

Reflection Group - pigmeat

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

Reflection Group - pigmeat

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

19th 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.

20th century

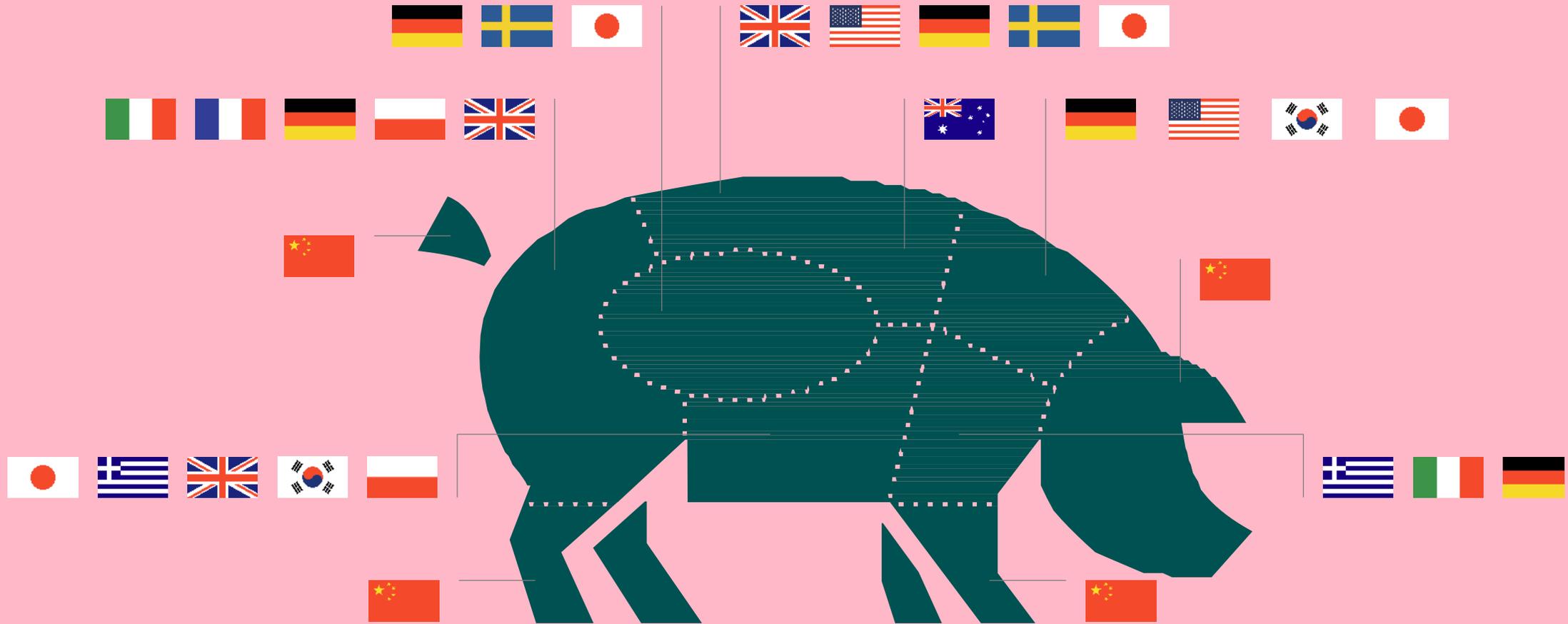
- Co-operation between farmers meant that they could develop and increase their power
- The number of cooperative slaughterhouses and producers increased up till the 60's
- Growing production of pigmeat
- Consolidation in the 70's and throughout to know between the co-operative slaughterhouses
- Growing 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





MEAT
55%



Drumhead



Biogas

Sausage casing



**WHITE & RED
ORGANS**
15%



Heart valves
for humans



Glue



Porcelain

BONES
14%



Batteries
(cadmium)



Train brakes



Paper



Matches

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