztiere</b> (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 1 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. (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.	<b>Section 3</b> <b>Keeping and sale bans in certain cases</b> <b>§ 3 Fur animals</b> (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.	<a href="#">link</a>
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			<a href="#">link</a>
Hungary	<a href="#">PARTIAL</a>	Partial prohibition on the breeding of mink, fox, polecat and coypu for fur.			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.			<a href="#">link</a>
Ireland	Irish gov has approved legislation that will ban fur farming in 2022.				Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013			<a href="#">link</a>
Italy	<a href="#">YES: effective from July 2022</a>	Ban on fur farming from 1/1/2022; phase-out/keeping of animals allowed until 30/6/2022 to allow farmers to dismantle their operations		982. For each of the years 2022 and 2023, a fund of 3 million euros for each year has been set up at the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies, aimed at compensating fur animal farms that at the date of entry into force of the this law still have an activity code even if they do not keep animals. 983. By Decree of the Minister of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies in agreement with the Minister of Health and the Minister of Ecological Transition, after consulting the Regions and autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, to be adopted within thirty days from the date of entry into force of this law, the criteria and methods of compensation are identified.	LAW 30 December 2021, n. 234 (Art.1 point 980-984) "State budget for the financial year 2022 and multi-year budget for the three-year period 2022-2024"	980. Sono vietati l'allevamento, la riproduzione in cattività, la cattura e l'uccisione di visoni (Mustela vison o Neovison vison), di volpi (Vulpes vulpes, Vulpes Lagopus o Alopec Lagopus), di cani procione (Nyctereutes procyonoides), di cincillà (Chinchilla laniger) e di animali di qualsiasi specie per la finalità di ricavarne pelliccia.  981. In deroga al divieto di cui al comma 980, gli allevamenti autorizzati alla data di entrata in vigore della presente legge possono continuare a detenere gli animali già presenti nelle strutture per il periodo necessario alla dismissione delle stesse e comunque non oltre il 30 giugno 2022, fermo restando il divieto di riproduzione secondo le indicazioni dell'ordinanza del Ministero della salute 21 novembre 2020, pubblicata nella Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 291 del 23 novembre 2020, e successive o ulteriori procedure indicate dal Ministro della salute per la prevenzione della diffusione di zoonosi.  982. È istituito, per ciascuno degli anni 2022 e 2023, presso il Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali, un fondo di 3 milioni di euro per ciascun anno finalizzato a indennizzare gli allevamenti di animali da pelliccia che alla data di entrata in vigore della presente legge dispongano ancora di un codice di attività anche se non detengono animali.  983. Con decreto del Ministro delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali di concerto con il Ministro della salute e il Ministro della transizione ecologica, sentite le regioni e le province autonome di Trento e di Bolzano, da adottare entro trenta giorni dalla data di entrata in vigore della presente legge, sono individuati i criteri e le modalità dell'indennizzo.  984. Il decreto di cui al comma 983 regola altresì l'eventuale cessione degli animali e detenzione, con obbligo di sterilizzazione, nel rispetto del decreto legislativo 26 marzo 2001, n. 146, e delle procedure indicate dal Ministro della salute per la prevenzione della diffusione di zoonosi presso gli allevamenti, presso strutture autorizzate, accordando preferenza a quelle gestite direttamente o in collaborazione con associazioni animaliste riconosciute.	980. The farming, the breeding in captivity, capture and killing of minks (Mustela vison or Neovison vison), foxes (Vulpes vulpes, Vulpes Lagopus or Alopec Lagopus), raccoon dogs (Nyctereutes procyonoides), chinchillas (Chinchilla laniger) and animals of any species for the purpose of obtaining fur, are prohibited.  981. Notwithstanding the prohibition referred to in paragraph 980, farms authorized on the date of entry into force of this law may continue to keep animals already present in the facilities for the period necessary for their disposal and in any case no later than 30th June 2022, without prejudice to the prohibition of breeding according to the indications of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Health 21st November 2020, published in the Official Gazette no. 291 of 23rd November 2020, and subsequent or additional procedures indicated by the Minister of Health for the prevention of the spread of zoonoses.  982. For each of the years 2022 and 2023, a fund of 3 million euros for each year has been set up at the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies, aimed at compensating fur animal farms that at the date of entry into force of the this law still have an activity code even if they do not keep animals.  983. By Decree of the Minister of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies in agreement with the Minister of Health and the Minister of Ecological Transition, after consulting the Regions and autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, to be adopted within thirty days from the date of entry into force of this law, the criteria and methods of compensation are identified.  984. The Decree referred to in paragraph 983 also regulates the possible transfer of animals and possession, with the obligation of sterilization, in compliance with the Legislative Decree of 26th March 2001, n. 146, and of the procedures indicated by the Minister of Health for the prevention of the spread of zoonoses on farms, at authorized facilities, giving preference to those managed directly or in collaboration with recognized animal rights associations.	<a href="#">link</a> <a href="#">link</a>
Japan	PARTIAL		The 2006 Invasive Alien Species act prohibits the building of new mink fur farms and strictly regulates the keeping of American mink, raccoons and nutria as an alien species. Due to non-compliance the last Japanese mink fur farms closed down in 2016. People are prohibited from starting a new business that breed mink, nutria and racoon.		Act on the Prevention of Adverse Ecological Impacts Caused by Designated Invasive Alien Species	(飼養等の禁止) 第四条 特定外来生物は、飼養等をしてはならない。ただし、次に掲げる場合は、この限りでない。 一 次条第一項の許可を受けてその許可に係る飼養等をする場合 二 次章の規定による防除に係る捕獲等その他主務省令で定めるやむを得ない事由がある場合	(Prohibition of Keeping, etc.) Article 4 Specified alien species shall not be kept, etc. However, this shall not apply in the following cases (i) When breeding, etc. pertaining to the permission under paragraph (1) of the following Article is carried out with the permission (ii) In the case of capture, etc. pertaining to control pursuant to the provision of the next chapter or other unavoidable circumstances specified by an ordinance of the competent ministry.	<a href="#">link</a>

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Latvia	NO	In consideration since September 2021. The bill proposal is open in Parliament			Animal Protection Law 2001 (amendments till 2019)			<a href="#">link</a>
Lithuania	NO				Law on Welfare and Protection of Animals (No XI-2271, amended on 3 October 2012)			<a href="#">link</a>
Luxembourg	<a href="#">YES</a>	A revised animal welfare law in 2016 includes a ban on killing animals only for fur.			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.	<b>Article 12 : Pratiques interdites</b> Il est interdit: 12. d'élever un animal en vue de l'utilisation principale de la peau, de la fourrure	<b>Article 12. Prohibited practices</b> It's forbidden: 12.raising an animal for the main use of the skin, fur, feathers or wool;	
Malta								
The Netherlands	<a href="#">YES: phased out in 2020</a>	Prohibition of Fur Production Act of 4 January 2013 (Wet verbod pelsdierhouderij): This law would phase out mink farming entirely by 31 December 2023. However, following coronavirus outbreaks on Dutch mink fur farms, the government declared an early shutdown of the industry in 2020.		Article 7 of the Prohibition of Fur Production Act contains the obligation for the government to set rules about compensation for some of the costs of demolition or conversion of buildings in which minks are kept professionally and that lost their function because of the ban. This set of rules can be found in: - Regulation subsidization demolition or conversion fur farms (https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2018-9184.html) - Decision subsidization demolition or conversion fur farms (https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2018-19.html)	- Animal Health and Welfare Act of 1992: specifies the recommendations for animals regarding housing, killing, production, transport, hygiene and medicines. - The Animals Act of 2011 - Decree containing rules for keepers of animals: § 6b. Keeping mink for production.'Supervision and enclosure '	Wet verbod pelsdierhouderij  Artikel 2. Het houden, doden of doen doden van een pelsdier is verboden.	Prohibition of Fur Production Act  Article 2 Keeping, killing or letting to kill a fur animal is prohibited.  >> This law contains a transitional period. This means that holders who had a mink farm 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.	<a href="#">link</a>
Norway	<a href="#">YES</a>	In 2019 the law to ban fur farming was approved by the parliament (only 1 party - Center party - voted against it). The ban will become effective in February 2025.		Transition support: 20 mill NOK in 2020, 20 mill NOK for 2021. Compensation 2020: 173 mill. Compensation 2021: 350 mill. NOK.  A compensation regulation connected to the "Act of the banning of fur farming" was agreed upon in 2019, but renegotiated in 2020 after one party left the government. Following the parliament decided that farmers should receive "full compensation", based on expropriation. However, fur farmers were not losing their properties but were still getting compensated for this, as well as for cleaning out their equipment.	A separate act- "Act on the banning of fur farming" (2019).	§1: Det er ikke tillatt å holde dyr utelukkende eller primært for at dyrene eller deres avkom skal avlives med sikte på salg eller annen utnyttelse av pelsen. §2: Pelsdyroppdrettere som holdt pelsdyr 15. januar 2018, kan uten hinder av forbudet i § 1 holde pelsdyr frem til 1. februar 2025. § 4: "Forsettlig eller grovt uaktsom overtredelse av § 1 straffes med bøter eller fengsel inntil 1 år eller begge deler. Det samme gjelder ved brudd på forskrift gitt i medhold av § 3 andre ledd når det er fastsatt i forskriften at en slik overtredelse er straffbar."	§1: It is not allowed to keep animals solely or primarily for the animals or their offspring to be killed for the sale or other exploitation of their fur. §2: Farms must be closed before 1.2.2025 § 4: Penalty up to 1 year prison or financial penalty	
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	<a href="#">YES</a>	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							
Serbia	<a href="#">YES: since 2019</a>	Animal Welfare Act 2019				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 kože i krzna; 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 KAZNE ODREDBE Član 82 Novčanom kaznom od 100.000 do 1.000.000 dinara kazniće se za prekršaj pravomoćno izrečen u skladu sa ovim zakonom: 35) držiti, reprodukuje, uvozi, izvozi i lišava života životinje isključivo radi proizvodnje kože i krzna;  VII PRELAZNE I ZAVRŠNE ODREDBE Član 89 Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu osmog dana od dana objavljivanja u "Službenom glasniku Republike Srbije".	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.	



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