

The Fur Sector Works in Harmony with Nature

European fur-farming is respectful of the environment

The European fur farming sector is an excellent example of an activity based on **natural, renewable and sustainable resources**. Fur animal feed, for instance, uses byproducts from the fish and meat industries - byproducts that would otherwise be destroyed.

Thanks to modern equipment, fur animals have an 'on demand' water supply in their cages. This system has increased the animal's comfort and reduced the consumption of drinking water on the farms. Technology also enables the farmers to make efficiencies in feed and manure production.

All farming activities take place on the farm, including the euthanasia of fur animals. This means that very limited transportation of animals is required, **reducing the production of CO2 to a minimum**.

Furthermore, the byproducts of fur farming itself, such as **animal fats are used in the production of bio-diesel**. **CO2 neutral energy is also produced from the incineration of the rest of the carcass**. Manure from the fur farms is collected and recycled as agricultural fertilizer. In this way, **the entire animal is used**.

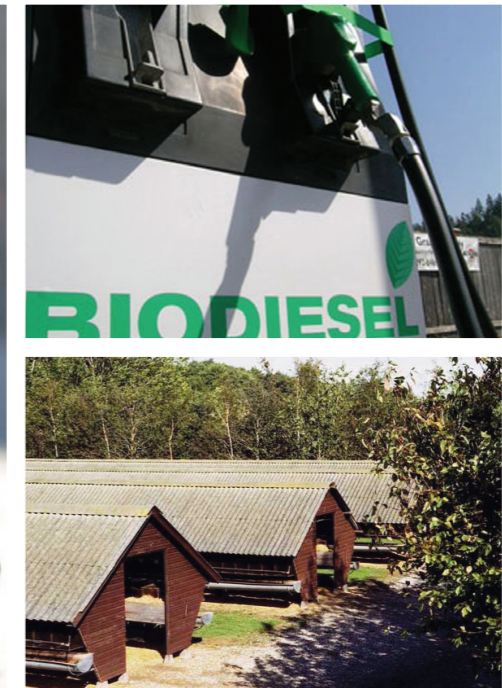
The biggest fur-producing countries such as Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands, are also those with the toughest environmental legislation and this serves as an example for other producing countries.

The wider fur trade

The wider fur trade is also respectful of the environment. For example, trade in wild fur is based on "**sustainable use**" conservation practices and helps towards maintaining biodiversity and ecosystems, whilst also supporting remote and First Nation communities. The International Fur Trade Federation has been a full voting member of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) since 1985, and has supported the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) since it was signed in 1973.

Fur apparel is remarkably long wearing unlike the trend towards "cheap", disposable fashion - which produces tons of unwanted materials (80% non-biodegradable synthetics) that end up in landfills. Fur garments can be easily remodeled as fashions and consumer needs change, ensuring an even longer lifespan across generations.

Finally, fur is a product from nature and so will return to nature in time.



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