

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.

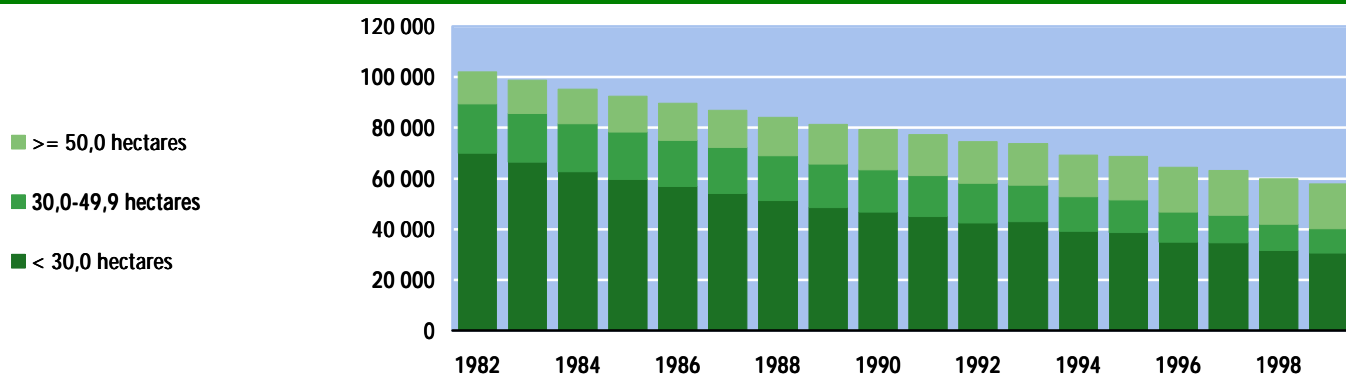
The percentage of total employment and income in Denmark accounted for by agriculture has fallen ever since WWII. However, agriculture still makes a significant contribution to the Danish economy. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural 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 1999, the number of farms in Denmark has fallen approximately 44,000. This corresponds to about 43 per cent reduction.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area 1982-99

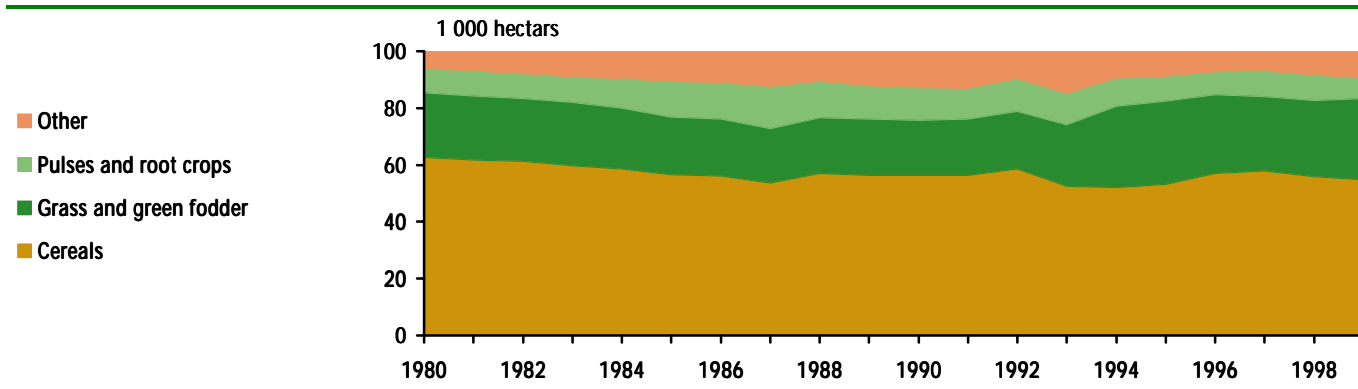


The smaller farms, extending to less than 30.0 hectares, constitute a significant proportion of the total number of farms. This proportion has, however, fallen from approximately 69 per cent in 1982 to approximately 53 per cent in 1999. It should, however, be noted that these smaller farms still account 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 1999: approximately 19 per cent in 1982 and approximately 17 per cent in 1999. Large farms of 50 hectares or more have increased in number by approximately 5,000 during the period 1982-99. This group of farms accounted for approximately 13 per cent of all farms in 1982, whereas the corresponding 1999 figure is approximately 31 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 1980-1999



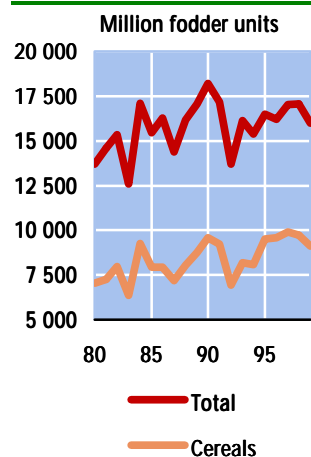
The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by crop type. Please note that the category "other" includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while "grass and green fodder" includes areas in rotation as well as areas which are not in rotation, including 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.

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.

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Figure 3
Crop production trends. 1980-1999



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.

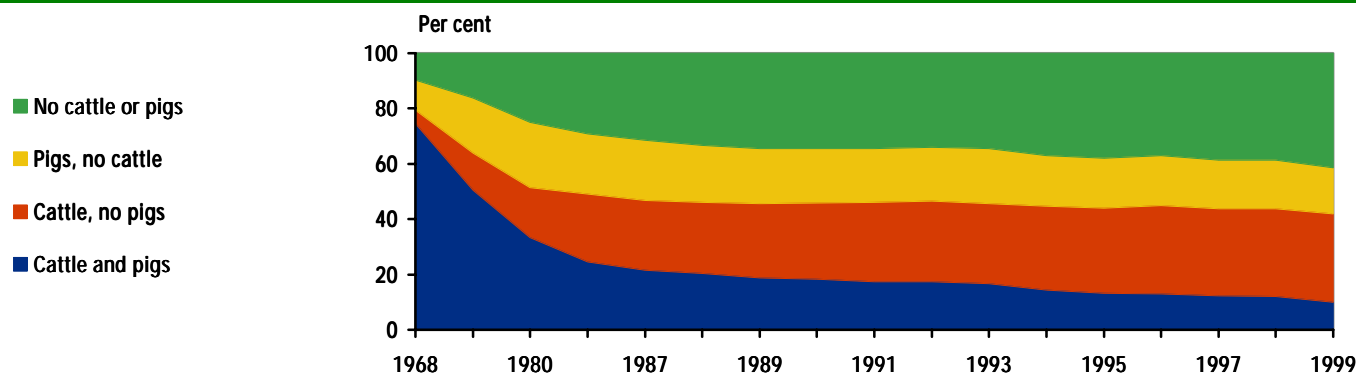
Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock. In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder.

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 1968-1999



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 10 per cent of all farms.

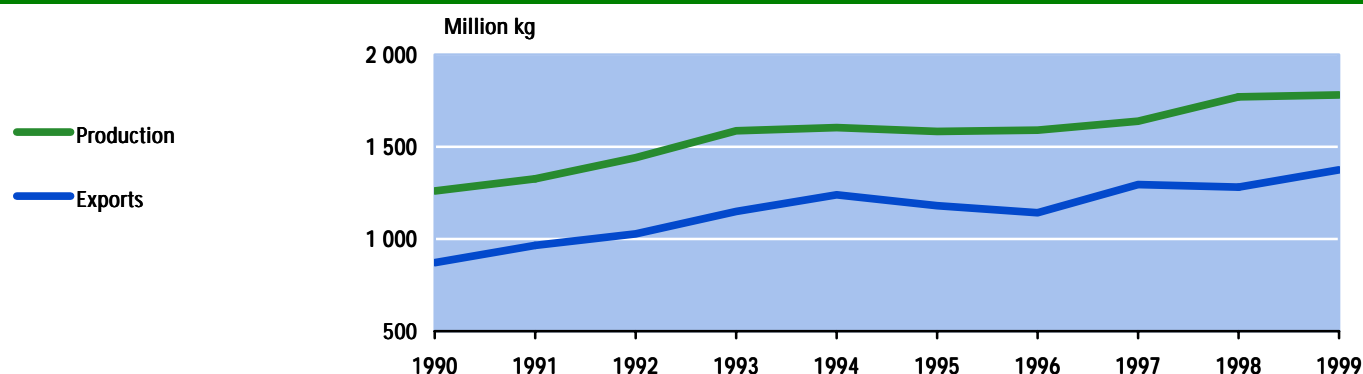
The significant reduction in the number of farms with livestock does not, however, entail a reduction in the number of farm animals. For example, the stock of pigs has increased from 6 million in 1960 to 12 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm has increased from 36 to 751 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

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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.

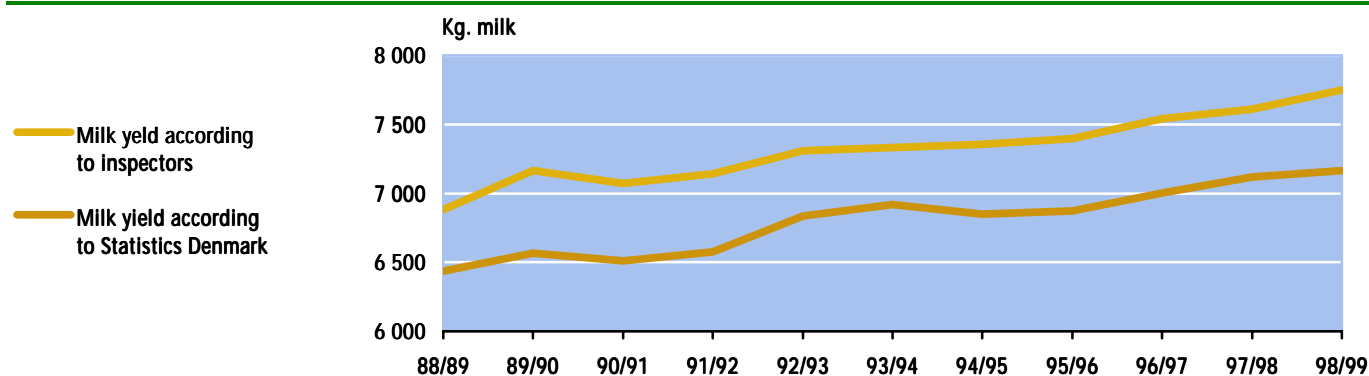
Figure 5 Production and exports of pork



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 1999, where this type of milk accounted for seven 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

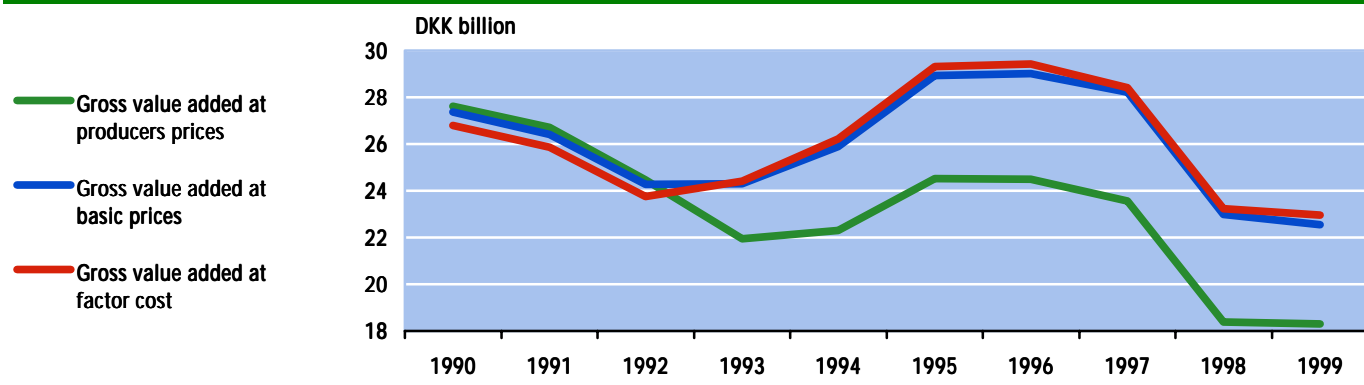
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described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

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.

Figure 7 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost 1990-1999



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.

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. 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

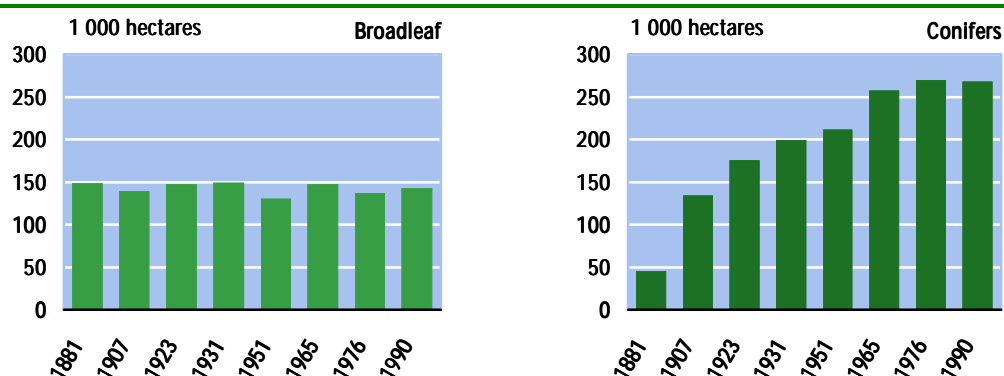
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of eight forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the 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 prepared at least once every ten years. The latest published forest census took place in 1990, while the date set for the next one was 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 1881-1990



The figure 8 illustrates long-term trends for forest and plantation areas in Denmark from 1881 to 1990. During this period, the area of Danish forests doubled. This was mainly due to an increase in the areas planted with conifers.

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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).

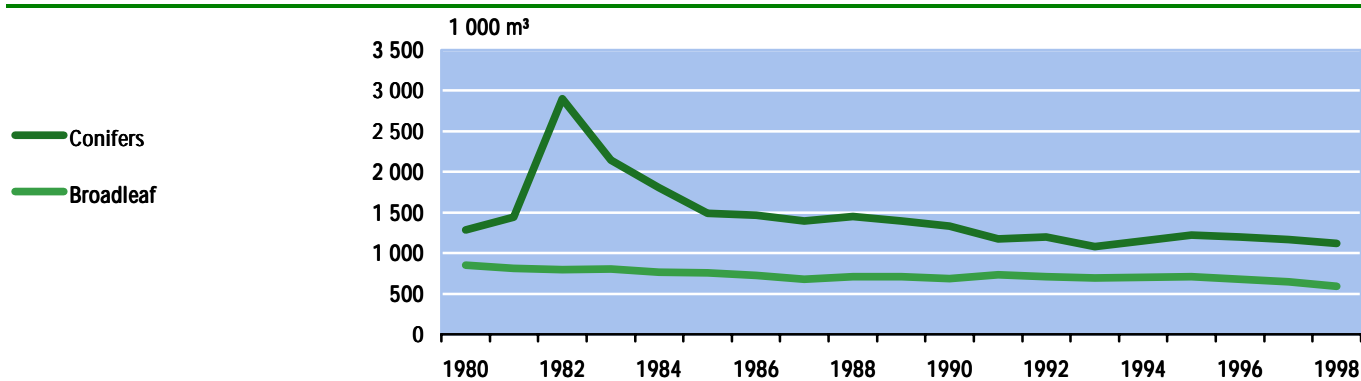
Forest production

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 1980-1998



3. Fishing

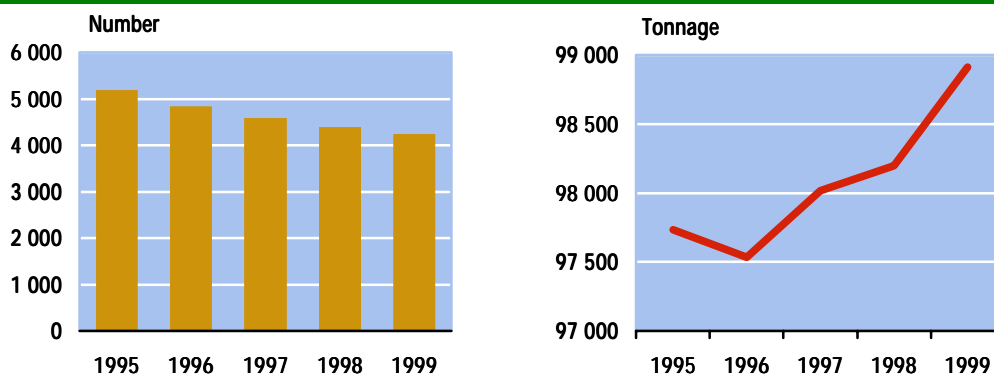
Common EU fishing policies

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.

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.

Figure 10 The Danish fishing fleet 1995-1999



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.

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1995-99: from 1.9 million tonnes in 1995 to 1.3 million tonnes in 1999. During this period, the value of the catch has increased from DKK 2.9 billion in 1995 to approximately DKK 3.2 billion in 1999.

Figure 11 Salt-water fishing - total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value 1995-1999

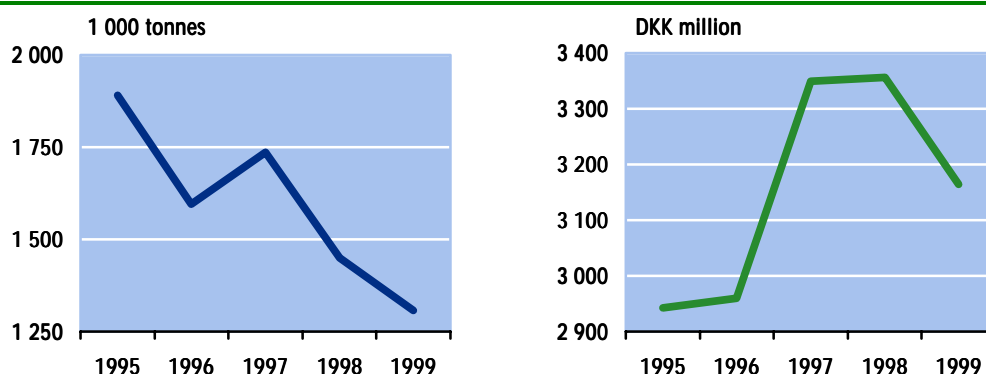


Table 269

Farms and agricultural area 1980-1998

	1980	1998	1999
	Number of farms		
Total number of farms	119 155	59 761	57 831
Copenhagen County			245
Frederiksborg County	6 337	3 202	1 651
Roskilde County			1 300
West Zealand County	9 510	4 883	4 731
Storstrøm County	8 807	4 063	3 900
Bornholm County	2 029	791	784
Funen County	12 805	5 459	5 313
South Jutland County	8 707	5 080	4 727
Ribe County	7 727	4 471	4 136
Vejle County	8 809	4 065	4 184
Ringkøbing County	11 598	6 295	6 042
Århus County	12 665	6 265	6 184
Viborg County	12 485	6 639	6 518
North Jutland County	17 676	8 547	8 116
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	36 196	11 541	11 454
10.0 – 19.9 ha	30 838	12 306	11 545
20.0 – 29.9 ha	20 850	7 748	7 552
30.0 – 49.9 ha	19 506	10 247	9 611
50.0 – 99.9 ha	9 616	12 001	11 511
100.0 ha and over	2 149	5 917	6 158
Organic farms	•	2 228	3 099
	ha		
Total agricultural area of farms	2 904 745	2 671 850	2 644 048
Copenhagen County			8 133
Frederiksborg County	132 111	115 563	52 663
Roskilde County			50 268
West Zealand County	209 795	196 312	191 870
Storstrøm County	249 588	239 778	234 358
Bornholm County	37 200	34 195	33 866
Funen County	250 648	222 732	224 096
South Jutland County	290 129	281 441	274 547
Ribe County	210 729	199 833	194 861
Vejle County	205 805	173 837	177 966
Ringkøbing County	322 547	304 929	299 081
Århus County	297 046	261 733	263 832
Viborg County	276 334	250 349	254 696
North Jutland County	422 812	391 146	383 811
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	37 740	3 498	72 546
10.0 – 19.9 ha	447 535	176 923	168 556
20.0 – 29.9 ha	509 476	191 962	186 365
30.0 – 49.9 ha	739 268	402 709	374 857
50.0 – 99.9 ha	631 294	839 245	809 347
100.0 ha and over	389 434	987 920	1 032 377

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 270

Farms with area in tenancy 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 and over	
Number of farms, no tenant area	10 029	8 314	4 466	4 074	2 542	672	30 097
Number of farms with tenant area	1 425	3 231	3 086	5 537	8 969	5 486	27 734
Area in tenancy	5 042	19 671	27 196	71 133	205 715	336 844	665 600
Average tenant area per farm	3.5	6.1	8.8	12.9	22.9	61.4	24.0

Table 271

Farms by type of farming and county 1999

	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	28 016	1 107	611	11 381	4 121	1 626	1 353	9 616	57 831
Copenhagen County	121	58	14	21	-	14	-	17	245
Roskilde County	1 038	51	46	238	22	54	16	186	1 651
Frederiksborg County	901	73	26	85	34	35	13	133	1 300
West Zealand County	3 017	71	67	410	181	210	57	718	4 731
Storstrøm County	2 841	63	52	198	107	104	12	523	3 900
Bornholm County	411	2	4	90	58	24	22	173	784
Funen County	2 633	373	186	698	334	212	89	788	5 313
South Jutland County	1 803	30	17	1 383	457	85	119	833	4 727
Ribe County	1 607	28	20	1 443	223	95	74	646	4 136
Vejle County	1 931	49	39	824	369	106	112	754	4 184
Ringkøbing County	2 530	38	19	1 551	630	131	175	968	6 042
Århus County	3 214	144	55	890	461	188	138	1 094	6 184
Viborg County	2 645	46	27	1 504	618	156	265	1 257	6 518
North Jutland County	3 324	81	39	2 046	627	212	261	1 526	8 116

Table 272

Fur farms on agricultural farms 1989-1999

	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1998	1999
Fur farms	5 217	4 238	3 292	3 049	2 890	2 711	2 553
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	2 710	2 277	1 790	1 705	1 645	1 544	1 483
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	51.9	53.7	54.4	55.9	56.9	57.0	58.1

Table 273

Organic farms by area 1998-1999

	1998		1999	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 228	3.7	3 099	5.4
Under 10 hectares	674	5.8	843	7.4
10.0-19.9 hectares	395	3.2	540	4.7
20.0-29.9 hectares	204	2.6	316	4.2
30.0-49.9 hectares	236	2.3	340	3.5
50.0-99.9 hectares	432	3.6	624	5.4
100.0 hectares +	287	4.9	436	7.1

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

Table 274

Land use of organic farms 1999

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	Ha		per cent		
Total area¹	59 412	2 644 048	100.0	100.0	2.2
Cereals	13 025	1 447 749	21.9	54.8	0.9
Pulses	1 048	65 762	1.8	2.5	1.6
Root crops	1 049	123 761	1.8	4.7	0.8
Seeds for industrial use ²	507	123 797	0.9	4.7	0.4
Seeds for sowing	1 008	80 979	1.7	3.1	1.2
Grass and green fodder ³	39 358	570 008	66.2	21.6	6.9
Horticultural products	1 113	21 132	1.9	0.8	5.3
Set aside	2 017	209 624	3.4	7.9	1.0
Other crops	287	1 236	0.5	0.0	23.2

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 275**Livestock on organic farms 1998-1999**

	Number of herds 1998		Number of herds 1999	
	Organic	Per cent of all farms	Organic	Per cent of all farms
Dairy cows	689	6.2	882	7.3
Breeding cows	533	4.3	746	6.4
Pigs	448	2.5	535	3.5
Sheep	469	12.2	605	16.8
Chickens	570	8.4	580	8.8

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

Table 276**Milk production in organic farms 1990-1999**

	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

Table 277**Egg production in organic farms 1996-1999**

	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

Table 278

Agricultural area by type of crop 1997-1999

	1997	1998	1999
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 688 014	2 671 850	2 644 048
Cereals	1 555 265	1 493 983	1 447 749
Pulses	95 256	106 051	65 762
Root crops	146 225	133 387	123 761
Seeds for industrial use	107 027	115 751	150 515
Seeds for sowing	61 212	84 515	80 980
Grass and green fodder in rotation	386 863	419 300	410 478
Horticultural products	20 689	20 703	21 132
Other crops	477	359	1 236
Permanent grassland	314 999	297 692	342 435
Set aside ¹	157 540	150 894	209 624
Total arable area in per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	56.9	57.9	54.8
Pulses	2.5	3.5	2.5
Root crops	5.7	5.4	4.7
Seeds for industrial use	4.0	4.0	5.7
Seeds for sowing	2.2	2.3	3.1
Grass and green fodder in rotation	13.6	14.4	15.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	0.0	0.0	0.1
Permanent grassland	14.1	11.7	13.0
Set aside ¹	8.0	5.9	7.9

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

Table 279

Raw material consumption in agriculture 1995/96-1998/99

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99*
	— mio. FU1 —			
Feeding stuffs, total	14 487	14 857	14 958	15 625
Fodder concentrates				
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	5 865	6 645	6 242	6 828
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 592	2 341	2 514	2 678
Other vegetable products, total	706	671	721	652
Meat-and-bone meal, fish meal etc.	397	397	523	597
Milk and milk products	117	140	129	127
Coarse fodder				
Roots, total	1 024	944	1 072	901
Beet tops	67	86	73	66
Grass and green fodder	3 266	3 183	3 161	3 354
Straw	453	450	424	422
Commercial fertilizers				
Contents of pure nutrients	— 1 000 tons —			
Nitrogen	291	288	283	263
Phosphorus	22	23	22	20
Potassium	82	88	86	81
Pesticides, total	— tons —			
Contents of active substances	4 239	3 672	3 647	3 619
Against weeds	3 098	2 821	2 673	2 619
Against fungi	843	713	782	770
Against insects	100	44	53	55
Growth regulation products	199	96	140	175

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

Table 280

Crop production 1997-1998

	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	— 1 000 tons —		— million feed units ¹ —		— hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	117 075	16 000	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	9 334	8 774	9 718	9 123	61	59
Winter wheat	4 894	4 433	5 320	4 818	73	70
Spring wheat	34	38	37	41	53	46
Rye	538	248	543	250	51	49
Triticale	142	251	148	262	51	47
Winter barley	940	884	931	875	58	57
Spring barley	2 625	2 791	2 599	2 763	50	49
Oats	161	130	140	113	51	50
Rape, total	359	411	588	674	31	27
Winter rape	312	349	512	571	33	30
Spring rape	46	63	76	103	22	18
Pulses²	386	193	402	201	36	29
Straw, total	3 766	3 606	926	894	38	36
of which straw of cereals	3 638	3 517	895	872	37	36
Roots, total	7 062	6 544	1 577	1 411	529	529
Seed potatoes	140	136	33	30	291	295
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	1 004	979	264	258	457	437
Potatoes for human consumption	311	387	64	86	355	352
Beets for sugar production	3 486	3 545	830	788	531	564
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	2 120	1 497	385	250	658	653
Tops³	549	344	54	34	185	173
Grass and green fodder, total⁴	22 058	21 544	3 810	3 664	•	•

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 281

National supply and disposition of cereals 1997-1999

	1997	1998	1999
	— thousand tons —		
Crop production less waste¹	9 243	9 054	8 511
Imports	284	366	528
Stocks at beginning of period	6 021	6 201	6 112
Total, available	15 548	15 621	15 151
Exports	1 976	2 097	1 927
Used for sowing	298	290	282
Industrial uses	864	821	767
Used for feeding	6 209	6 301	6 437
Stocks at end of period	6 201	6 112	5 738

¹ Harvest waste.

Table 282

Livestock 1980-1999

	1980	1998	1999
Horses	49 596	38 200	40 485
Cattle, total	2 960 926	1 977 367	1 887 057
Cows	1 104 468	790 982	762 046
Of which dairy cows	1 039 623	669 059	640 194
Of which cows kept for suckling	64 845	121 923	121 852
Pigs, total	9 956 800	12 095 139	11 626 043
Sows, total	1 070 927	1 092 037	1 060 515
Pigs for slaughtering	2 449 211	3 510 673	3 276 847
Sheep, total	55 748	156 026	142 880
Poultry	— thousands —		
Fowls, total	14 243	18 023	19 968
Of which hens	4 563	3 621	3 680
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 533	13 118	14 923
Turkeys	382	312	616
Ducks	802	329	410
Geese	82	9	16

Table 283

Livestock in regions 1999

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	11 435	2 560	26 490	40 485
Cattle, total	150 060	123 866	1 613 131	1 887 057
Cows	59 847	53 285	648 914	762 046
Of which dairy cows	42 065	48 167	549 962	640 194
Of which cows kept for suckling	17 782	5 118	98 952	121 852
Pigs, total	1 618 179	1 098 854	8 909 010	11 626 043
Sows, total	147 929	99 779	812 807	1 060 515
Pigs for slaughtering	462 650	316 773	2 497 424	3 276 847
Sheep, total	36 671	6 778	99 431	142 880
Poultry	— thousands —			
Fowls, total	1 366	1 800	16 802	19 968
Of which hens	652	218	2 810	3 680
Of which chickens for slaughtering	402	1 523	12 998	14 923
Turkeys	358	0	258	616
Ducks	14	19	377	410
Geese	3	4	9	16

Table 284

Livestock by size of farms 1999

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0 ha+	Total
	number of farms				
Horses	2 440	2 909	1 121	1 985	8 455
Cattle, total	3 090	7 329	4 675	9 094	24 188
Cows	2 515	6 376	4 285	8 638	21 814
Of which dairy cows	299	1 770	2 553	6 540	11 162
Of which cows kept for suckling	2 250	4 754	1 947	2 657	11 608
Pigs, total	1 563	4 061	2 899	6 960	15 483
Sows	959	2 474	1 650	4 052	9 135
Pigs for slaughtering	1 010	3 150	2 415	6 091	12 666
Sheep, total	1 075	1 319	452	745	3 591
Fowls, total	1 884	2 614	925	1 184	6 607
Of which hens	1 837	2 537	887	1 024	6 285
Of which chickens for slaughtering	107	125	50	175	457
Turkeys	40	45	13	21	119
Ducks	180	209	51	74	514
Geese	119	139	36	37	331
	number of animals				
Horses	12 271	15 602	4 753	7 859	40 485
Cattle, total	45 486	220 398	320 543	1 300 630	1 887 057
Cows	16 184	81 597	127 242	537 023	762 046
Of which dairy cows	4 980	41 929	103 341	489 944	640 194
Of which cows kept for suckling	11 204	39 668	23 901	47 079	121 852
Other cattle	29 302	138 801	193 301	763 607	1 125 011
Pigs, total	447 635	848 684	1 430 372	8 899 352	11 626 043
Sows	46 344	74 222	133 552	806 397	1 060 515
Pigs for slaughtering	105 549	251 909	386 551	2 532 838	3 276 847
Sheep, total	27 228	47 515	17 462	50 675	142 880
Fowls, total	2 750 797	2 084 908	1 663 323	13 468 968	19 967 996
Of which hens	1 014 251	408 574	331 620	1 925 070	3 679 515
Of which chickens for slaughtering	1 236 217	1 505 813	1 254 070	10 926 764	14 922 864
Turkeys	484 758	17 546	58 944	54 572	615 820
Ducks	43 404	30 336	50 982	285 338	410 060
Geese	3 184	5 996	1 971	5 108	16 259

Table 285

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 286

Fur farming 1997-1999

	1997	1998	1999
Number of fur farms¹	Number of animals		
Minks	2 604	2 566	2 480
Foxes	197	170	129
Chinchilla	63	61	52
Number of breeding females			
Minks	2 193 000	2 327 000	2 077 000
Of which scanglow/brown	1 313 000	1 349 000	1 157 000
Foxes	20 600	18 900	11 700
Of which blue foxes	14 000	12 700	7 000
Chinchilla	5 200	6 000	5 300
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	10 700	11 900	10 500
Foxes	85	85	50
Other furred animals	30	30	28
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	199	132	190
Foxes	364	195	383
Other furred animals	316	314	313
Value of pelts	DKK million		
Value of sales, total	2 175	1 603	2 028
Minks	2 135	1 577	2 000
Foxes	31	17	19
Other furred animals	9	9	9
Value of changes in livestock	28	-39	32

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

Source: *Dansk Pelsdyravlforening* (Danish fur-breeders association).

Table 287

Output and exports of livestock products 1997-1999

	Production			Exports		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Natural milk	thousand tons					
Milk	4 632	4 668	4 655	0	0	0
	Kg					
Milk yield per dairy cow	6 779	6 863	6 942	•	••	••
	per cent					
Average fat content	4.36	4.36	4.34	•	••	••
Average protein content	3.44	3.44	3.41	•	••	••
Dairy products	Mio. kg					
Butter	50	49	48	44	42	39
Cheese	291	292	290	246	237	248
Whole milk and cream powder	104	107	98	92	92	84
Skim milk powder	23	22	35	16	12	22
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	85	84	78	17	15	16
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)						
Beef and veal	195	179	173	176	138	128
Pork	1 639	1 770	1 781	1 403	1 402	1 496
Poultry meat	185	193	205	118	125	130
Horsemeat	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	1	1	1
Meat, total	2 022	2 145	2 163	1 699	1 667	1 756
Of which, edible offal	83	87	87	67	62	66
Game meat	3	3	3	0	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	69	73	73	28	30	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 288

Official prices of barley and wheat (for the regulation of farm rents) 1998-1999

	Barley		Wheat	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	87.02	84.53	77.85	78.95
Regions:				
Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand and Storstrøm Counties (excl. municipalities in Lolland-Falster)	89.07	84.73	74.90	75.49
Municipalities in Lolland-Falster	94.14	89.60	73.67	77.15
Bornholm County	81.42	80.21	75.68	76.15
Funen County	89.19	83.85	77.92	80.05
South Jutland County	85.24	85.47	80.31	83.21
Vejle and Århus Counties	85.05	82.50	78.53	79.23
Ribe and Ringkøbing Counties	84.95	83.31	81.20	80.40
Viborg and North Jutland Counties	85.06	83.21	81.21	81.57

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 289

Prices of agricultural sales and raw materials 1997-1999

	1997	1998	1999*
DKK per 100 kg			
Agricultural products sold			
Crop products			
Wheat ¹	90	85	84
Rye ¹	87	81	80
Barley ¹	95	90	90
Oats ¹	92	80	82
Sugar beet	33	32	31
Potatoes	108	145	176
DKK 0.01 per kg			
Livestock products			
Natural milk, 4.2% fat, 3.4% protein	244	244	238
Eggs ²	816	817	784
Young bulls, extra ³	976	1 011	967
Heifers, prima ³	1 010	999	957
Cows, young ³	853	870	804
Young bulls, grade 1. ³	891	929	889
Bacon pigs, average price ⁴	1 092	767	731
Sows for slaughter ⁵	834	462	502
Chickens, extra ⁶	498	478	430
DKK per 100 kg			
Intermediate products purchased			
Fertilizers			
Liquid ammonia ⁷	234	225	200
PK 0-4-21 with Mg, Cu and S ⁷	101	101	102
NPK with 19.5% < N < 24.5% ⁷	143	142	141
Feeding stuffs			
Fodder barley ⁸	102	93	95
Compound cattle feeds ^{8,9}	164	151	137
Compound pig feeds ^{8,10}	144	136	123
DKK per stk.			
Breeding animals			
Cows for calving, RDM/SDM ¹¹	5 994	6 288	6 312
Heifers for calving, RDM/SDM ¹¹	6 465	6 754	6 710
Pigs for breeding, 22 weeks ¹²	1 498	1 070	1 024
Gilts ¹²	2 729	2 071	1 998
Piglets, 20 kg ¹²	368	255	238
DKK 0.01 per kg			
Wholesale prices (processed agricultural products)			
Dairy products			
Butter, ex dairy ¹³	2 742	2 907	2 725
Cheese, <= 40 weight % ¹⁴	2 438	2 388	2 404
Meat			
Pigs, half A ¹⁵	1 740	1 387	1 354

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 Kødbbranchens 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 290

Indices for agricultural sales 1997-1999

	Weights (1990 values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		1997	1998	1999*	1997	1998	1999*
	per cent	1990=100					
Agricultural products sold, total	100.0	104.5	106.9	106.5	88.2	77.9	76.1
Crop products, total	34.5	91.3	89.9	89.7	83.3	80.9	77.8
Cereals, total	15.2	99.3	96.9	95.8	75.8	69.3	68.9
Of which: wheat	6.8	117.7	113.6	114.9	73.1	66.0	65.6
barley	7.2	81.7	76.6	77.2	78.5	73.8	72.2
Pulses, ripened	1.7	73.1	73.4	36.6	64.7	54.7	46.9
Seeds for sowing	0.6	130.3	165.1	169.4	138.5	126.7	137.0
Industrial seeds	4.9	36.9	40.3	52.1	55.2	55.7	41.0
Sugar beets	2.1	90.9	88.7	94.3	109.0	109.9	100.9
Potatoes	1.3	114.4	103.4	104.5	101.6	119.2	130.5
Vegetables, fruit and berries	2.2	111.6	108.4	107.9	94.4	106.8	97.6
Flowers and potted plants	4.7	106.1	104.7	101.7	107.0	105.1	105.6
Nursery products	0.9	108.5	107.0	105.2	107.2	105.1	105.6
Other crop products	0.9	94.6	94.9	98.1	97.0	97.3	97.5
Livestock products, total	65.5	111.5	115.8	115.3	90.7	76.3	75.1
Natural milk	23.3	97.6	98.4	98.1	91.9	92.0	89.7
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	100.9	98.9	89.7	118.2	118.4	113.6
Meat and live animals, total	38.3	120.6	126.6	127.3	86.8	65.4	61.1
Of which: Cattle	8.5	86.8	79.2	77.0	74.5	74.8	67.7
Pigs	27.8	129.7	139.7	140.7	90.1	60.9	57.7
Poultry	1.8	140.3	148.4	157.6	92.1	88.4	79.6
Furred animals	2.7	107.5	119.3	104.8	126.4	79.2	134.8
Other livestock products	0.2	111.5	115.8	115.3	90.7	76.3	75.1

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 producers' consumption of own produce for consumption or for sale to middle-men, etc. Agricultural purchases of raw and auxiliary materials are the total purchases of the individual raw and auxiliary materials, including purchases from middle-men and similar. The price index stated is calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. All indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 1990 as the basis year.

Table 291

Purchases and raw materials 1997-1999

	Weights (1990- values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		1997	1998	1999*	1997	1998	1999*
		per cent			1990=100		
Agricultural purchases of raw and auxiliary materials etc.							
Total	100.0	100.2	102.0	102.8	102.6	101.2	99.8
Seeds, total	3.3	98.4	96.2	94.9	102.7	103.0	100.4
Seeds for sowing	0.8	79.5	79.5	83.2	133.4	139.6	134.6
Seed grain	2.5	104.4	101.5	98.7	92.9	91.3	89.5
Feeding stuffs, total	44.0	120.4	124.2	132.4	87.8	83.4	75.2
Straight feeding stuffs	10.4	116.7	128.8	176.6	76.3	75.7	71.0
Compound feeding stuffs	33.6	121.5	122.8	118.7	91.3	85.8	76.5
Fertilizers, total	9.6	72.8	70.0	67.4	96.2	94.4	93.9
Straight fertilizers	3.3	75.8	76.2	73.2	108.9	106.7	102.1
Compound fertilizers	6.3	71.3	66.7	64.4	89.6	87.9	89.5
Pesticides	5.2	71.6	70.5	65.8	111.8	112.0	126.6
Energy	6.1	107.5	106.3	93.1	100.8	97.4	107.8
Repairs and maintenance, total	13.3	81.6	76.5	73.1	129.3	132.3	134.0
Other raw and auxiliary materials and services from other industries, total							
total	18.5	84.1	92.6	87.1	120.2	122.7	126.5

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 producers' consumption of own produce for consumption or for sale to middle-men, etc. Agricultural purchases of raw and auxiliary materials are the total purchases of the individual raw and auxiliary materials, including purchases from middle-men and similar. The price index stated is calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. All indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 1990 as the basis year.

Table 292

Farm accounts 1998

	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	187 200	335 800	700 100	1 330 700	2 976 700	811 000
Cereals	10 100	33 000	49 200	76 000	112 600	365 700	87 300
Other crops	6 400	11 400	29 800	47 800	96 600	336 900	69 400
Subsidies, plant production	8 400	25 600	42 800	68 200	126 000	320 300	81 500
Milk	3 300	21 200	69 700	199 800	421 800	588 300	191 900
From cattle, other	7 000	16 700	27 300	54 800	87 200	108 900	47 700
Pigs	36 300	34 300	80 500	164 300	382 000	981 100	229 600
Poultry	36 400	11 700	4 300	47 800	20 500	121 200	35 000
Furred animals	90 400	17 500	14 500	3 400	19 500	11 700	25 500
Other livestock	7 200	2 800	1 600	800	1 800	3 800	2 900
Subsidies, livestock production	2 500	4 400	5 300	7 000	8 300	10 000	6 200
Other sources	6 700	6 600	8 600	23 300	32 400	90 200	23 700
General subsidies	1 200	2 000	2 200	6 900	22 000	38 600	10 300
Operating costs, total	223 000	183 800	288 400	545 300	1 008 400	2 302 900	645 400
Seeds for sowing	2 100	5 800	9 600	16 200	28 900	69 400	18 300
Fertilisers	4 100	9 500	15 200	23 100	39 000	84 600	24 900
Chemicals	1 600	4 400	9 600	16 600	31 600	83 900	20 100
Feed stuffs	99 200	50 000	87 800	198 000	357 400	776 100	225 000
Fees for use of water	5 300	5 000	7 700	16 000	30 300	67 000	18 700
Energy	700	500	1 000	1 600	2 900	5 500	1 800
Maintenance, farm buildings	5 000	3 900	5 200	7 200	10 900	33 300	9 200
Maintenance, land	800	1 100	1 600	2 600	5 000	11 800	3 300
Maintenance, equipment	12 100	12 500	20 000	36 300	66 900	143 500	41 500
Contract operations	7 300	13 300	22 300	34 500	55 100	106 100	34 600
Costs of plant production	1 000	2 900	4 400	6 700	10 000	20 600	6 700
Costs of livestock production	11 700	7 400	12 800	27 000	54 600	100 100	31 000
Insurance	7 600	8 600	11 300	16 100	24 500	46 500	17 100
Miscellaneous including car	20 100	20 100	22 000	27 300	37 800	72 800	30 300
Depreciation, farm buildings	10 700	12 600	17 700	30 200	53 400	104 900	33 400
Depreciation, land	200	400	300	1 100	2 000	5 100	1 300
Depreciation, equipment	15 600	16 300	27 200	53 900	109 100	241 600	65 600
Wages	15 400	4 700	5 200	18 400	69 000	276 700	48 700
Land taxes	1 700	4 100	6 400	10 000	15 400	42 800	11 200
CO2-tax	800	700	1 100	2 500	4 600	10 600	2 700
Gross profit¹	- 7 100	3 400	47 400	154 800	322 300	673 800	165 600

Note. The figures are based on accounting results from approx. 2,000 farms of 5 ha and above. The profit figures are without subsidies not linked to sales of products such as, e.g. male-animal subsidies, hectare subsidies, etc.

¹ Gross profit = Gross income, total – Operating costs, total

Source: Danish Institute of Agricultural and Fisheries Economics.

Table 293

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture 1997-1999

	1997	1998	1999*
	DKK mio.		
Agricultural sales, total	58 396	53 045	50 972
Crop products, total	21 360	20 782	19 938
+ Cereals, total	8 663	7 977	7 511
Of which: wheat	4 377	4 078	3 753
Barley	3 644	3 252	3 227
+ Pulses, ripened	432	367	157
+ Seeds for sowing	596	667	600
+ Industrial seeds	532	601	533
+ Sugar beets	1 112	1 096	1 069
+ Potatoes	823	883	996
+ Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 266	1 363	1 244
+ Flowers and potted plants	2 827	2 721	2 658
+ Nursery products	574	564	558
+ Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	4 193	4 202	4 264
+ Other crop products	341	341	348
Livestock products, total	37 036	32 263	31 033
+ Natural milk	11 210	11 307	10 949
+ Eggs for human consumption	613	601	523
+ Meat and live animals, total	22 950	18 656	17 448
Of which: Cattle	2 949	2 884	2 594
Pigs	18 610	14 402	13 500
Poultry	1 320	1 316	1 296
+ Furs	2 175	1 603	2 028
+ Other livestock products	88	96	84
Value of agricultural services	1 017	967	943
Value of secondary activities	66	61	61
Changes in producers' stocks, total	18	- 118	- 31
+ Changes in grain stocks	- 136	- 220	- 118
+ Changes in livestock	154	102	86
Intermediate consumption	35 952	35 605	34 145
Seeds, total	905	890	851
Feeding stuffs, total	19 654	19 667	18 692
+ Straight feeding stuffs	10 056	10 545	10 712
+ Compound feeding stuffs	9 598	9 122	7 980
Fertilizers, total	1 824	1 700	1 633
+ Straight fertilizers	771	749	697
+ Compound fertilizers	1 052	952	935
Pesticides	1 158	1 247	1 207
Energy	1 844	1 740	1 687
Repairs and maintenance	3 773	3 532	3 419
Other raw and auxiliary materials	255	227	220
Agricultural services	1 946	1 997	1 973
Services from other industries	4 593	4 604	4 462
Gross value added in producer prices	23 545	18 351	17 800
Subsidies on products	4 675	4 652	4 302
Taxes on products	33	27	42
Gross value added in basic prices	28 187	22 976	22 059
Subsidies on production	1 013	1 051	1 368
Taxes on production	796	815	963
Gross domestic product at factor cost	28 404	23 212	22 464

Note. The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee-keeping. Calculations of GDP at factor cost for agriculture have been changed in accordance with the new guidelines adopted by the EU.

Table 294

Gross capital formation in agriculture 1996-1998

	1996	1997	1998*
DKK mio.			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	7 332	7 787	7 461
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	356	355	- 169
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	24	144	51
Changes in value of stocks	332	211	- 220
Gross fixed capital formation, total	6 976	7 432	7 630
Farm buildings	2 194	2 534	3 095
Machinery and equipment	4 619	4 811	4 337
Soil improvement and land reclamation	87	106	108
Breeding stock	76	- 19	91
Amounts in 1990 prices			
Gross capital, total	6 580	6 760	6 166
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	434	378	- 213
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	20	101	92
Changes in value of stocks	414	277	- 306
Gross fixed capital formation, total	6 146	6 382	6 379
Farm buildings	1 829	2 060	2 435
Machinery and equipment	4 226	4 291	3 798
Soil improvement and land reclamation	70	84	83
Breeding stock	21	- 53	63
index 1990=100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total¹	115	122	117
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	110	117	120
Farm buildings	104	120	147
Machinery and equipment	118	123	111
Soil improvement and land reclamation	77	94	96
Amounts in 1990 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	104	106	97
Gross fixed capital formation²	97	100	100
Farm buildings	87	98	116
Machinery and equipment	108	109	97
Soil improvement and land reclamation	62	74	74

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

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

Table 295

Forest and plantation area 1965-1990

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1965	1976	1990	1965	1976	1990	1965	1976	1990
	thousand hectares								
Total forest area	404	406	417	131	129	133	273	277	284
Temporarily uncovered area	6	2	4
Tree species									
Broadleaf, total	147	137	143	85	80	81	62	57	63
Beech	84	75	72	53	46	43	31	29	29
Oak	24	25	30	14	14	15	10	11	15
Ash	8	10	10	5	6	6	3	4	4
Sycamore		5	8		4	6		1	2
Other broadleaf	31	22	23	13	10	11	18	12	12
Conifer, total	257	269	268	46	49	51	211	220	218
Norwegian and Sitka spruce etc.		168	170		36	34		132	136
Silver fir and other spruce species	177	25	34	37	5	8	140	20	26
Mountain and lodge-pole pine etc.	37	29	27	1	1	0	36	28	27
Other conifer species	43	47	37	8	7	8	35	40	29

Note. Latest forest census was conducted in 1990. There are no more up-to-date figures.

¹ Temporarily bare areas in 1965 and 1976 have been distributed proportionally by species of tree.

Table 296

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- cipali- ties	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 297

Felling in forests 1998

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	Under 250.0 ha	250.0 ha +
	100 m ³				
Beech, total	2 975	1 166	4 141	1 032	3 109
Total timber	1 906	650	2 556	525	2 031
Veneer and sawn-wood logs	1 133	323	1 455	314	1 142
Industrial logs	751	316	1 067	198	869
Other timber	22	12	34	13	21
Fuel wood, total	1 038	495	1 533	487	1 046
Woodchip, total	31	21	52	20	33
Oak, total	384	187	571	110	462
Total timber	241	109	350	60	290
Veneer and sawn-wood logs	128	57	185	42	143
Industrial logs	97	31	128	16	112
Other timber	16	21	37	2	35
Fuel wood, total	137	78	214	49	166
Woodchip, total	7	1	7	1	6
Other broadleaf, total	769	434	1 202	426	776
Total timber	240	103	343	88	255
Veneer and sawn-wood logs	147	59	206	58	148
Industrial logs	85	41	126	30	96
Other timber	8	3	11	0	11
Fuel wood, total	493	314	807	320	487
Woodchip, total	36	16	52	18	34
Conifer, total	2 820	8 365	11 184	3 132	8 053
Total timber	2 517	5 866	8 383	1 954	6 429
Timber, rafters	1 529	3 395	4 924	1 127	3 796
Industrial timber	964	2 096	3 060	696	2 364
Other timber	24	376	399	130	269
Fuel wood, total	132	939	1 071	696	375
Woodchip	171	1 559	1 730	482	1 248
Broadleaf and conifer, total	6 948	10 151	17 099	4 699	12 400
Timber	4 904	6 728	11 632	2 626	9 006
Fuel wood	1 799	1 826	3 625	1 552	2 074
Woodchip	244	1 597	1 841	521	1 321

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

Table 298

Fishing and fish processing 1996-1998

	1996	1997	1998
	number		
Business units registered for VAT	4 058	3 798	3 596
Fishing ¹	3 363	3 142	2 993
Operation of fish farms ²	458	445	418
Fish processing ³	237	211	185
	DKK mio.		
Sales reported to VAT authorities, total	14 674	15 683	15 326
Fishing ¹	2 834	3 283	3 357
Operation of fish farms ²	1 011	1 118	1 050
Fish processing ³	10 829	11 282	10 919
Of which VAT exempt exports, etc.	6 003	6 850	6 761
Fishing ¹	87	110	123
Operation of fish farms ²	265	290	267
Fish processing ³	5 651	6 450	6 371

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

Table 299

Fishing vessels 1998-1999

Gross tonnage	31/12 1998		31/12 1999	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 710	97 330	2 663	98 920
- 4.9 GT	839	2 700	870	2 787
5 - 9.9 GT	673	4 791	597	4 192
10 - 14.9 GT	227	2 849	206	2 570
15 - 19.9 GT	457	8 682	412	7 765
20 - 49.9 GT	223	8 982	278	10 192
50 - 99.9 GT	84	5 610	87	5 778
100 - 249.9 GT	100	17 815	105	18 788
250 - 499.9 GT	88	30 412	88	30 658
500 GT +	19	15 488	20	16 190

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 300

Salt-water fishing 1998-1999

	1998		1999*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	Tons	DKK thousand	Tons	DKK thousand
Total catches by Danish fishermen	1 446 769	3 352 595	1 308 185	3 163 305
Landed in Denmark, total	1 364 320	3 125 828	1 268 039	2 974 942
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	527 776	554 614	461 138	399 993
Frederikshavn	1 935	12 805	1 101	9 749
Hirtshals	91 063	380 637	78 502	334 594
Hvide Sande	52 279	223 233	32 626	250 670
Skagen	167 583	315 199	152 634	269 428
Thyborøn	305 267	493 092	312 301	417 236
Hanstholm	56 332	291 629	72 213	302 989
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	1 045 150	1 731 091	962 341	1 554 384
Skagerrak	95 615	606 445	86 074	556 419
Kattegat	31 853	231 978	35 436	243 324
Øresund	16 399	56 999	10 318	54 497
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	35 181	157 462	37 501	195 536
Eastern Baltic	134 801	332 497	131 315	361 791
Limfjorden	7 034	9 567	4 794	6 208
Ringkøbing and Nissum fjerne	281	3 184	505	3 192
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	246 139	2 117 731	246 515	2 341 173
Herring, sprat and mackerel	116 964	258 157	116 089	224 133
Codfish	78 144	906 205	77 639	967 882
Flatfish	30 550	458 370	34 434	550 381
Eel	557	29 424	681	31 609
Other kinds of fish	6 920	90 450	6 603	107 448
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	13 004	375 125	11 069	459 720
Not for human consumption ²	1 120 175	1 011 493	1 021 770	634 179
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	82 449	226 767	40 146	188 363
Of which:				
Sweden	580	8 929	2 195	8 181
Norway	24 966	46 902	21 386	43 225
Germany	415	3 637	499	5 354
United Kingdom	2 137	14 721	367	5 704
Holland	2 674	56 404	4 805	64 201
Belgium	42	1 482	16	580
Faroe Island and Greenland	7 010	60 539	6 178	59 199
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	448 153	1 021 779	462 590	867 500
Of which:				
Esbjerg	55 727	56 960	63 369	42 561
Thyborøn	9 262	12 713	12 008	17 854
Hanstholm	61 974	291 605	67 442	245 599
Hirtshals	41 014	133 966	48 584	114 709
Skagen	183 741	319 905	203 466	267 708
Bornholm	18 067	94 830	14 665	102 371

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 waters². Catches intended for reduction to fish meal and fish oil.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.