

COUNTRY	EU MS	Fur farming ban	Phase-out due to stricter regulations	Fur trade ban	Effective	Operating fur farms	Legislation ban	Stricter regulations on fur farming	Compensation/supporting measures	Fur legislation/General legislation	Original text	Translation	Extra info	
Austria	YES	YES			2005	NO	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	NO				YES				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)				
Belgium	YES	YES			2023	NO	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 its territory. Flanders: 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).		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. 9bis. Het houden van dieren uitsluitend of voornamelijk voor de productie van pels is verboden." Flanders: "§ 1. Het opstarten, exploiteren of aanhouden van houderijen waar pelsdieren worden gehouden, is verboden."	Wallonia: Article D.21. 2" of the Walloon Animal Welfare Code: 'It is prohibited to keep animals exclusively or mainly for purposes of fur production'. Brussels: Article 9bis of the Brussels version of the Belgian Animal Welfare Code: 'keeping animals exclusively or mainly for the production of fur is prohibited'. Flanders: 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.	link Wallonia (ban) Brussels (ban). Flanders (phase-out)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	NO	YES			2028	YES	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 BH, 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	YES	Parliamentary debate				YES	A ban on the breeding and import of American mink was introduced in June 2022, but was suspended in August 2022 due to an appeal in court.			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 -				
China	NO	NO				YES								
Canada	NO	PARTIAL			April, 2023	YES	The province of British Columbia introduced a permanent ban on breeding mink, a permanent ban on live mink on farms by April 2023, and all operators ceasing completely, with all pelts sold, by 2025.							
China	NO					YES								
Croatia	YES	YES			2017	NO	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 Prolašavam Zakon o zaštiti životinja, koji je Hrvatski sabor donio na sjednici 4. 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 namjerno izlagati: (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 pravna osoba: 6. uzgaja životinje u svrhu proizvodnje krzna (članak 5, stavak 2. točka 21.) (4) Za prekršaj iz stavka 1. točaka 1. – 8. i točaka 14. i 15. ovoga članka uz novčanu kaznu	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	YES	NO				YES				The Animal Welfare Law (46 (1) 1994 – Law for the Protection, Health and Welfare of Animals)				
Czechia	YES	YES			2019	NO	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."	Act No. 246/1992 Sb. on animal protection against abuse (Zákon č. 246/1992 Sb., Zákon České národní rady na ochranu zvířat proti týrání)	"(7) Zakazuje se chov a usmrcování zvířat výhradně nebo převážně za účelem získání koženin."	"(7) Breeding and killing of animals solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining fur is prohibited."		
Denmark	YES	PARTIAL	PARTIAL			YES	Act that bans fox farming.			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	YES			PARTIAL		YES	New establishments and expansions of raccoon dog fur 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. Såfremt der fødes nye hvalpe, skal disse således aflives.  § 5. Det er forbudt at handle, overdrage og forsende levende mårhund, herunder at importere og eksportere sådanne.	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	YES	YES			2026	NO	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.		No compensations.	BEK nr 720 af 24/06/2011 Animal Protection Act 2000.	Loomakaltseseadust § 4. Loomapidamine karusnaha tootmise eesmärgil Keelatud on loomade pidamine, aretamine ja paljudamine üksnes või peamiselt karusnaha lootmise 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.		

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Finland	YES	NO				YES				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	<a href="#">PARTIAL</a>			November 2021	NO	Ban on the breeding of non-domestic species for fur.			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 cession(7) of farms of American mink mentioned in I are prohibited.	<a href="#">link</a>
Germany	YES		<a href="#">YES</a>		2022	NO	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 - TierErzHäVerbG), 2006, amended on 30.6.2017 <a href="http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/kfveverb/TierErzHaVerbG.pdf">http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/kfveverb/TierErzHaVerbG.pdf</a>	<b>Abchnitt 3 Haltungs- und Abgabeverbote in bestimmten Fällen § 3 Pelztiere</b> (1) Pelztiere im Sinne des Absatzes 2 dürfen ohne Erlaubnis der zuständigen Behörde nicht 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 über e § 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 über de	<b>Section 3 Keeping and sale bans in certain cases § 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. ... (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.	<a href="#">link</a>
Greece	YES	NO				YES				-Presidential Decree 374 for animals in farming (FEK 251/A/2011) - Regulation (EC) No 1059/2009 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 Annex 8 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>
Hungary	YES	<a href="#">PARTIAL</a>			2020	YES	Partial prohibition on the breeding of mink, fox, polecat and coypu for fur.						<a href="#">link</a>
Iceland	NO	NO				YES							<a href="#">link</a>
Ireland	YES	YES			4 April 2022	NO	Ban on fur farming starting in 2022.		<a href="https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2022/si/650/made/en/print">https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2022/si/650/made/en/print</a>	Animal Health and Welfare and Forestry (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022			<a href="#">link</a>
Israel	NO			<a href="#">YES</a>	2021	NO	Ban on fur sales including exemptions for the use of fur in 'scientific research, education or instruction, and for religious purposes or tradition.'			Regulations for the Protection of Wild Animals (amendment), 2021		(translated with Google translate) 2 (hereinafter - the law) 1 according to section 9 of the Law for the Protection of Wild Animals, 1955 under my authority I establish these regulations: 3 (hereinafter - the main regulations), in regulation 12b, 1. in the regulations for the protection of wild animals,536-1976 in the end it will come: (4) If the permit is to trade in the fur of a wild animal or in a product that includes fur as mentioned, the permit as mentioned will only be granted for the trade in fur or in these products as mentioned that are used or are intended to be used for the purpose of religion or religious tradition, for scientific research, for education or teaching, for the purposes of supervision and enforcement or for the purpose of importing or export of a personal item inherited by the permit applicant, for this purpose, "fur" - animal skin that includes hair coverings* 980. The farming, the breeding in captivity, capture and killing of minks (Mustela vison or Neovison vison), foxes (Vulpes vulpes, Vulpes Lagopus or Alopex 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. 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>
Italy	YES	<a href="#">YES</a>			July 2022	NO	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 Alopex 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. 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. 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 Alopex Lagopus), di cani procione (Nyctereutes procyonoides), di cincillà (Chinchilla laniger) e di animali di qualsiasi specie per la finalità di ricavarne pelliccia. 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. 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 to translation</a>	
Japan	NO	<a href="#">PARTIAL</a>		<a href="#">PARTIAL</a>		NO	The 2006 Invasive Alien Species act prohibits the breeding and import of American mink, raccoons and coypu as an alien species. Operating mink farms were allowed to continue under strict restrictions. Due to non-compliance the last Japanese mink fur farms closed down in 2016.			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 次条の規定による防除に係る措置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 Raising, etc.) Article 4 Raising of designated invasive alien species shall not be allowed; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the following cases: (i) when the permission of the following Article, paragraph (1) is obtained and raising in connection with the permission is performed; (ii) when capture and other treatment for control under the following Chapter, or there is an unavoidable reason specified by Ministerial Ordinance.	<a href="#">link</a>
Latvia	YES	YES			2028	YES	In September, 2022 the fur farming ban was approved by the Parliament (70 votes for, 3 against). The ban will become effective in 1st January, 2028.	No compensations.		Ban on farming animals if the purpose of this farming is solely or mainly fur production was included as amendment to the Animal Protection Law.	Lauskaimniecības dzīvnieku audzēšana un turēšana ir aizliegta, ja audzēšanas vai turēšanas vienīgais vai galvenais nolūks ir kažokādu ieguve.	Breeding and keeping of agricultural animals is prohibited if the sole or main purpose of breeding or keeping is fur production.	<a href="#">link</a>

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Lithuania	YES	YES			2027	YES	Ban on fur farming starting 2027.			Law on Welfare and Protection of Animals (No XI-2271, amended on 3 October 2012)			
Luxembourg	YES	YES			2018	NO	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.	Article 12 : Pratiques interdites Il est interdit: 12. d'élever un animal en vue de l'utilisation principale de la peau, de la fourrure, des plumes ou de la laine;	Article 12. Prohibited practices It's forbidden: 12.raising an animal for the main use of the skin, fur, feathers or wool;	
Malta	YES	YES			2022	NO							
Montenegro	NO												
New Zealand	NO			PARTIAL		NO		To protect local biodiversity, according to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1993, it is prohibited to import mink, foxes and coyupo into New Zealand, which effectively bans mink, fox and coyupo fur farming in the country.			25 Restriction of import, manufacture, development, field testing, or release (1) No— (a) hazardous substance shall be imported, or manufactured; (b) new organism shall be imported, developed, field tested, or released—otherwise than in accordance with an approval issued under this Act or in accordance with Parts 11 to 15. 25 (2) No approval shall be issued to import, develop, field test, or release any new organism specified in Schedule 2.		<a href="#">link</a>
The Netherlands	YES	YES			2021	NO	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/stop-2018-9184.html) - Decision subsidization demolition or conversion fur farms (https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/slb-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>
North Macedonia	NO	YES			2014	NO	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"	
Norway	NO	YES			2025	YES	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 2023 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: "Forsetting eller grovt uaktsom overtredelse av § 1 straffes med betel 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	YES	Parliamentary debate				YES				Polish Animal Protection Act contains no specific section on fur bearing animals			
Portugal	YES	NO				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)			
Romania	YES	Parliamentary debate				YES							
Russia	NO	NO				YES							
Serbia	NO	YES			2019	NO	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 krzna i kože. 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 pravno lice, ako: 35) drži, reprodukuje, uvozi, izvozi i lišava života životinje isključivo radi proizvodnje krzna i kože(član 7. stav 1. tačka 37); VII PRELAZNE I ZAVRSNE ODREDBE Član 89 Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu osmog dana od dana objavljivanja u "Službenom glasniku Republike Srbije", osim odredbe člana 7. stav 1. tačka 37) ovog zakona koja će se primenjivati počev od 1. januara 2019. godine.	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	YES			2025	YES	In 2019 a law was adopted to prohibit fur farming after a transitional period for existing farms 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)	§ 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."	§ 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".	<a href="#">link</a>
Slovenia	YES	YES			2013	NO	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: ... - rova in leja 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.»	<a href="#">link</a>
Spain	YES					YES	Prohibition on the building of new mink fur farms since 2016 (and between 2011-2013)	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. »		

COUNTRY	EU MS	Fur farming ban	Phase-out due to stricter regulations	Fur trade ban	Effective	Operating fur farms	Legislation ban	Stricter regulations on fur farming	Compensation/supporting measures	Fur legislation/General legislation	Original text	Translation	Extra info
Sweden	YES		PARTIAL			YES	Fox and chinchilla farming is 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 råvar ska hållas 2 kap. 2 § Råvar ska hållas på ett sådant sätt att deras behov av att vara tillsammans med andra råvar, röra sig, gräva och ägna sig åt annan sysselsättning kan tillgodoses. Jordbruksverket får meddela ytterligare föreskrifter om hur råvar 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))	<a href="#">link</a>
Switzerland	NO		YES			NO		Animal Welfare Ordinance 2008 effectively prevents fur farming.		Animal Welfare Act 2005	Für 1-2 Füchse braucht es gemäss TSchV Anhang 2 Tabelle 1: 100m2 Aussengehege, Grabgelegenheiten, Schlafboxen, Versteckmöglichkeiten, Trenn und Abspermmöglichkeiten. So lässt sich wirtschaftlich keine Zucht betreiben.  <a href="https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2008/418/de">https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2008/418/de</a>	For 1-2 foxes it needs according to TSchV appendix 2 table 1: 100m2 outside enclosure, burrows, sleeping boxes, hiding places, separations and barriers, separation and fencing possibilities. This is not economically viable for breeding.	<a href="#">link</a>
UK	NO	YES			2003	NO	The Fur Farming (Prohibition) Act 2000			Animal Welfare Act 2006			<a href="#">link</a>
Ukraine	NO					YES							
USA	NO			PARTIAL		YES	Fur sales bans in Etna, PA (2023), Lexington, MA (2023), Cambridge, MA (2022), Plymouth, MA (2022), Brookline, MA (2021), Hallandale Beach, FL (2021), Boulder, CO (2021), Ann Arbor, MI (2021), Weston, MA (2021), Wellesley, MA (2020), State of California (2019), Los Angeles, CA (2018), San Francisco, CA (2018), Berkeley, CA (2018), West Hollywood, CA (2011)						