

Agriculture

1. Agriculture in Denmark

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

Falling significance to the Danish economy

The significance of agriculture to the Danish economy continues to fall. The reduction in agriculture's proportionate share of the total output, employment, and exports was very rapid from the mid-1950s and up to the early 1970s. However, this decline has been more moderate since Denmark's accession to the EEC in 1973.

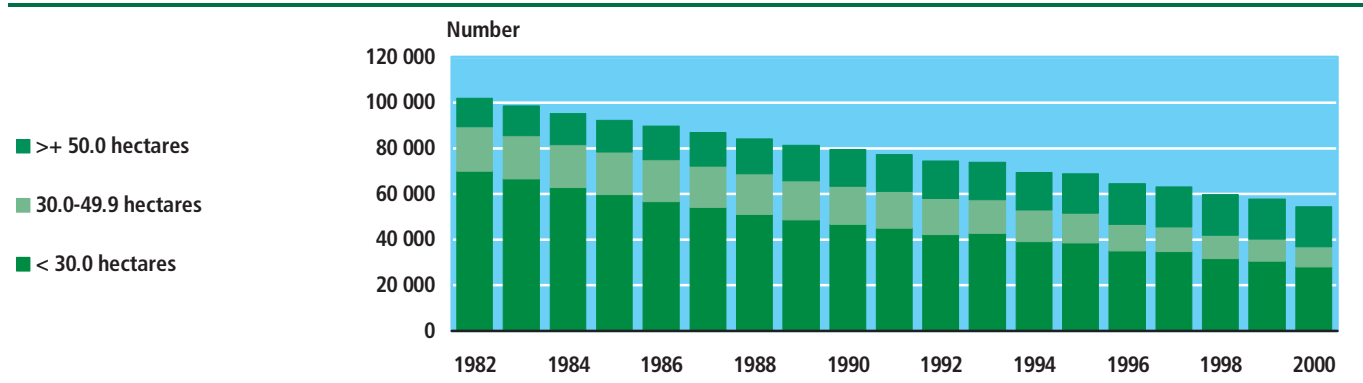
The percentage of total employment and income in Denmark accounted for by agriculture has fallen ever since WWII. However, agriculture still makes a significant contribution to the Danish economy. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, accounting for approximately 14 per cent of all Danish exports.

The structure of Danish agriculture - more large farms, fewer small ones

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. During the period 1982 to 2000, the number of farms in Denmark has fallen approximately 47,000. This corresponds to about 46 per cent reduction.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area



The smaller farms, extending to less than 30.0 hectares, constitute a significant proportion of the total number of farms. This proportion has, however, fallen from approximately 69 per cent in 1982 to approximately 51 per cent in 2000. It should, however, be noted that these smaller farms still account for more than half of all farms in Denmark. Medium-sized farms (between 30 and 50 hectares) account for more or less the same percentage of all farms when considering the entire period from 1982 to 2000: approximately 19 per cent in 1982 and approximately 17 per cent in 2000. Large farms of 50 hectares or more have increased in number by approximately 5,000 during

Agriculture

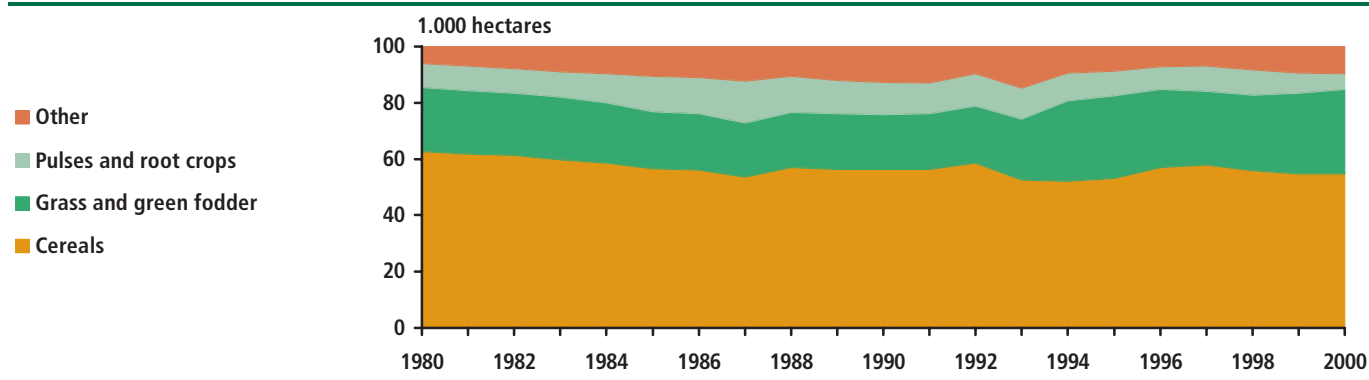
the period 1982-2000. This group of farms accounted for approximately 13 per cent of all farms in 1982, whereas the corresponding 2000 figure is approximately 32 per cent.

Agricultural areas by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterised by a wide variety of activities with one common goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin.

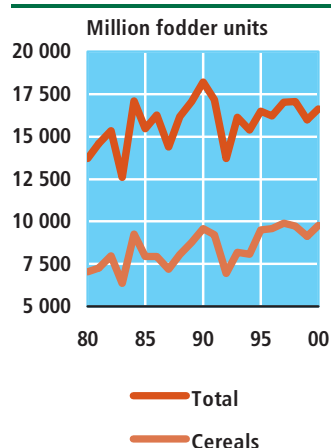
Figure 2

Total arable area by crop type



The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by crop type. Please note that the category "other" includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while "grass and green fodder" includes areas in rotation as well as areas which are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and areas which are set aside. As shown in the Figure, more than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent per is used for production of green fodder for livestock.

Figure 3
Crop production trends



Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As was mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of the total crop production.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products which are used as foods, either directly or after processing; products which are used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

The group of foods which can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods.

Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock. In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder.

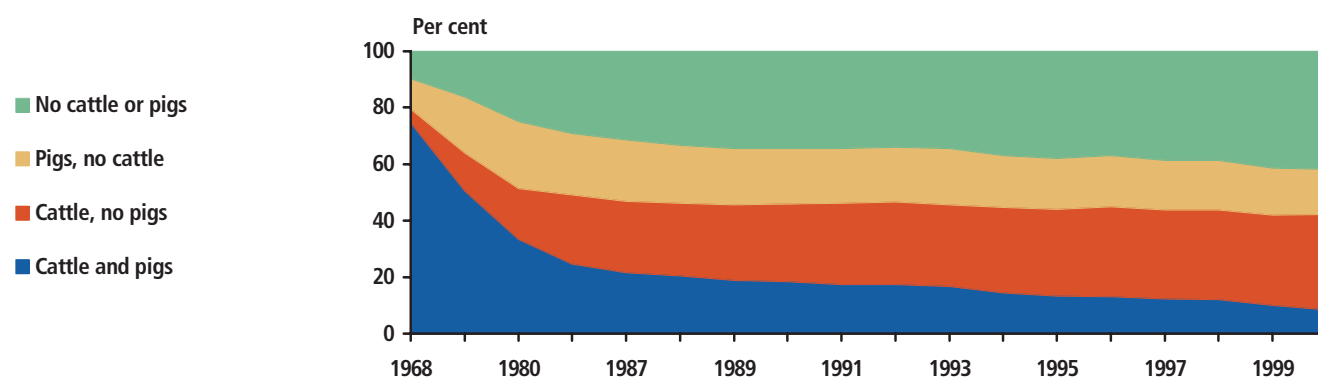
Illustrated in figure 3 are the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Livestock and livestock production

The figure below illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialisation within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming.

Figure 4

Degree of specialisation 1968-2000



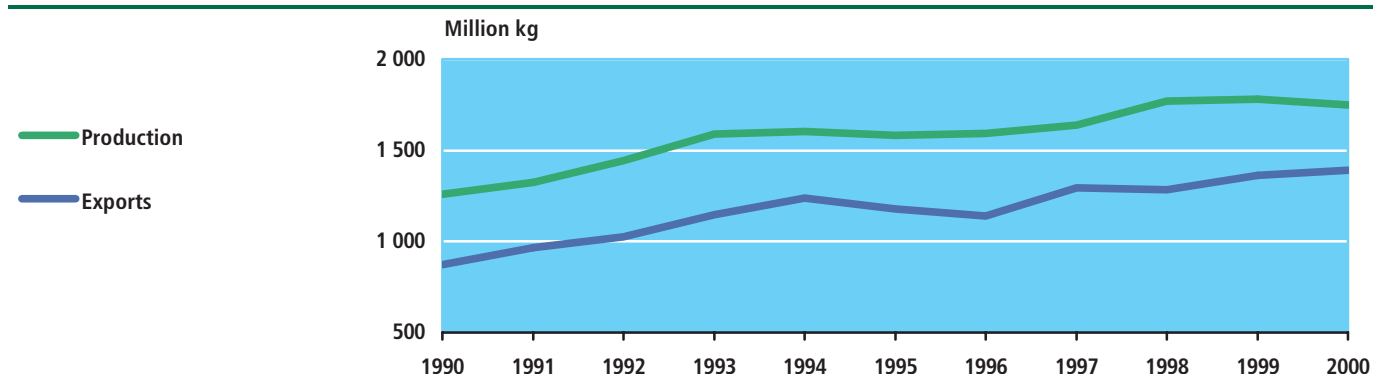
Up until the late 1960s, it was common for farms to have different types of livestock. The next twenty years saw a significant process of specialisation, including an increase in purely arable farms. For example, farms with both cattle and pigs now account for only approximately 8 per cent of all farms.

The significant reduction in the number of farms with livestock does not, however, entail a reduction in the number of farm animals. For example, the stock of pigs has increased from 6 million in 1960 to 12 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm has increased from 36 to 900 during the same period. As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combine to make pork production the most significant single element in financial terms in Denmark's agricultural production.

In addition to the total production of pork, Figure 5 also shows pork exports. Denmark is the world's leading exporter of pork.

Figure 5

Production and exports of pork



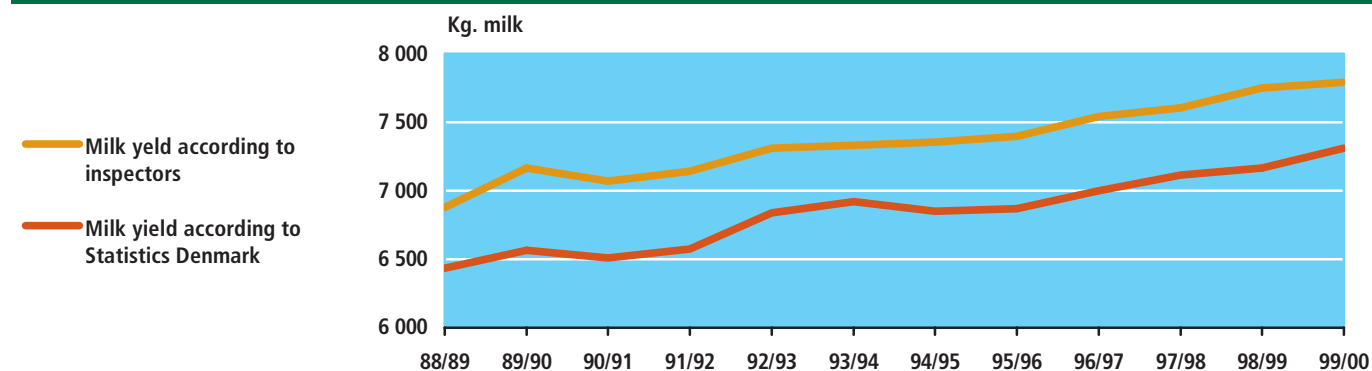
Milk production

The second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of

dairy cows has fallen by one third. However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 4.8 million kg.

Figure 6

Average milk yield per dairy cow



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 88 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

During recent years, some of this milk production has come from organic farming. The highest percentage of milk produced at organic farms as yet was in 2000, where this type of milk accounted for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

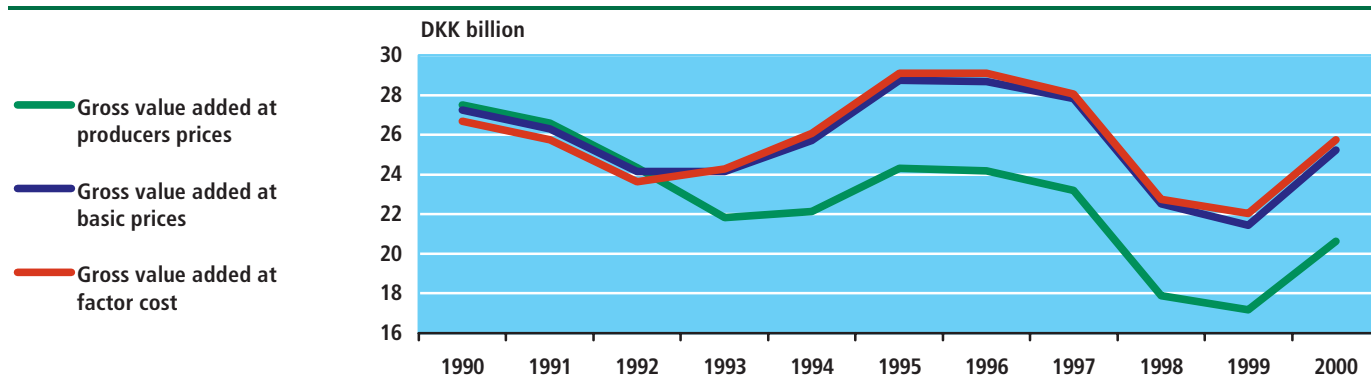
The sector accounts utilise three income concepts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost.

The difference in the three income concepts concerns incorporating the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector. The gross value added at producers' prices is based on the prices received by producers from production sales and the prices paid by producers for production factors. However, farmers also receive various product-specific subsidies (such as subsidies per hectare and various livestock subsidies), just as they pay various product-specific taxes and duties (such as the "joint liability duty" levied on milk). If the product-specific subsidies are added to and the product-specific taxes and duties are subtracted from the gross value added at producers' prices, the figure arrived at is the gross value added at basic prices.

Agriculture

Figure 7

Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



In addition to these subsidies, there are various general subsidies, taxes, and duties which are not product specific. If the general subsidies are added and the general taxes and duties are subtracted from the gross value added at basic prices, the resultant figure is the gross value added at factor cost. This figure represents the amount available for compensation of the total work and capital formation within the agricultural sector.

The dependency on the export markets

A substantial proportion of Danish agricultural production is exported. This means that the financial circumstances of the agricultural sector are highly dependent on prices in the export markets. An obvious example of this is the changes in the price of pork, which is the most important export for Danish agriculture.

After having remained at high levels in the mid-1990s, the price of pork fell dramatically in 1998. This caused a marked reduction in the production value of pork, which was the main reason for the decline in the income generated by the agricultural sector. As from the middle of 2000 the price of pork returned to a higher level.. Figure 7 shows trends in recent years within the finances of the agricultural sector by means of the three income concepts.

Livestock production is dominant

The greatest proportion of the total production value is generated by livestock production, with the production of pork and milk as the dominant factors. The value of crop production is generated by a wider variety of products, with cereals, potted plants, and beet for sugar production (in that order) as the most significant.

The importance of livestock production becomes clear when considering the composition of agricultural production costs: fodder constitutes the biggest single expense item in the sector accounts. Other important expense items include services from other industries as well as repairs and maintenance.

2. Forestry

Forestry statistics

Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of eight forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

The Forestry Act

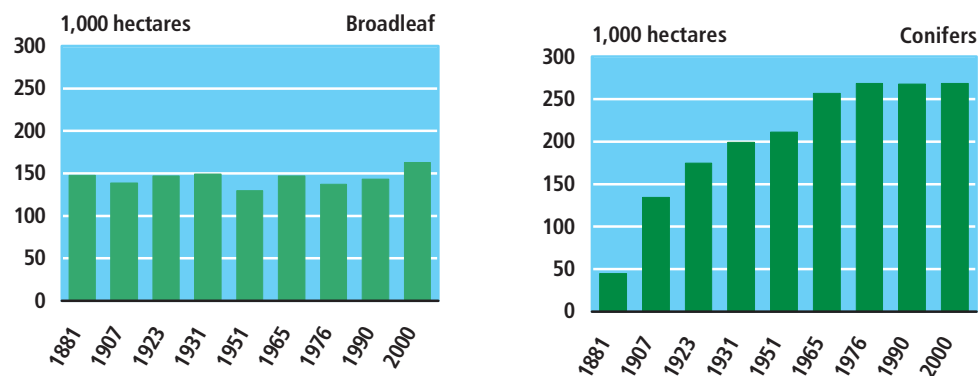
Under Section 38 a (2) of the 1996 Forestry Act, the Minister for Environment and Energy is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are

Agriculture

prepared at least once every ten years. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000. A new feature of this census is the collection of information on "forest-management planning" and "rejuvenation and establishment methods" for the latest ten-year period.

Figure 8

Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forests during a period which corresponds to a tree generation (approximately 100 years).

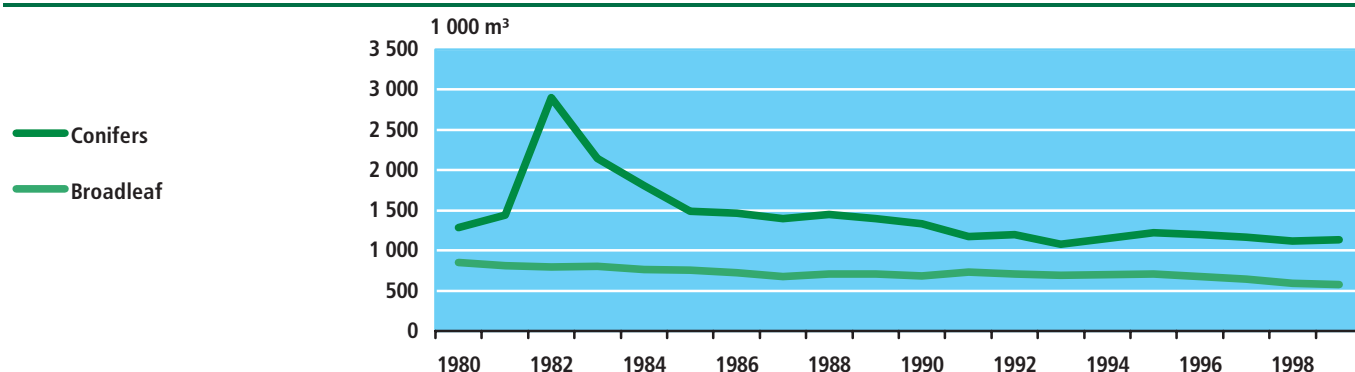
Forest production

Forestry production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. Figure 9 shows development trends with respect to the felling of timber during the last twenty years. In terms of physical quantities, production from conifers is dominant.

The great storm of 1981 had a marked effect on the felling of conifers. Indeed, the impact was felt for many of the following years. Naturally, the storm damage of December 1999 cannot be detected in the felling statistics shown here. This effect will only become visible in the felling statistics for 2000.

Figure 9

Felling 1980-1999



3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

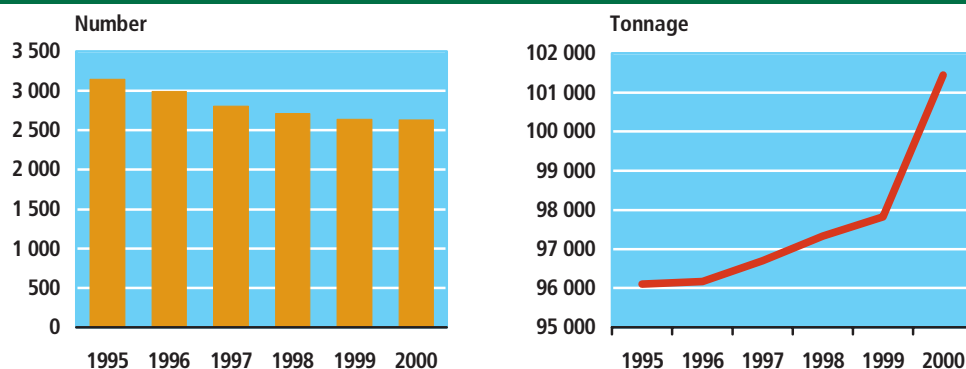
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system which aims to preserve and utilise the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by means of quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of those vessels which are registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorise use of such a vessel for commercial fishing. As part of the ongoing structural measures within the fishing industry aimed at adapting the capacity of the fishing fleet to the fishing opportunities, public subsidies are available for discontinuing fishing vessels. As a result, a large number of vessels have ceased to be part of the fishing fleet. Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and over, are shown in the figure below.

Figure 10

The Danish fishing fleet

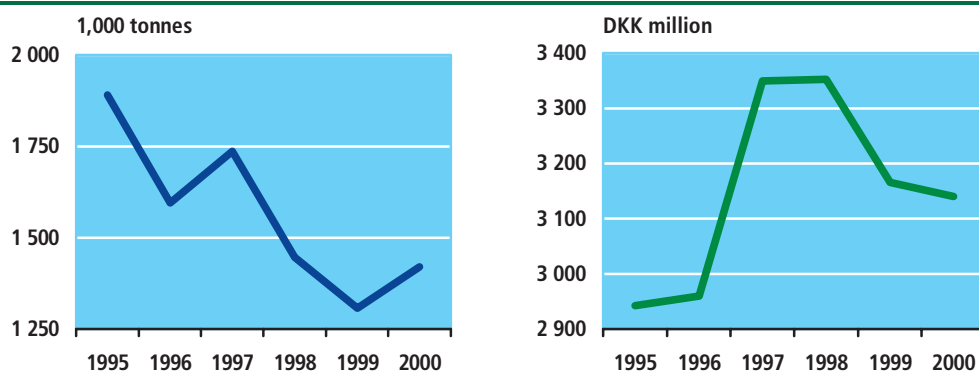


Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1995-2000: from 1.9 million tonnes in 1995 to 1.4 million tonnes in 2000. During this period, the value of the catch has increased from DKK 2.9 billion in 1995 to approximately DKK 3.1 billion in 2000.

Figure 11

Salt-water fishing - total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value



Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are prepared by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries, which maintains records of Danish fishing vessels and prepares statistics on the basis of sales of fish, crustaceans and molluscs at the first transaction link.

Statistics Denmark prepares statistics on fish-processing enterprises, wholesale and retail enterprises, exports of fish and fish products, and prepares sector accounts in connection with the National Accounts.

Table 268

Farms and agricultural area 1980-1998

	1980	1999	2000
	number of farms		
Total number of farms	119 155	57 831	54 541
Copenhagen County	}	245	}
Frederiksborg County		1 651	
Roskilde County		1 300	
West Zealand County	9 510	4 731	4 458
Storstrøm County	8 807	3 900	3 723
Bornholm County	2 029	784	743
Funen County	12 805	5 313	4 827
South Jutland County	8 707	4 727	4 580
Ribe County	7 727	4 136	3 806
Vejle County	8 809	4 184	3 990
Ringkøbing County	11 598	6 042	5 772
Århus County	12 665	6 184	5 869
Viborg County	12 485	6 518	6 122
North Jutland County	17 676	8 116	7 597
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	36 196	11 454	10 202
10.0 –19.9 ha	30 838	11 545	11 188
20.0 –29.9 ha	20 850	7 552	6 531
30.0 –49.9 ha	19 506	9 611	9 018
50.0 –99.9 ha	9 616	11 511	10 891
100.0 ha and over	2 149	6 158	6 711
Organic farms	•	3 099	3 466
	ha		
Total agricultural area of farms	2 904 745	2 644 048	2 646 982
Copenhagen County	}	8 133	}
Frederiksborg County		52 663	
Roskilde County		50 268	
West Zealand County	209 795	191 870	193 508
Storstrøm County	249 588	234 358	236 729
Bornholm County	37 200	33 866	34 850
Funen County	250 648	224 096	219 818
South Jutland County	290 129	274 547	276 683
Ribe County	210 729	194 861	193 483
Vejle County	205 805	177 966	181 065
Ringkøbing County	322 547	299 081	299 549
Århus County	297 046	263 832	264 426
Viborg County	276 334	254 696	254 107
North Jutland County	422 812	383 811	380 859
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	37 740	72 546	62 946
10.0 –19.9 ha	447 535	168 556	164 418
20.0 –29.9 ha	509 476	186 365	161 146
30.0 –49.9 ha	739 268	374 857	352 519
50.0 –99.9 ha	631 294	809 347	769 274
100.0 ha and over	389 434	1 032 377	1 136 680

Note. From 1983 includes agricultural and horticultural surveys - farms with at least 5 ha. cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Up to and including 1982 the threshold limit was 0.5 ha. Because of rounding, the total do not necessarily agree with the individual figures.

Table 269

Farms with area in tenancy 2000

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
Number of farms, no tenant area	8 867	7 985	3 868	3 779	2 275	658	27 431
Number of farms with tenant area	1 335	3 203	2 663	5 239	8 616	6 053	27 110
Area in tenancy	4 016	20 890	23 187	67 545	192 986	385 847	694 471
Average tenant area per farm	3.0	6.5	8.7	12.9	22.4	63.7	25.6

Table 270

Farms by type of farming and county 2000

	Field crops	Horti- culture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
All Denmark	26 155	1 023	603	10 980	3 630	1 476	1 244	9 429	54 541
Copenhagen region	1 973	165	105	334	52	68	38	319	3 055
West Zealand County	3 010	62	61	373	162	176	49	565	4 458
Storstrøm County	2 680	53	49	189	111	88	16	535	3 723
Bornholm County	401	3	3	73	49	18	16	180	743
Funen County	2 288	373	182	654	302	191	74	763	4 827
South Jutland County	1 740	27	20	1 272	394	59	91	977	4 580
Ribe County	1 514	25	19	1 368	173	82	91	534	3 806
Vejle County	1 776	41	34	870	331	56	99	783	3 990
Ringkøbing County	2 360	33	17	1 618	527	82	179	956	5 772
Århus County	3 003	134	55	842	410	177	110	1 137	5 869
Viborg County	2 287	40	27	1 518	602	255	233	1 160	6 122
North Jutland County	3 123	67	32	1 868	515	223	249	1 519	7 597

Table 271**Fur farms on agricultural farms**

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000
Fur farms	5 217	4 238	3 292	3 049	2 890	2 553	2 523
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	2 710	2 277	1 790	1 705	1 645	1 483	1 441
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	51.9	53.7	54.4	55.9	56.9	58.1	57,1

Table 272**Organic farms by area**

	1999		2000	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	3 099	5.4	3 466	6,4
Under 10 ha	843	7.4	943	9,2
10.0-19.9 ha	540	4.7	629	5,6
20.0-29.9 ha	316	4.2	351	5,4
30.0-49.9 ha	340	3.5	389	4,3
50.0-99.9 ha	624	5.4	646	5,9
100.0 ha +	436	7.1	508	7,6

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

Table 273

Land use of organic farms 2000

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area¹	92 599	2 646 982	100,0	100,0	3,5
Cereals	21 828	1 499 714	23,6	56,7	1,5
Pulses	1 371	35 590	1,5	1,3	3,9
Root crops	1 218	115 433	1,3	4,4	1,1
Seeds for industrial use ²	729	80 909	0,8	3,1	0,9
Seeds for sowing	1 520	78 949	1,6	3,0	1,9
Grass and green fodder ³	61 332	599 002	66,2	22,6	10,2
Horticultural products	1 087	21 678	1,2	0,8	5,0
Set aside	3 342	214 561	3,6	8,1	1,6
Other crops	172	1 146	0,2	0,0	15,0

Note. Crop figures for organic farms apply to areas which have been fully converted to organic production.

¹ Excl. forests, greenhouses, farmyards, and similar. ² Excl. non food crops with set-aside subsidies. ³ Excl. grass with set-aside subsidies.

Source: Danish Plant Directorate

Table 274

Livestock on organic farms

	Number of herds 1999		Number of herds 2000	
	Organic	Per cent of all farms	Organic	Per cent of all farms
Dairy cows	882	7.7	856	8.3
Breeding cows	746	6.4	861	7.4
Pigs	535	3.5	483	3.7
Sheep	605	16.8	660	20.4
Chickens	580	9.2	542	10.1

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

Table 275**Milk production in organic farms 1990-2000**

	Farms	Quota scheme	Proportion of total quota scheme
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1990	63	18	0
1993	132	39	1
1994	140	47	1
1995	147	50	1
1996	329	129	3
1997	430	183	4
1998	672	333	7
1999	751	395	9
2000	722	402	9

Table 276**Egg production in organic farms**

	Farms	Production	Proportion of total production
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1996	364	3.4	5
1997	478	3.8	6
1998	567	5.5	10
1999	580	6.3	12
2000	542	5.9	13

Table 277

Agricultural area by type of crop

	1998	1999	2000
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 671 850	2 644 048	2 646 982
Cereals	1 493 983	1 447 749	1 499 714
Pulses	106 051	65 762	35 590
Root crops	133 387	123 761	115 433
Seeds for industrial use	115 751	150 515	104 175
Seeds for sowing	84 515	80 980	78 949
Grass and green fodder in rotation	419 300	410 478	432 741
Horticultural products	20 703	21 132	21 678
Other crops	359	1 236	1 146
Permanent grassland	297 692	342 435	357 556
Set aside ¹	150 894	209 624	214 561
Total arable area in per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	57.9	54.8	56.7
Pulses	3.5	2.5	1.3
Root crops	5.4	4.7	4.4
Seeds for industrial use	4.0	5.7	3.9
Seeds for sowing	2.3	3.1	3.0
Grass and green fodder in rotation	14.4	15.5	16.4
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	0.0	0.1	0.0
Permanent grassland	11.7	13.0	13.5
Set aside ¹	5.9	7.9	8.1

¹ Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are included under grass areas and seeds for industrial use (except areas with non food).

Table 278

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00*
	mio. FU ¹			
Feeding stuffs, total	14 879	14 970	15 553	14 875
Fodder concentrates				
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 664	6 342	6 724	6 696
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 341	2 514	2 681	2 523
Other vegetable products, total	671	726	694	596
Meat-and-bone meal, fish meal etc.	397	530	582	552
Milk and milk products	140	129	127	147
Coarse fodder				
Roots, total	947	1 072	901	729
Beet tops	86	73	66	41
Grass and green fodder	3 183	3 161	3 354	3 214
Straw	450	424	422	378
Commercial fertilizers				
Contents of pure nutrients	1 000 tons			
Nitrogen	288	283	263	252
Phosphorus	23	22	20	18
Potassium	88	86	81	73
Pesticides, total	tons			
Contents of active substances	3 672	3 647	3 247	2 874
Against weeds	2 821	2 673	2 256	1 892
Against fungi	713	782	743	715
Against insects	44	53	51	46
Growth regulation products	96	140	198	221

¹ 1 feed unit = feed value of 1 kg barley.

Table 279

Crop production

	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	— 1 000 tonnes —	— million feed units ¹ —	— Hkg per ha —			
Total crop production	•	•	16 000	16 622	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	8 774	9 412	9 123	9 764	59	62
Winter wheat	4 433	4 651	4 818	5 055	70	75
Spring wheat	38	42	41	46	46	52
Rye	248	262	250	265	49	52
Triticale	251	244	262	254	47	48
Winter barley	884	816	875	808	57	56
Spring barley	2 791	3 164	2 763	3 132	49	53
Oats	130	233	113	203	50	52
Rape, total	411	292	674	478	27	29
Winter rape	349	255	571	419	30	31
Spring rape	63	36	103	59	18	20
Pulses²	193	139	201	144	29	39
Straw, total	3 606	3 699	894	918	36	38
of which straw of cereals	3 517	3 637	872	902	36	38
Roots, total	6 544	6 143	1 411	1 377	529	532
Seed potatoes	136	138	30	27	295	305
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	979	1 067	258	297	437	471
Potatoes for human consumption	387	440	86	88	352	380
Beets for sugar production	3 545	3 345	788	760	564	565
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	1 497	1 153	250	206	653	655
Tops³	344	244	34	24	173	175
Grass and green fodder, total⁴	21 544	22 031	3 664	3 916	•	•

¹ One feed unit = feed value of 0.92 kg wheat, 0.99 kg rye, 0.96 kg triticale, 1.01 kg barley, 1.15 kg oats, 0.96 kg pulses, 0.61 kg rape. A feed unit for straw is calculated as 5 kg wheat and rye straw, 4 kg barley, oats and triticale straw. For roots the calculation is based on the content of dry matter, and 1 feed unit equals 1 kg dry matter potatoes and 1.1 kg dry matter roots. ² Includes peas, broad beans and fodder peas. ³ Ensiled and fed fresh. ⁴ Incl. grazing, grass silage, hay and after grass. (Calculated weight when green).

Table 280

National supply and disposition of cereals

	1998	1999	2000*
	thousand tons		
Crop production less waste¹	9 054	8 511	9 130
Imports	366	507	498
Stocks at beginning of period	6 201	6 161	5 717
Total, available	15 621	15 179	15 345
Exports	2 097	1 989	1 959
Used for sowing	290	275	291
Industrial uses	821	767	775
Used for feeding	6 258	6 427	6 744
Stocks at end of period	6 155	5 719	5 579

¹ Harvest waste.

Table 281

Livestock

	1980	1999	2000
Horses	49 596	40 485	39 737
Cattle, total	2 960 926	1 887 057	1 867 937
Cows	1 104 468	762 046	760 310
Of which dairy cows	1 039 623	640 194	635 519
Of which cows kept for suckling	64 845	121 852	124 791
Pigs, total	9 956 800	11 626 043	11 921 573
Sows, total	1 070 927	1 060 515	1 083 192
Pigs for slaughtering	2 449 211	3 276 847	3 363 118
Sheep, total	55 748	142 880	145 492
Poultry	thousands		
Fowls, total	14 243	19 968	20 982
Of which hens	4 563	3 680	3 681
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 533	14 923	16 047
Turkeys	382	616	546
Ducks	802	410	296
Geese	82	16	7

Table 282

Livestock in regions 2000

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	11 629	2 105	26 003	39 737
Cattle, total	152 243	114 537	1 601 158	1 867 937
Cows	59 783	50 409	650 117	760 310
Of which dairy cows	40 657	45 784	549 080	635 519
Of which cows kept for suckling	19 129	4 625	101 037	124 791
Pigs, total	1 707 826	1 149 676	9 064 071	11 921 573
Sows, total	158 230	103 026	821 936	1 083 192
Pigs for slaughtering	481 945	333 038	2 548 134	3 363 118
Sheep, total	29 416	4 827	111 249	145 492
Poultry	— thousands —			
Fowls, total	1 397	2 226	17 359	20 982
Of which hens	734	228	2 719	3 681
Of which chickens for slaughtering	353	1 927	13 766	16 047
Turkeys	315	0	230	546
Ducks	10	10	276	296
Geese	1	2	4	7

Table 283

Livestock by size of farms 2000

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0 ha+	Total
	number of farms				
Horses	2 415	2 597	1 077	1 870	7 959
Cattle, total	2 601	6 787	4 625	9 019	23 031
Cows	2 130	5 961	4 260	8 529	20 880
Of which dairy cows	204	1 368	2 345	6 410	10 327
Of which cows kept for suckling	1 947	4 738	2 144	2 747	11 576
Pigs, total	1 062	3 123	2 290	6 755	13 231
Sows	605	1 825	1 337	3 932	7 699
Pigs for slaughtering	755	2 316	1 987	5 928	10 987
Sheep, total	805	1 292	379	765	3 241
Fowls, total	1 358	2 401	863	1 054	5 676
Of which hens	1 315	2 347	827	892	5 382
Of which chickens for slaughtering	81	134	36	176	428
Turkeys	48	2	4	6	60
Ducks	127	112	68	86	393
Geese	172	187	36	47	442
	number of animals				
Horses	10 693	14 712	4 552	9 780	39 737
Cattle, total	42 427	192 692	302 138	1 330 680	1 867 937
Cows	14 088	71 930	121 029	553 262	760 310
Of which dairy cows	4 202	33 428	93 641	504 248	635 519
Of which cows kept for suckling	9 886	38 502	27 388	49 014	124 791
Other cattle	28 339	120 762	181 109	777 418	1 107 628
Pigs, total	575 755	693 367	1 147 838	9 504 613	11 921 573
Sows	69 079	61 776	108 175	844 163	1 083 192
Pigs for slaughtering	114 535	201 871	300 096	2 746 615	3 363 118
Sheep, total	21 054	61 604	12 836	49 998	145 492
Fowls, total	3 603 544	1 914 797	1 717 528	13 745 788	20 981 657
Of which hens	1 024 032	579 146	398 371	1 679 099	3 680 647
Of which chickens for slaughtering	2 210 731	1 186 090	1 259 832	11 389 979	16 046 632
Turkeys	441 245	18 200	40 600	45 706	545 751
Ducks	28 799	13 298	96 536	157 406	296 039
Geese	1 817	1 884	248	2 877	6 826

Table 284

Farms employing permanent workers 1999

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
Farms employing permanent workers	1 109	850	801	1 693	4 523	4 435	13 411
As per cent of total	10	7	11	18	39	72	23
Permanent workers¹	4 857	1 406	1 113	2 270	6 640	9 310	25 596

¹ Includes relations (but not school children), non-family workers, and co-owners of farms which are operated by more than one person and these co-owners work at the farm themselves.

Table 285

Fur farming

	1998	1999	2000
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	2 566	2 480	2 392
Foxes	170	129	112
Chinchilla	61	52	54
Number of breeding females			
Minks	2 327 000	2 077 000	2 186 000
Of which scanglow/brown	1 349 000	1 157 000	1 218 000
Foxes	18 900	11 700	11 000
Of which blue foxes	12 700	7 000	5 900
Chinchilla ²	6 000	5 300	15 300
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	11 900	10 500	11 000
Foxes	85	50	46
Other furred animals	30	25	20
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	132	196	190
Foxes	195	418	383
Other furred animals	314	292	247
Value of pelts	DKK million		
Value of sales, total	1 603	2 091	2 118
Minks	1 577	2 063	2 095
Foxes	17	21	18
Other furred animals	9	7	5
Value of changes in livestock	-39	33	28

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: *Danish Fur Breeders' Association*.

Table 286

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production			Exports		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000*
Natural milk	thousand tons					
Milk	4 668	4 655	4 720	0	0	0
	kg					
Milk yield per dairy cow	6 863	7 052	7 218	•	•	•
	per cent					
Average fat content	4.36	4.34	4.28	•	•	•
Average protein content	3.44	3.41	3.42	•	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg					
Butter	49	48	46	42	39	40
Cheese	292	290	306	237	231	250
Whole milk and cream powder	107	98	97	92	84	78
Skim milk powder	22	35	38	12	22	15
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	84	78	74	15	15	18
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)						
Beef and veal	179	173	170	138	140	129
Pork	1 770	1 781	1 748	1 402	1 486	1 503
Poultry meat	193	205	205	125	130	129
Horsemeat	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	1	1	1
Meat, total	2 145	2 163	2 126	1 667	1 758	1 763
Of which, edible offal	87	87	86	62	66	70
Game meat	3	3	3	0	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	73	73	71	30	32	32

Note. Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

¹ Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

Table 287

Official prices of barley and wheat (for the regulation of farm rents)

	Barley		Wheat	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	84.53	87.37	78.95	79.80
Regions:				
Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand and Storstrøm Counties (excl. municipalities in Lolland-Falster)	84.73	87.04	75.49	76.01
Municipalities in Lolland-Falster	89.60	89.66	77.15	78.26
Bornholm County	80.21	83.78	76.15	73.46
Funen County	83.85	88.85	80.05	84.69
South Jutland County	85.47	90.17	83.21	83.64
Vejle and Århus Counties	82.50	85.64	79.23	79.95
Ribe and Ringkøbing Counties	83.31	86.72	80.40	81.67
Viborg and North Jutland Counties	83.21	84.96	81.57	81.70

Note. Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year.

Table 288

Prices of agricultural sales and raw materials

	1998	1999	2000*
Agricultural products sold			
Crop products	DKK per 100 kg		
Wheat ¹	85	84	89
Rye ¹	81	80	82
Barley ¹	90	90	94
Oats ¹	80	82	92
Sugar beet	32	31	34
Potatoes	145	176	125
Livestock products	DKK 0.01 per kg		
Natural milk, 4.2% fat, 3.4% protein	244	238	241
Eggs ²	817	784	849
Young bulls, extra ³	1 011	967	976
Heifers, prima ³	999	957	938
Cows, young ³	870	804	770
Young bulls, grade 1. ³	929	889	889
Bacon pigs, average price ⁴	767	731	946
Sows for slaughter ⁵	462	502	688
Chickens, extra ⁶	478	430	426
Intermediate products purchased	DKK per 100 kg		
Fertilizers			
Liquid ammonia ⁷	225	200	225
PK 0-4-21 with Mg, Cu and S ⁷	101	102	106
NPK with 19.5% < N < 24.5% ⁷	142	141	146
Feeding stuffs			
Fodder barley ⁸	93	95	97
Compound cattle feeds ^{8,9}	151	137	143
Compound pig feeds ^{8,10}	136	123	123
Breeding animals	DKK per stk.		
Cows for calving, RDM/SDM ¹¹	6 288	6 312	6 312
Heifers for calving, RDM/SDM ¹¹	6 754	6 710	6 813
Pigs for breeding, 22 weeks ¹²	1 070	1 024	1 319
Gilts ¹²	2 071	1 998	2 460
Piglets, 20 kg ¹²	255	238	320
Wholesale prices	DKK 0.01 per kg		
(processed agricultural products)			
Dairy products			
Butter, ex dairy ¹³	2 907	2 725	2 876
Cheese, <= 40 weight % ¹⁴	2 388	2 404	2 546
Meat			
Pigs, half A ¹⁵	1 387	1 354	1 474

Note. Prices for individual products include farmers' income from produce subsidies under the EU agriculture schemes, and the corresponding taxes payable under these schemes have been deducted.

¹ Prices ex farmers. ² Eggs ex farmers. ³ Kødblandens Fællesråd. ⁴ Excl. bonus payment. ⁵ Danske Slagterier's (Danish slaughter houses) national price. ⁶ Andelsfjerkræslagteriernes (association for Danish poultry slaughterers) national prices. ⁷ DLG's and Kemira Danmark A/S's prices. ⁸ Average invoiced prices for sales of fodder to farmers. ⁹ Average of all high-percentage compounds. ¹⁰ Average of all fodder compounds for slaughter pigs. ¹¹ SamMarks recommended purchase prices. ¹² Recommended national price. ¹³ Butter Export Committee price. ¹⁴ Average dairy price. ¹⁵ Recommended price for butchers.

Table 289

Indices for agricultural sales

	Weights (1995 values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		1998	1999	2000*	1998	1999	2000*
	Pct.	1995=100					
Agricultural products sold, total	100.0	105.5	104.1	102.7	90.4	88.2	95.9
Crop products, total	37.4	104.1	101.9	99.0	95.7	93.9	95.6
Cereals, total	15.1	108.7	100.8	101.0	82.9	82.2	84.7
Of which: Wheat	7.3	114.8	102.2	104.2	85.6	85.2	88.0
Barley	6.7	103.0	103.8	102.0	84.5	82.6	84.9
Pulses, ripened	0.5	136.6	68.2	48.8	98.3	84.4	102.5
Seeds for sowing	1.1	105.3	105.4	107.2	110.7	105.4	107.2
Industrial seeds	0.9	113.8	133.8	93.9	119.1	88.5	93.5
Sugar beets	1.9	109.6	116.5	106.3	93.9	90.1	97.2
Potatoes	1.8	97.9	102.2	111.9	81.0	89.0	74.8
Vegetables, fruit and berries	2.1	132.0	146.8	126.2	113.9	103.2	106.7
Flowers and potted plants	4.6	102.0	101.1	95.6	104.0	104.4	106.8
Nursery products	0.9	81.7	85.1	84.8	124.6	122.1	124.5
Christmas trees	0.1	47.9 ¹	80.5 ¹	81.5 ¹	96.2	86.2	85.5
Other crop products	8.4	97.7	97.4	97.4	101.3	101.4	101.7
Livestock products, total	62.6	106.3	105.4	105.0	87.3	84.8	96.1
Natural milk	20.2	99.8	99.5	101.0	101.2	98.7	100.9
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	86.3	78.3	73.8	129.3	124.1	134.3
Meat and live animals, total	37.5	107.8	108.3	106.4	82.2	77.1	94.5
Of which: Cattle	6.4	89.0	86.0	83.9	89.6	80.8	84.5
Pigs	28.9	112.2	113.0	110.8	79.0	75.1	97.0
Poultry	2.1	105.5	112.0	113.6	102.1	91.9	90.9
Furred animals	3.7	131.7	115.5	120.8	52.7	77.6	75.3
Other livestock products	0.2	94.4	97.2	95.2	107.8	110.6	114.1

Note. The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee-keeping. Agricultural products are gross sales of the individual products, including internal consumption of crop products, producers' private consumption of own produce and sales to middlemen. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. All indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 1995 as the base year.

¹ The quantity indices are calculated on the basis of incomes and prices.

Table 290

Agricultural intermediate consumption

	Weights (1995- values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		1998	1999	2000*	1998	1999	2000*
	Pct.	1995=100					
Intermediate consumption	100.0	103.9	102.7	103.7	103.9	101.8	104.5
Seeds, total	2.5	104.1	102.1	105.3	104.0	99.9	102.9
Seeds for sowing	0.8	90.0	94.8	90.2	116.6	109.2	116.5
Seed grain	1.7	111.1	105.8	112.9	97.6	95.2	96.1
Feeding stuffs, total	54.6	105.9	105.5	109.8	101.5	94.5	94.5
Straight feeding stuffs	28.5	108.5	111.6	112.7	100.9	96.2	95.6
Compound feeding stuffs	26.1	103.1	98.7	106.7	102.1	92.7	93.3
Fertilizers, total	5.7	95.7	90.1	85.3	98.4	96.6	97.5
Straight fertilizers	2.5	90.6	87.1	87.5	93.1	90.3	95.8
Compound fertilizers	3.2	100.0	92.6	83.5	91.7	93.7	97.8
Pesticides	3.5	98.5	84.9	78.6	109.7	123.7	133.6
Energy	4.5	104.3	101.9	99.2	110.8	124.2	156.2
Repairs and maintenance	10.8	91.4	93.0	91.2	107.8	109.9	112.1
Other raw and auxiliary materials	0.6	108.5	124.8	118.3	98.6	94.9	100.1
Agricultural services	5.8	104.5	105.2	100.9	109.8	112.5	116.1
Services from other industries	12.0	110.5	108.1	105.0	107.3	110.6	113.9

Note. The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping. The intermediate consumption is defined as total purchases of the individual raw and auxiliary materials, including purchases from middlemen, internal consumption of crop products, expenses on repairs and maintenance of the capital equipment, expenses on agricultural services and expenses on services from other industries. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. All indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 1995 as the base year.

Table 291

Farm accounts 1999

	Size of agricultural area						All farms
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	DKK per farm						
Gross income, total	215 900	167 500	309 100	650 000	1 361 900	2 926 200	812 100
Cereals	12 800	33 700	53 000	70 800	109 300	333 700	85 300
Peas	0	300	1 100	2 200	3 600	8 400	2 200
Rape seeds	400	1 200	2 400	5 700	8 600	32 900	6 800
Seeds for sowing	300	100	1 200	10 000	12 500	47 100	9 800
Potatoes	200	5 000	2 400	6 600	32 900	81 900	17 000
Sugar beet	1 000	3 300	9 300	10 400	22 600	86 700	17 500
Green crops for drying	0	100	900	300	400	1 200	400
Horticultural crops	0	400	600	1 200	3 900	12 400	2 400
Non-food	0	100	500	1 500	2 300	5 400	1 300
Other crops	1 800	2 800	2 600	4 400	11 800	38 400	8 500
Subsidies for plant production	10 000	26 100	45 000	71 600	129 000	329 200	85 900
Milk	1 300	5 800	57 400	175 400	421 900	597 300	186 400
Other cattle products	8 300	15 500	20 600	50 400	78 500	108 400	44 900
Subsidies for cattle	2 500	4 200	4 400	5 900	6 400	8 200	5 400
Pigs	46 400	23 200	72 700	162 600	354 100	1 017 600	231 500
Poultry	16 000	18 900	5 000	23 700	89 000	29 100	32 000
Furred animals	94 900	11 600	9 000	9 700	8 600	12 500	25 800
Other livestock	2 900	2 800	1 800	500	500	700	1 900
Livestock, miscellaneous	4 600	1 600	300	300	1 500	1 100	2 200
Subsidies for other livestock	200	200	100	100	100	100	100
Other sources	10 400	8 200	15 000	29 200	41 500	130 300	33 100
General subsidies	1 900	2 400	3 800	7 400	22 900	43 500	11 800
Operating costs, total	210 300	172 300	260 700	498 300	1 034 900	2 254 100	641 500
Seeds for sowing	2 200	5 600	9 200	14 900	29 900	66 900	18 300
Fertilizers	4 200	8 700	13 200	20 200	32 600	69 500	21 700
Manure, purchased	0	100	300	100	200	700	200
Chemicals	2 100	5 200	10 100	16 400	30 800	79 900	20 000
Concentrates	82 200	38 600	63 200	153 500	353 100	659 300	198 500
Roughage	1 000	1 500	5 600	11 500	23 800	39 600	12 100
Energy	6 100	5 200	8 200	16 400	33 400	75 900	20 900
Fees for use of water	900	600	1 000	1 700	3 300	5 500	2 000
Maintenance	17 500	17 800	27 400	44 800	85 500	199 200	57 100
Contract operations	9 000	15 600	19 300	34 900	59 400	112 100	37 000
Drying and stocking	100	400	400	1 000	1 900	3 500	1 100
Other costs of plant production	900	2 700	3 400	5 100	8 900	15 100	5 400
Vet. service and medicine	3 800	1 800	5 600	12 400	26 600	49 800	14 400
Control association	100	200	600	1 700	4 400	7 400	2 100
Insemination	800	600	1 600	5 100	11 800	21 500	6 000
Other costs, livestock production	5 300	2 200	3 200	6 300	14 100	25 200	8 400
Insurances	8 000	8 900	11 400	15 400	24 800	46 000	17 300
Private car	8 000	7 300	8 100	12 300	13 800	24 300	11 300
Miscellaneous	13 900	14 100	14 800	17 900	26 900	51 400	21 400
Depreciations	28 300	28 600	43 000	81 100	168 300	364 000	103 200
Paid labour	13 300	2 000	4 200	14 200	60 900	287 000	49 600
Land taxes	1 700	3 900	5 700	8 800	15 200	37 800	10 400
CO2-tax	900	700	1 200	2 600	5 300	12 500	3 300
Gross profit¹	5 600	- 4 800	48 400	151 700	327 000	672 100	170 600

Note. The figures are based on accounting results from approx. 2,000 farms of 5 ha and above. ¹ gross profit = Gross income, total – operating costs, total

Source: Danish Institute of Agricultural and Fisheries Economics.

Table 292

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	1998	1999	2000*
	DKK mio.		
A. Agricultural sales, total	52 739	50 885	54 609
Crop products, total	20 476	19 787	19 556
Cereals, total	7 806	7 278	7 458
Of which: Wheat	3 997	3 539	3 732
Barley	3 230	3 185	3 214
Pulses, ripened	367	157	137
Seeds for sowing	667	600	709
Industrial seeds	601	533	419
Sugar beets	1 059	1 081	1 064
Potatoes	832	941	874
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 363	1 401	1 216
Flowers and potted plants	2 721	2 708	2 602
Nursery products and Christmas trees	564	591	600
Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	4 155	4 148	4 115
Other crop products	341	348	362
Livestock products, total	32 263	31 098	35 053
Natural milk	11 307	10 949	11 254
Eggs for human consumption	601	523	534
Meat and live animals, total	18 656	17 448	21 059
Of which: Cattle	2 884	2 594	2 654
Pigs	14 402	13 500	17 032
Poultry	1 316	1 296	1 294
Furs	1 603	2 091	2 118
Other livestock products	44	38	40
B. Value of agricultural services	966	1 116	1 092
C. Value of secondary activities	61	56	56
D. Changes in producers' stocks, total	- 87	- 75	565
Changes in grain stocks	- 189	- 163	287
Changes in livestock	102	88	278
E. Intermediate consumption	35 788	34 797	35 703
Seeds, total	890	836	886
Feeding stuffs, total	19 479	18 211	18 701
Straight feeding stuffs	10 357	10 278	10 037
Compound feeding stuffs	9 122	7 932	8 664
Fertilizers, total	1 701	1 632	1 594
Straight fertilizers	749	697	747
Compound fertilizers	952	935	847
Pesticides	1 247	1 212	1 212
Energy	1 740	1 905	2 333
Repairs and maintenance	3 532	3 664	3 664
Other raw and auxiliary materials	227	251	251
Agricultural services	2 225	2 295	2 271
Services from other industries	4 747	4 791	4 791
F. Gross value added in producer prices (A+B+C+D-E)	17 892	17 184	20 619
G. Subsidies on products	4 652	4 302	4 669
H. Taxes on products	27	42	45
I. Gross value added in basic prices (F+G-H)	22 517	21 444	25 243
J. Subsidies on production	1 051	1 368	1 342
K. Taxes on production	815	761	844
L. Gross domestic product at factor cost (I+K-L)	22 753	22 051	25 741

Note. The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping. Calculations of GDP at factor cost for agriculture comply with the latest guidelines adopted by the EU.

Table 293

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	1997	1998	1999*
Amounts in current prices	DKK million		
Gross capital formation, total	7 447	7 492	6 929
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	16	- 138	- 190
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	144	51	- 27
Changes in value of stocks	- 128	- 189	- 163
Gross fixed capital formation, total	7 431	7 631	7 119
Farm buildings	2 534	3 095	2 850
Machinery and equipment	4 811	4 337	4 082
Soil improvement and land reclamation	106	108	106
Breeding stock	- 19	91	81
Amounts in 1995 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 116	7 083	6 249
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	- 38	- 139	- 278
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	101	92	- 87
Changes in value of stocks	- 139	- 231	- 191
Gross fixed capital formation, total	7 155	7 222	6 526
Farm buildings	2 441	2 925	2 620
Machinery and equipment	4 666	4 134	3 780
Soil improvement and land reclamation	101	100	93
Breeding stock	- 53	63	34
Amounts in current prices	Index 1995=100		
Gross capital formation, total¹	107	108	100
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	116	119	111
Farm buildings	119	145	133
Machinery and equipment	119	107	101
Soil improvement and land reclamation	103	105	103
Amounts in 1990 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	103	102	90
Gross fixed capital formation²	112	113	102
Farm buildings	114	137	123
Machinery and equipment	115	102	93
Soil improvement and land reclamation	98	97	90

Note. Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

¹ Incl. stock and herd displacements. ² Incl. breeding stock.

Table 294

Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1976	1990	2000*	1976	1990	2000*	1976	1990	2000*
	thousand ha								
Total forest area	406	417	436	129	133	...	277	284	...
Temporarily uncovered area ¹	...	6	4	...	2	4	...
Tree species									
Broadleaf, total	137	143	163	80	81	...	57	63	...
Beech	75	72	72	46	43	...	29	29	...
Oak	25	30	38	14	15	...	11	15	...
Ash	10	10	11	6	6	...	4	4	...
Sycamore	5	8	8	4	6	...	1	2	...
Other broadleaf	22	23	33	10	11	...	12	12	...
Conifer, total	269	268	269	49	51	...	220	218	...
Norwegian and Sitka spruce etc.	168	170	149	36	34	...	132	136	...
Silver fir and other spruce species	25	34	50	5	8	...	20	26	...
Other conifer species	76	64	70	8	8	...	68	56	...

¹ Temporarily bare areas in 1976 have been distributed proportionally by species of tree.

Table 295

Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class 1990

	Privately owned forests	Foun- dations etc.	Danish Land Deve- lop- ment Service	Com- panies and other associ- ations	The National Forest and Nature Agency	Other state- owned forests	The Church etc.	Coun- ties and muni- cipalities	Total
	per cent								
Total forest area	45.4	6.5	0.9	15.8	25.6	0.9	0.3	4.6	100.0
Auxiliary areas	34.4	6.5	0.8	17.2	34.0	1.6	0.1	5.4	100.0
Total wooded area	46.1	6.5	0.9	15.8	25.0	0.8	0.3	4.6	100.0
Temporarily bare area	55.9	3.8	0.4	16.6	18.4	0.5	0.2	4.2	100.0
Total broadleaves	53.9	9.4	0.2	10.2	20.7	0.5	0.3	4.8	100.0
Beech	52.6	10.5	0.1	9.8	21.7	0.4	0.3	4.6	100.0
Oak	45.0	9.1	0.6	11.3	27.6	0.9	0.3	5.2	100.0
Ash	67.7	9.6	0.0	9.0	9.7	0.2	0.5	3.3	100.0
Sycamore	65.1	10.4	0.0	7.8	13.6	0.3	0.2	2.6	100.0
Other broadleaves	59.7	5.7	0.2	11.3	15.6	0.7	0.1	6.7	100.0
Total conifers	41.8	5.0	1.3	18.7	27.5	1.0	0.3	4.4	100.0
Norway spruce	45.0	5.4	1.6	20.9	21.4	1.0	0.3	4.4	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	36.0	6.4	1.1	18.7	33.1	0.8	0.5	3.4	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	32.6	4.3	1.5	23.6	30.2	0.8	0.1	6.9	100.0
Noble fir	59.7	6.0	0.7	19.0	11.9	0.4	0.1	2.2	100.0
Caucasian fir	62.8	5.5	1.3	15.0	13.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	100.0
Mountain and lodge-pole pine	24.8	2.3	0.4	12.2	54.4	1.5	0.1	4.3	100.0
Other conifers	41.4	4.1	0.8	14.8	31.2	1.6	0.2	5.9	100.0

Table 296

Felling in forests 1999

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	Under 250.0 ha	250.0 ha +
	100 m ³				
Beech, total	3 006	1 160	4 166	1 068	3 098
Total timber	1 977	648	2 625	584	2 042
Veneer and sawnwood logs	1 242	343	1 585	376	1 209
Industrial logs	724	294	1 018	197	821
Other timber	11	11	22	11	11
Fuel wood, total	1 009	495	1 504	463	1 041
Woodchip, total	20	17	37	21	16
Oak, total	330	225	555	116	439
Total timber	179	132	311	52	259
Veneer and sawnwood logs	98	65	163	27	136
Industrial logs	61	46	107	19	87
Other timber	20	21	41	5	36
Fuel wood, total	147	91	238	62	175
Woodchip, total	4	2	7	2	5
Other broadleaf, total	656	401	1 057	403	654
Total timber	185	92	277	72	205
Veneer and sawnwood logs	118	59	177	50	127
Industrial logs	56	28	84	19	65
Other timber	11	6	16	4	13
Fuel wood, total	455	275	729	307	423
Woodchip, total	17	34	50	24	26
Conifer, total	2 851	8 525	11 376	3 198	8 177
Total timber	2 493	5 883	8 376	1 927	6 449
Timber, rafters	1 030	2 452	3 482	822	2 660
Short timber	488	1 452	1 940	524	1 416
Industrial timber	947	1 801	2 748	515	2 234
Other timber	28	178	206	66	139
Fuel wood, total	159	948	1 108	775	333
Woodchip	198	1 694	1 892	496	1 396
Broadleaf and conifer, total	6 844	10 310	17 154	4 785	12 368
Timber	4 834	6 755	11 590	2 634	8 955
Fuel wood	1 770	1 809	3 578	1 607	1 971
Woodchip	239	1 747	1 985	543	1 442

Note. Due to rounding differences, the sum of the individual figures in the table may differ from the totals.

Table 297

Fishing and fish processing

	1997	1998	1999
	number		
Business units registered for VAT	3 798	3 596	3 472
Fishing ¹	3 142	2 993	2 899
Operation of fish farms ²	445	418	400
Fish processing ³	211	185	173
	DKK mio.		
Sales reported to VAT authorities, total	15 683	15 326	14 161
Fishing ¹	3 283	3 357	3 104
Operation of fish farms ²	1 118	1 050	1 049
Fish processing ³	11 282	10 919	10 008
Of which VAT exempt exports, etc.	6 850	6 761	6 308
Fishing ¹	110	123	110
Operation of fish farms ²	290	267	282
Fish processing ³	6 450	6 371	5 916

¹ DB93 sector 050100. ² DB93 sector 050200. ³ DB93 sectors 152010, 152020, 152030.

Table 298

Fishing vessels 1999-2000

Gross tonnage	31/12 1999		31/12 2000	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 642	97 824	2 631	101 443
- 4.9 GT	875	2 786	871	2 711
5 - 9.9 GT	587	4 125	577	4 055
10 - 14.9 GT	191	2 378	183	2 286
15 - 19.9 GT	395	7 421	393	7 377
20 - 49.9 GT	292	10 516	292	10 547
50 - 99.9 GT	89	5 893	95	6 303
100 - 249.9 GT	106	18 931	109	19 504
250 - 499.9 GT	88	30 679	90	31 101
500 GT +	19	15 095	21	17 559

Note. Commercial fishing vessels of 6 metres or over. For craft where gross tonnage (GT) is unknown, gross registered tonnage is used.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 299

Salt-water fishing

	1999		2000*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	Tonnes	DKK thousands	Tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	1 308 336	3 164 794	1 421 125	3 140 085
Landed in Denmark, total	1 268 089	2 975 291	1 339 286	2 874 549
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	461 138	399 984	534 855	430 495
Frederikshavn	1 095	9 695	1 083	8 646
Hirtshals	78 502	334 594	80 703	353 314
Hvide Sande	32 626	250 640	54 965	207 249
Skagen	152 634	269 428	134 019	255 472
Thyborøn	312 338	417 236	315 361	431 636
Hanstholm	72 213	302 989	71 615	280 250
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	962 011	1 554 491	1 066 674	1 538 688
Skagerrak	85 924	556 017	92 450	565 126
Kattegat	35 407	243 000	34 617	223 520
Øresund	10 328	54 564	8 419	45 726
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	37 519	195 735	38 392	208 682
Eastern Baltic	131 841	362 196	95 582	287 464
Limfjorden	4 799	6 504	4 947	5 973
Ringkøbing and Nissum fjerne	505	3 192	348	2 377
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	246 565	2 341 522	205 204	2 152 910
Herring, sprat and mackerel	116 089	224 146	86 198	189 921
Codfish	77 650	967 966	63 468	868 120
Flatfish	34 467	550 398	36 049	537 109
Eel	686	31 905	600	26 807
Other kinds of fish	6 604	107 447	7 894	106 738
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	11 069	459 660	10 995	424 215
Not for human consumption ²	1 021 770	634 179	1 136 227	724 645
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	40 247	189 503	81 839	265 536
Of which:				
Sweden	2 197	8 221	3 902	12 579
Norway	21 412	44 324	43 893	94 505
Germany	551	5 712	1 106	12 369
United Kingdom	367	5 704	1 465	8 131
Holland	4 825	63 843	2 740	63 543
Belgium	16	580	32	741
Faroe Island and Greenland	10 879	61 119	28 647	73 437
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	462 605	867 855	485 164	882 549
Of which:				
Esbjerg	63 369	42 561	36 765	29 281
Thyborøn	12 008	17 854	17 806	17 420
Hanstholm	67 442	245 599	66 856	271 729
Hirtshals	48 584	114 709	45 810	127 810
Skagen	203 480	267 751	219 786	265 534
Bornholm	14 665	102 371	12 975	84 855

Note. Weight and value of oysters, mussels, and starfish catches are not included in the table. All amounts are stated as whole fish.

¹ Including catches in the English Channel and more distant waters. ² Catches intended for reduction to fish meal and fish oil.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.