

# Reflection Group - pigmeat

- Danish co-operative slaughterhouses
- Knud Buhl, Director, Danish Agriculture & Food Council

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# 19<sup>th</sup> century

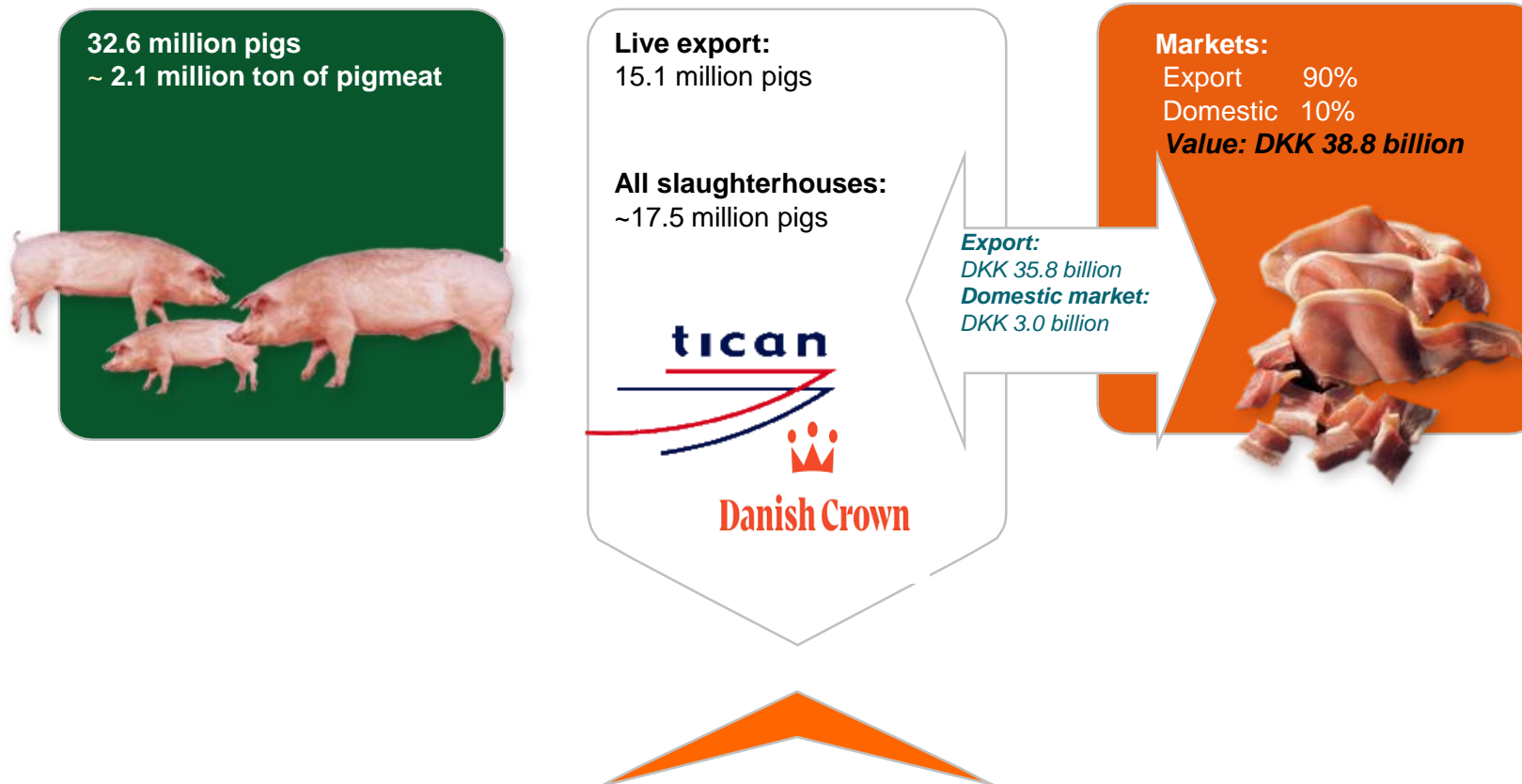
- Shift from export of crops to export of animals and animal products (1850's).
- Main reasons:
  - Lower crop yields (lack of manure)
  - Industrialization (starting in the 18th century) – technological innovations, greater international competition and urbanization.
- Greater demand for bacon in the UK.
- German import ban of live pigs and pigmeat products (Nov. 1887).
- Co-operation between the small farmers. The first cooperative slaughterhouse created in 1887.

## 20<sup>th</sup> century

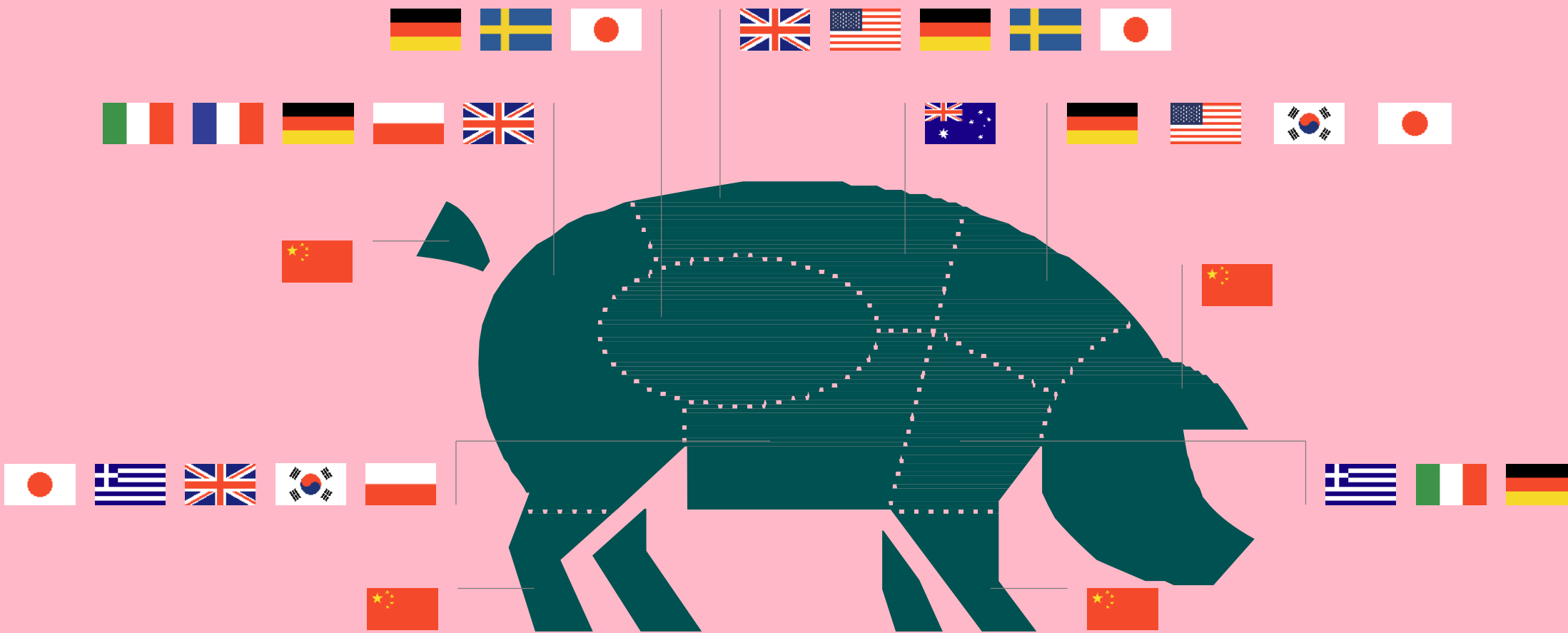
- Co-operation between farmers meant that they could develop and increase their power
- The number of cooperative slaughterhouses and producers increased up till the 60's
- Growing production of pigmeat
- Consolidation in the 70's and throughout to know between the co-operative slaughterhouses
- Growing export, new products and new markets within Europe and third markets, like the US

# Danish Pig Industry 2020

Pig Producers: 2.921



# The whole pig is utilised







DAHON  
TECHNOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTION



**MEAT**  
55 %



Drumhead



Biogas

Sausage casing



Glue



Porcelain

**WHITE & RED  
ORGANS**  
15 %



Heart valves  
for humans

**BONES**  
14 %



Batteries  
(cadmium)



Train brakes



Matches



Paper

**ONE PIG**  
185 different products



Leather



Anti-Aging cosmetics (collagen)

**SKIN**  
3 %



Tattoo  
practice



Beer, wine,  
candy  
(gelatine)



Fertilizer

Isolation materials

**RESIDUE  
MATERIALS**  
4 %



Brushes

Specialties  
(snout, ears, tails)



Fish food

**BLOOD**  
4 %



Medicine



Protein  
supplements



Soap



Cosmetics

Toothpaste



Eraser

**FAT**  
5 %



Biodiesel



Pet food



Cement