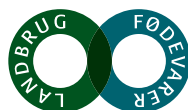


KNOWLEDGE – GROWTH – BALANCE

FACTS AND FIGURES

DANISH AGRICULTURE
AND FOOD

Danish Agriculture
& Food Council



Facts and figures about Danish agriculture and food 2014

Among the Nordic countries, Denmark is the southernmost and also the smallest. The peninsula of Jutland shares its southern border with Germany and is connected to the two major islands of Funen and Zealand by bridges. Formed by the movement and melting of Ice Age glaciers, the 4.3 million hectares landscape is flat and fertile, and more than 60 percent of the land is cultivated. The climate is tempered and fairly distinct in four annual seasons.

Denmark has a population of approximately 5.5 million, one fourth of which lives in and around the capital of Copenhagen. The country is characterised by a thriving business life and a highly competitive research and development environment. For centuries, agriculture was the main industry in Denmark and farming still plays a vital role. Today, Danish agriculture is among the most efficient and knowledge based agricultural sectors in the world. This success can be ascribed to a high level of education and organisation, embodied in the Danish co-operative movement, as well as good agricultural soil. Internal competition and demand from consumers and export markets create a constantly changing business environment for Danish agriculture and food production and, on a global scale, Denmark is in the lead when it comes to food quality and safety and the development of new agricultural products.

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“Danish agriculture is **among the most efficient** and knowledge based agricultural sectors in the world.”



Table 1

TURNOVER IN DANISH CO-OPERATIVES, MILLION DANISH KRONER		
	2010	2013
Dairy sector		
Arla Foods	49,030	73,600
Thise	501	648
Meat sector		
Danish Crown	45,211	58,029
Tican	4,001	5,158
DAT Schaub	2,530	2,994
Daka	966	1,007
Farm supply sector		
DLG	39,364	59,103
Danish Agro	13,347	25,128
Other sectors		
Kopenhagen Fur Center	7,117	13,279
DLF Trifolium	2,001	3,325
Danæg	963	1,157
KMC / AKV Langholt	788	1,255

Source: Company balance sheets

Danish co-operatives

The major food producing enterprises in Denmark are farmers' co-operative companies. The tradition of farmers' co-operatives dates back around 150 years to a time when farmers formed local co-operatives to strengthen their position in the value chain. Through a gradual process of mergers and consolidation, local co-operatives have metamorphosed into global-scale enterprises.

Although these enterprises are among the world's largest exporters of safe quality food products, they still operate according to the principles of full farmer ownership, voluntary and open membership and democratic member control, namely one member – one vote. Today, the co-operatives are among Denmark's largest enterprises and their collective turnover is close to 10 percent of the country's GDP.

Agricultural production

Denmark is home to various types of agricultural production from animal products such as pork, beef, poultry and dairy to vegetable products including potato starch and grass seeds, as well as traditional grain and vegetable crops. Due to structural development, farms have become fewer and larger with modern trade patterns are their profitability increasingly depends on global market trends.

Basis for productivity

In 2010, the arable land in Denmark was 2,646,000 hectares (6,538,000 acres). The total area of grain production was 1,469,000 hectares (3,630,000 acres). Whereas the shares of winter wheat and rye are increasing, spring barley, oats, meslin and triticale are decreasing in 2013. The number of farms was 38,829, out of which approximately one third is owned by full-time farmers. In 2013 the total number of cattle was 1,615,000, and the total number of pigs was 12,076,000.

Table 2

Agricultural area by type of crop, 1,000 ha					
	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total cultivated areas	2,647	2,640	2,645	2,628	2,621
Cultivated in percent of Denmark's area	62	61	61	61	61
Cereals, total	1,500	1,491	1,495	1,435	1,440
Winter wheat	611	724	589	542	646
Spring wheat	8	20	31	29	15
Rye	50	56	58	88	106
Winter barley	145	131	104	111	119
Spring barley	587	471	623	579	483
Oats	44	42	51	53	36
Triticale	55	45	39	33	34
Pulses	36	7	6	8	8
Root vegetables, total	115	84	89	85	83
Potatoes	39	41	42	40	42
Sugar beets for production	59	40	43	39	36
Fodder sugar beets	18	4	5	6	5
Horticultural products, total	22	20	19	19	19
Field vegetables and flowers	11	11	10	10	11
Fruit and berries	8	8	8	8	7
Other plants	3	1	1	1	1
Seeds, total	104	153	127	176	167
Rape seed, total	99	152	127	175	166
Other seed and linseed	5	1	1	1	1
Seeds for sowing	79	66	76	80	76
Grass and forages in rotation, total	433	566	569	566	568
Cereal for green fodder	119	57	54	59	62
Maize for silage	61	174	184	183	190
Grass, lucerne etc. in rotation	252	336	332	324	316
Others	359	253	263	261	260
Christmas trees	-	18	21	19	18
Other crops	1	44	37	37	36
Grass outside rotation	166	187	200	195	200
Set a-side area with grass	191	4	5	9	6

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Grain is Denmark's main crop

Denmark's total area is 4,310,000 hectares (10,650,000 acres). In 2013, 2,628,000 hectares were cultivated, corresponding to 61.0 percent of Denmark's total area. The highest percentage was reached in the 1930's, when 3,268,000 hectares corresponding to 76 percent of Denmark's area were cultivated. A large proportion of the land which has been given over to other use is now utilized for nature reserves and recreational purposes.

Table 3

	Agricultural area, 1,000 ha				Number of holdings			
	2000	2010	2012	2013	2000	2010	2012	2013
Without cropland					800	1,980	1,535	1,668
Less than 5 ha.	4	4	3	3	946	1,099	900	764
5-10 ha.	60	58	58	56	8,457	8,031	8,097	7,803
10-20 ha.	164	112	112	99	11,188	7,785	7,752	6,928
20-30 ha.	161	106	80	98	6,531	4,304	3,220	3,973
30-50 ha.	353	191	189	170	9,017	4,896	4,881	4,392
50-100 ha.	763	426	397	389	10,891	5,925	5,516	5,400
100-200 ha.	715	702	657	657	5,351	4,981	4,667	4,616
More than 200 ha.	421	1,048	1,149	1,157	1,360	3,098	3,348	3,285
Total	2,647	2,646	2,644	2,628	54,541	42,099	39,916	38,829
Average size of holding, ha					48.5	62.9	66.2	67.7

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Note: From 2010 onwards, holdings with fur animals as their sole agricultural activity are included, as are several/more small holdings.

The total area of forage crops is expected to increase in 2011 due to a rise in grass areas in rotation and maize for silage. Who-leseed grain areas are also expected to increase despite a slightly higher yield of feed units per hectare for maize.

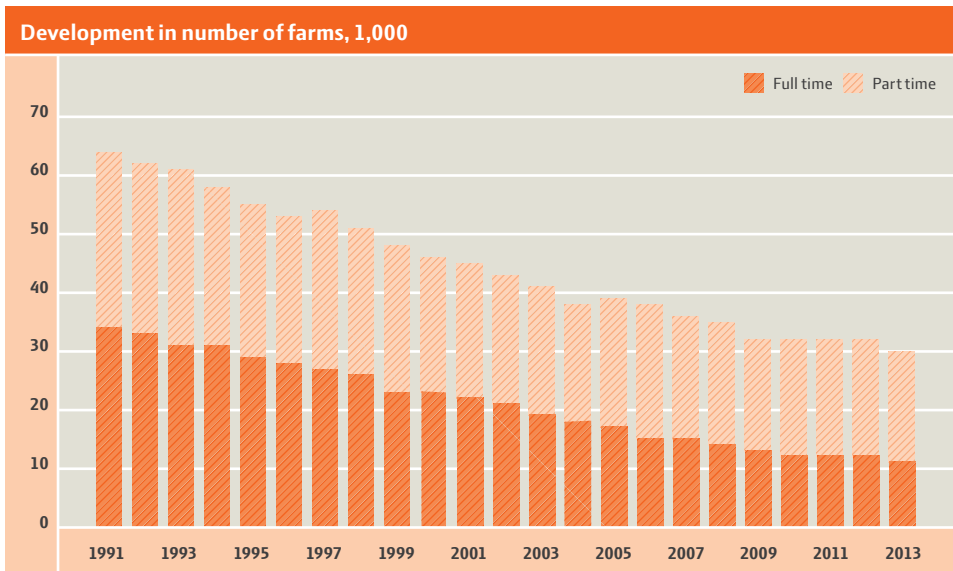


“Denmark’s
total area is
4,310,000
hectares.”

Fewer farms with cultivated land

Overall the number of farms is decreasing in Denmark. Recent deviations from this tendency are mainly due to new procedures for compilation of statistics. Especially the number of farms in the size range 0-5 hectares decreased in 2013, whereas the number of farms between 20-30 hectares rose by 23.4 percent. Consequently, the average farm size grew slightly to 67.7 hectares per farm. This tendency is in accordance with the continued structural development of production being concentrated on fewer, larger farms. The number of both full-time and part-time farms is decreasing in 2013. Full-time farms are defined as farms requiring work equal to one full-time position or more.

Figure 1



Source: Statistics Denmark.

Decreasing horticultural businesses

In 2009, there were 1,360 horticultural businesses in Denmark. The horticultural sector is subject to the same structural tendency of consolidation into fewer and larger units.

Animal stock

Animal production in Denmark has followed the overall structural tendency towards fewer, larger farms. Simultaneously, farms have become more specialized, focusing on one type of animal production. In 2013, only 2 percent of Danish farms had both cattle and pigs. In recent years, pork production has increased its share of the total livestock production, and herds have increased in size. 88.5 percent of Danish pigs are kept on farms with herds of more than 2,000 pigs.

Table 4

Livestock numbers in May/June, 1,000					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cattle, total	1,540	1,571	1,568	1,607	1,615
of which dairy cows	563	568	565	587	582
suckler cows	96	101	99	97	97
Pigs, total	12,369	13,173	12,932	12,331	12,076
of which sows	1,088	1,117	1,063	1,011	977
Sheep	104	160	144	154	151
Hens more than ½ year old	3,280	3,900	3,815	3,958	4,646
Young chickens	15,944	14,184	14,392	14,216	14,335
of which broilers	14,787	12,836	12,528	12,576	13,215
Turkeys	165	201	212	435	250
Ducks	208	224	230	103	101
Geese	10	7	7	4	8
Mink, breeding females	2,735	2,698	2,754	2,948	3,123

Source: Statistics Denmark.



Increasing dairy cattle stock

The Danish milk market is regulated by the EU quota system until April 2015, after which there will no longer be any quota. In the quota year of 2010/11 3,953 farms were re-registered as milk producers. Out of this number, 53 percent had a quota of more than one million kilograms per year.



Fewer suckler cows

There is a long-term tendency towards a decrease in the number of suckler cows. In 2013, the total of suckler cows was 97,000.

Fewer pigs

The pig sector is characterized by a high degree of specialization and growing sizes of production units. Around 60 percent of pigs are on farms with more than 5,000 pigs. The average number of pigs per pig farm was 3,128 in 2013. The total pig population was 12,076,000 in 2013, corresponding to a decrease of 2 percent from the previous year.

Table 5

Changes in the structure of pigherds						
	Pigherds, total			Percent of total pigherds		
	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013
Number of pigs in the herds:						
1-49	18.0	14.8	11.2	0.4	0.1	0.0
50-99	8.2	2.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
100-499	24.8	6.8	7.3	7.4	0.7	0.7
500-999	18.0	10.6	10.1	14.4	2.7	2.4
1.000-1.999	18.0	16.1	17.8	28.3	8.3	8.3
2.000-4.999	11.5	30.0	30.9	37.2	33.5	32.0
5000 and more	1.5	19.1	20.8	11.8	54.7	56.5
Total, percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Herds, total	13,231	4,181	3,861			
and pigs, 1,000	11,922	12,331	12,076			
Pigs per farm	901	2,949	3,128			

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Increasing stock of hens

The stock of hens was 4.6 million in 2013. Egg production has been subject to significant consolidation in recent years, partly driven by the egg packers' wish to rationalize the collection of eggs from producers.

More broilers

The stock of broilers was 13.2 million in 2013, increasing by 5 percent from 2012. Broiler production is concentrated on a few large units, and the majority of farms have more than 25,000 broilers.

Table 6

Size of livestock production, million Kg.						
	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Milk production, total	4,720	4,814	4,909	4,881	4,995	5,105
Butter	46	37	34	37	39	43
Cheese	306	321	292	275	303	323
Beef and veal	171	137	142	145	138	139
Pork	1,748	1,898	1,974	2,008	1,902	1,896
Poultry	205	179	193	189	188	191
Eggs	63	61	63	66	67	69
Fur skin, 1,000 pieces	11,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	15,800	17,200

Source: Statistics Denmark.

“Denmark is in the lead when it comes to **food quality and safety** and the development of new agricultural products.”





Decreasing stock of turkeys

The past years saw an overall decrease in the stock of ducks, geese and turkeys. The stock of ducks decreased by 2 percent to 101,000, and the stock of turkeys decreased by almost 43 percent to 250,000. In 2013, the stock of geese rose by 100 percent to 8,000.

More sheep in Denmark

The stock of sheep has generally increased since 2006. However, an increase of 53 percent to 160,000 sheep was recorded in 2010 due to new compilation methods for the number of animal farms. Due to this the number of sheep has been higher the following years, yet a slight decrease was recorded in 2013.

Increasing mink stock

The mink stock increased by nearly 6 percent to 3.1 million breeding animals in 2013. Mink farms are geographically concentrated in the Western regions, with more than half of the farms located in the northern and western part of Jutland.

Agricultural production

After a high level in 2012, vegetable production decreased by 3 percent to 165,000 million tonnes in 2013. Conversely, animal production in such areas as dairy, beef and poultry increased in 2013.

Decreasing vegetable production

After a good harvest of 9.4 million tonnes of grain in 2012, yield decreased to 9.0 tonnes in 2013. The decrease can mainly be attributed to significant decreases in the output of two of Denmark's major cereal types: winter wheat and spring barley. Production of winter wheat decreased by 9 percent from 2012 to 2013, and spring barley decreased by 2 percent, whereas the production of rye and winter barley went up by 37 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

In 2013 the production of fodder sugar beets rose by 26 percent, while beets for production decreased by 25 percent. Production of rape rose by almost 42 percent in 2013, whereas the production of potatoes and pulses remained stable in the same period.

Table 7

Crop yield in Denmark					
	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yield, 1,000 tons:					
Winter wheat	4,651	4,996	4,746	4,371	3,997
Spring wheat	43	64	86	154	148
Rye	263	255	294	384	527
Triticale	244	177	138	115	74
Winter barley	816	784	724	649	677
Spring barley	3,164	2,198	2,526	3,410	3,273
Oats and mixed grain	233	274	225	303	313
Grain maize	-	-	55	75	76
Cereal, total	9,413	8,748	8,794	9,460	9,085
Pulse, total	138	34	27	27	25
Gathered straw, total	3,699	3,307	3,275	3,670	3,165
Winter rape	263	577	504	481	684
Spring rape	32	3	4	3	4
Rape, total	294	580	508	485	688
Potatoes	1,645	1,399	1,620	1,664	1,646
Beets for production	3,345	2,409	2,700	2,649	1,994
Fodder sugar beets	1,153	276	284	266	335
Root crops, total	6,143	4,084	4,604	4,579	3,975
Lucerne	332	339	348	281	232
Maize for silage	2,105	6,153	6,765	6,250	6,897
Cereal for silage	2,360	1,109	1,141	1,032	1,137
Grass and clover in rotation	10,368	14,584	15,660	15,783	13,565
Grass outside rotation	3,989	3,426	3,302	3,474	2,812
After-grass from grain and whole crops	2,878	515	554	438	470
Grass, green fodder and after-grass, total	22,031	26,126	27,769	27,259	25,114
Yield, mill. crop units (1)					
Grain, straw and pulses	108.3	93.1	93.4	100.1	95.3
Root crops	13.8	9.0	10.2	10.2	8.9
Lucerne for silage	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Grass field crops	24.2	27.9	29.8	29.7	26.2
Maize for silage	5.3	16.3	17.9	16.6	18.3
Whole crop (including catch crops)	9.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.1
Rape	4.8	9.9	8.7	8.3	11.7
Crop yield, total mill. (2)	166.0	162.7	166.4	171.3	165.8

Note 1: 1 crop unit = 100 feed units.

Note 2: Excl. seeds for sowing and horticultural products.

Source: Statistics Denmark.

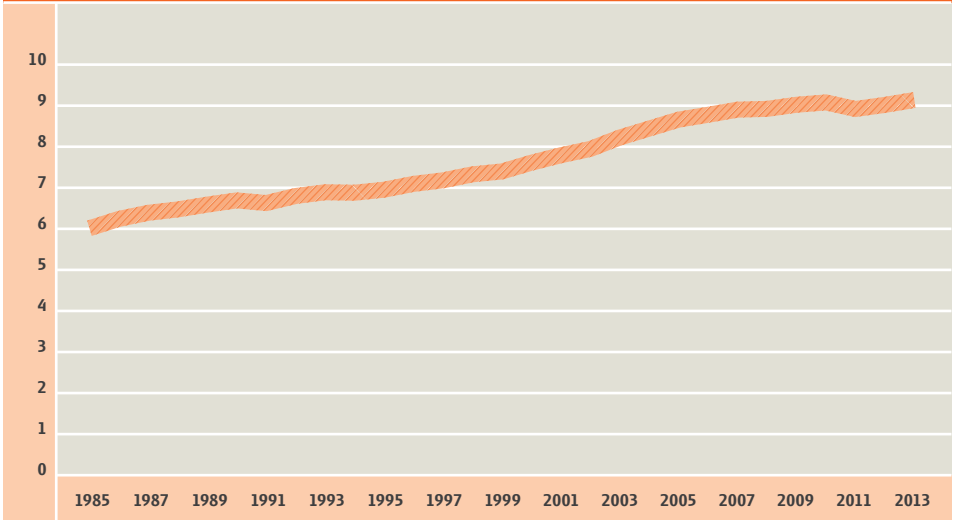


Stable animal production

Around 80 percent of Denmark's grain and plant production is utilized as feedstuff in animal production, mainly for pigs and cattle.

Figure 2

Efficiency in animal production. Milk yield per dairy cow, 1,000 kg.



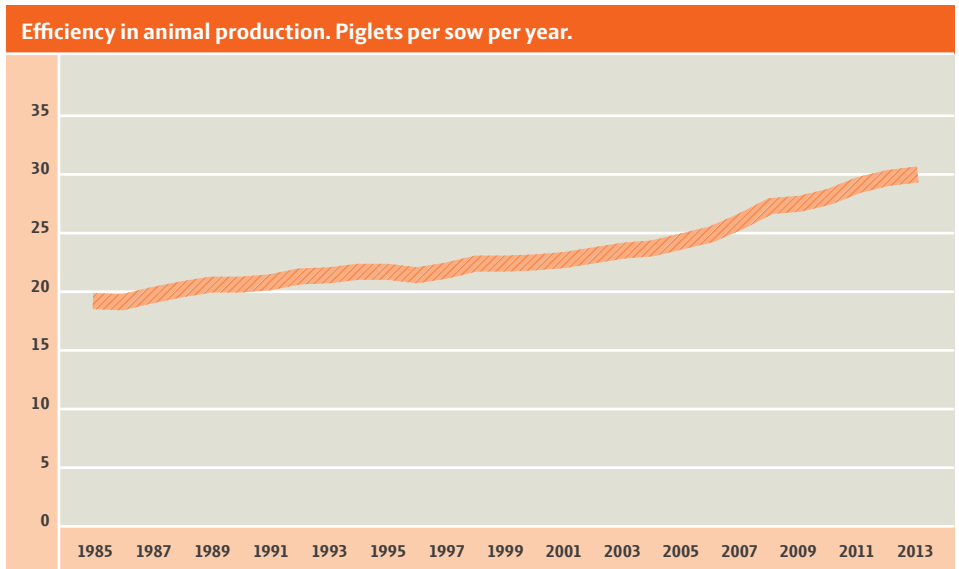
Source: Knowledge Centre for Agriculture.

“Over the last three decades productivity has **almost doubled in the pig production.**”

Until 2015, the total milk production will be regulated by the EU milk quota. In 2013, milk production was 5,105 million kilograms. The Danish cattle stock has been approximately halved since the introduction of the milk quota in 1984 while yield per animal has increased. In 1984, a dairy cow produced an annual average of 5,900 kilograms of milk, whereas the yield today is 9,138 kilograms. Production of beef and veal was 139 million kilograms in 2013, up 1 million kilograms from 2012. The increase of yield per animal has led to a decrease in the number of slaughter animals over the years. This tendency reversed with a slight increase in 2012 and 2013.

Pork production reached a total of 1,896 million kg in 2013 remaining nearly stable from 2012 production. The slaughtering of pigs decreased by almost 2 percent to 18.6 million pigs in 2013.

Figure 3



Source: Knowledge Centre for Agriculture.

Increased productivity in pig production is evident in the increased production of piglets per sow per year. The average number of pigs produced rose to 30 in 2013. Over the last three decades productivity has almost doubled, although there is a significant variation in the producers' ability to increase productivity.

In 2013, the total production of poultry rose by 1.9 percent to 191 million kg. Hens are no longer slaughtered in Denmark, but are sent to Germany or used for feedstuff in mink production. The production of eggs was 69 kg in 2013, corresponding to an increase of 3 percent from 2012. Most eggs are sold to Danish consumers who prefer freshly produced Danish eggs for food safety reasons. Imported eggs are mainly used for industrial purposes.

Mink production increased to 17.2 million kg in 2013, corresponding to an increase of 9 percent from 2012. More than 90 percent of Danish mink skins are exported, mainly to China where they are processed and reexported or sold domestically.

“total production of
poultry **increased by 11
percent** to 219 million kg.”

Table 8

Number of slaughterings in slaughterhouses, 1,000						
	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adult cattle and calves	580	493	514	488	491	491
Sows and boars	449	410	437	470	422	426
Porkers (young pigs)	17	10	9	12	10	12
Hogs (bacon pigs)	20,284	18,885	19,667	20,392	19,027	18,668
Chickens	133,987	100,464	108,404	106,217	101,110	107,573

Source: Statistics Denmark.

High ratio of production vs. consumption

For most agricultural products Denmark has a high degree of self-sufficiency. The ratio is highest for pork, but categories such as poultry, cereals and dairy products also represent far more than 100 percent self-sufficiency. Among all major categories only the consumption of beef, veal and eggs exceeds domestic production.





Organic agriculture

The Danish organic logo launched in 1989 is known by 96 percent of all Danish consumers. Today organic products are labelled with both the Danish logo and the EU logo. The state authorization, independent of economic interests, guarantees consumer confidence in the organic control system, and Denmark has a high consumption of organic products compared to other European countries.



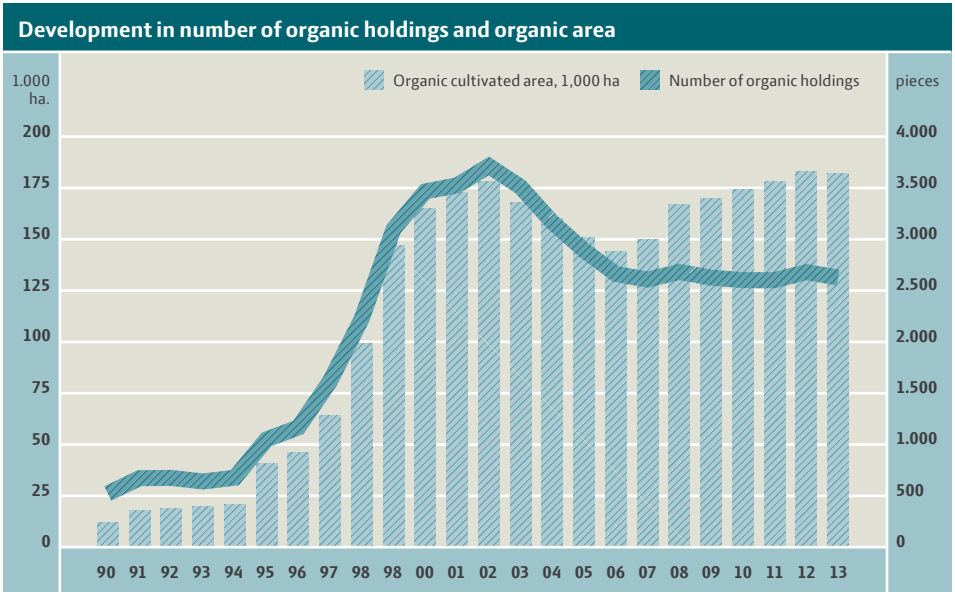
Retail turnover measured in value as well as quantity of organic foods has increased steadily in the past decade and the market share of organic food has risen to 8.0 percent in 2013. Vegetables, fruits, eggs and dairy are the most widely consumed organic categories.

In 2013, Denmark had 2,627 authorized organic farms. The area used for organic production was around 181,000 hectares, which means that almost 7 percent of the total agricultural area is cultivated organically. While the organic cultivated area remained stable from 2012 to 2013, the number of farms decreased by 53 farms compared with the previous year, corresponding to a fall of 2 percent. While organic farms are subject to the general tendency towards fewer, larger farms, they deviate from the national average with a larger proportion of small (below 5 hectares) and medium-sized farms. This is partly due to the fact that organic farms often specialize in products with limited market potential compared to conventional products.

The largest organic sector is vegetables with organic products corresponding to around 20 percent of the total vegetable production. The production of organic eggs is around 17 percent of the total production of eggs, while 10 percent of the total milk production is organic.

“Almost 7 percent of the total agricultural area is **cultivated organically.**”

Figure 4



Note: The calculation method has been changed from 2005.

Source: The Danish Plant Directorate.

Exports

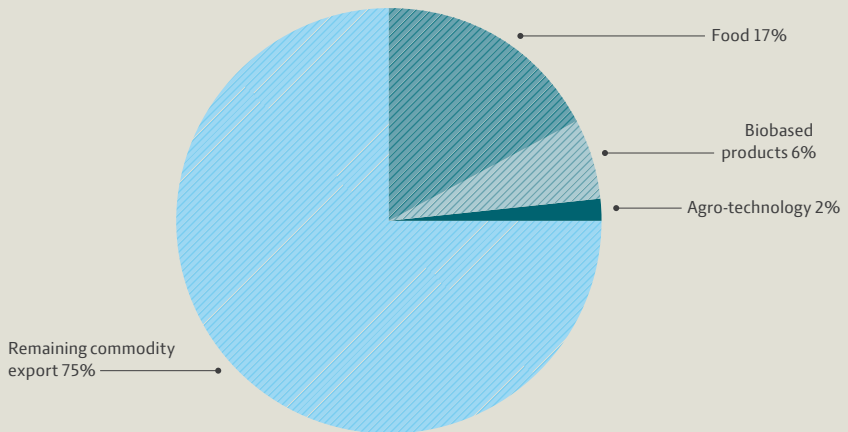
The value of Danish food cluster exports has risen steadily in recent years and reached 156 billion Danish kroner in 2013, or 25 percent of the total exports from Denmark.

Of this amount, food accounted for 107 billion Danish kroner, biobased products for 37 billion Danish kroner and agro-technology for 12 billion Danish kroner.

EU export subsidies have been phased out and account for only 0.2 percent of the value today, compared to 12 percent in 1990. EU markets account for most of Danish export, led by Germany which alone accounts for 18 percent. High prices on fur skin in recent years have contributed to an increase in the value of exports to China including Hong Kong to 17.7 billion Danish kroner. In terms of value, China is now the second largest market for Danish agricultural products.

Figure 5

Food cluster proportion of total exports from Denmark, 2013, pct.

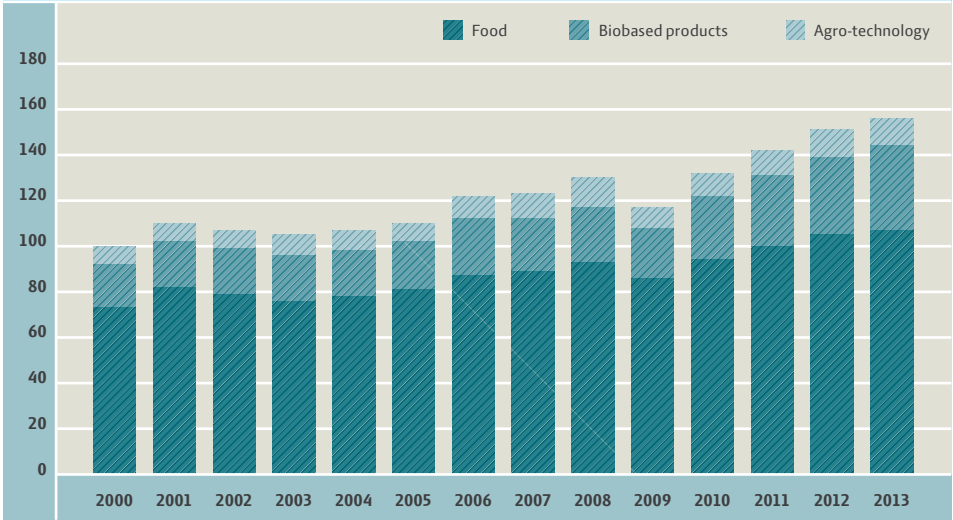


Source: Statistics Denmark.



Figure 6

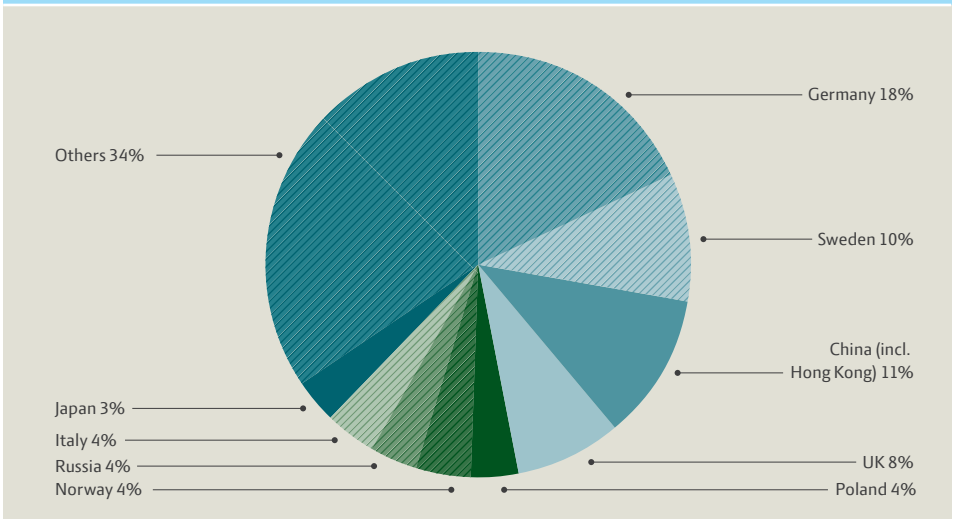
Food cluster exports, in billion Danish kroner, 2000-2013



Source: Statistics Denmark.

Figure 7

Food cluster exports by countries, 2013, percent

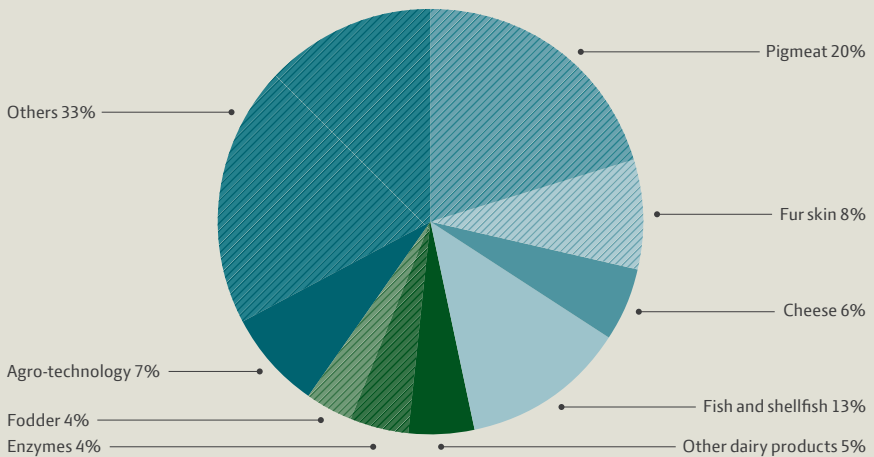


Source: Statistics Denmark.

“Denmark is **among the top EU countries** when it comes to up-market exports.”

Figure 8

Food cluster exports by commodity, 2013, percent

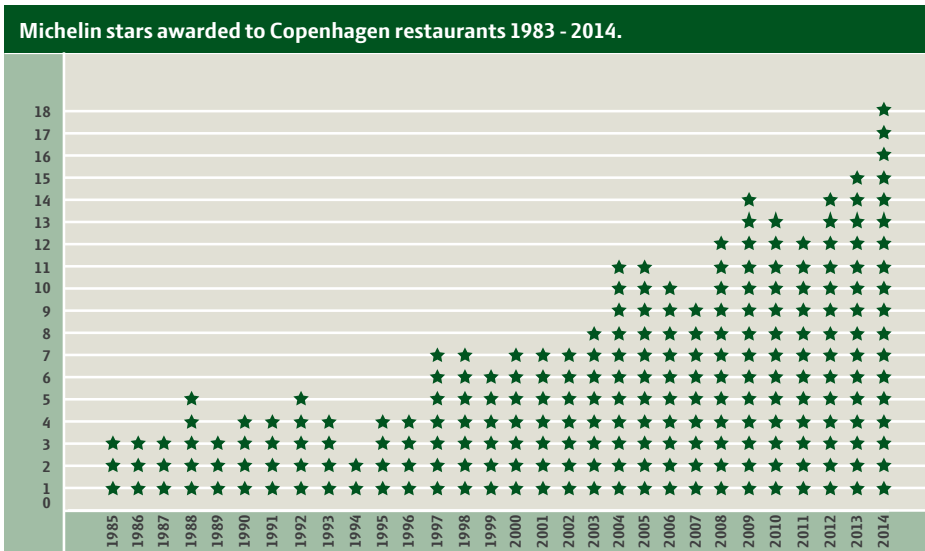


Source: Statistics Denmark.

Gastronomy

New trends in Scandinavian gastronomy have propelled Danish chefs and food products to international fame. In 2014, Restaurant Noma in Copenhagen was selected as the world's best restaurant for the fourth time. Also in 2011 the Danish chef Rasmus Kofoed won the Bocouse d'Or, widely recognized as the world's most prestigious award for chefs. Although there is still no Michelin guide covering all of Denmark, Copenhagen restaurants have steadily increased their number of Michelin stars since the Danish capital appeared in the guide Main Cities of Europe 1983. However, the Michelin guide will cover all of Denmark from 2015 with the introduction of the Nordic Michelin guide.

Figure 9

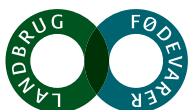


Source: Michelin Main Cities of Europe.

“Copenhagen
restaurants have
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Michelin stars.”



The Danish Agriculture & Food Council is a trade association representing agriculture, the food and agro industries. With annual exports in excess of DKK 156 billion and with 169,000 employees, we represent one of Denmark's most important business sectors. Through innovation and promotion of the industry's contribution to society, we work to ensure a strong position for our members in Denmark, as well as in international markets.



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