

Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for a steadily falling share of the Danish economy. Employment has also fallen, while agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of Danish exports, with pork as the most important product.

Pork production is the most significant line of agricultural production in financial terms. The production has become highly specialized. In 1982, an average farm had about 169 pigs, but this figure was as high as 3,327 pigs in 2015. Denmark is one of the world's largest exporters of pork.

Milk production is the second largest line of agricultural production in financial terms. Since the mid-1980s, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third, but a substantial increase in the average milk yield per dairy cow has meant that production has remained constant at 5 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming cannot be certified as organic and thereby obtain the Ø-label until a number of conditions are fulfilled.

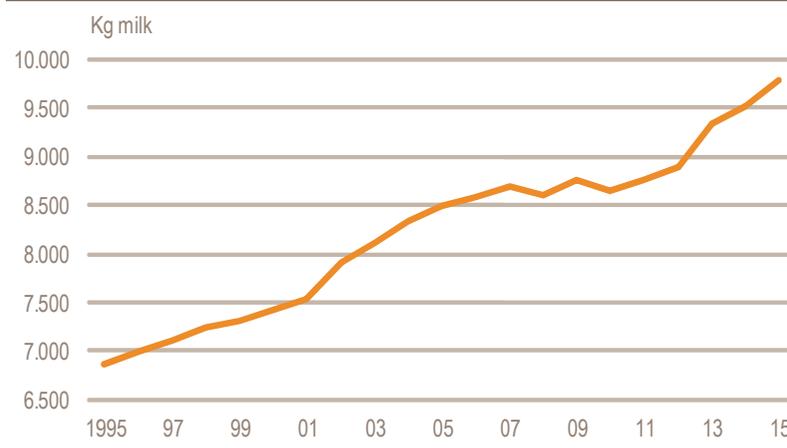


In 2014, 7 per cent of all farms were organic

Danish agriculture has been undergoing significant structural changes over a great number of years and is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 24,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 13,000.



Milk yield per dairy cow



Livestock

	Unit	1990	2000	2015
Horses	no.	38 215	39 737	57 720
Cattle	-	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 551 948
Pigs	-	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 537 763
Sheep	-	158 563	145 492	144 418
Hens	-	15 498 332	20 981 657	16 886 979
Turkeys	-	212 975	545 751	251 362
Ducks	-	494 711	296 039	248 264
Geese	-	42 800	6 826	7 432

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