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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
(EUROSTAT)**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL  
ORGANISATION (FAO)**

**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
(OECD)**

**STATISTICS ON ORGANIC FARMING AND ORGANIC PRODUCTS IN  
DENMARK. AN INVENTORY**

Invited paper submitted by Statistics Denmark\*

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\* Prepared by Mr. Poul Henning Larsen, Statistics Denmark. Posted on Internet as received from the author.

## 0. Summary

In Denmark like many other European countries, the production and sales of organic products have increased in importance. This development has, of course, also resulted in increased needs for statistical information on the sector. In Denmark, primarily based on administrative records, the first part of the chain from primary production to final consumption for some time has been rather good, whereas information on processing and sales has been of less magnitude.

On this background Statistics Denmark in 2004 with financial support from The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business carried out two new surveys:

- Turnover of organic foods in retail shops
- Foreign trade of organic products

Both surveys covered the information for 2003. The two surveys have been repeated in 2005.

This paper gives an overview of current statistical information on the organic sector in Denmark as well as a more detailed description of the statistical models used for the two new surveys.

## 1. Introduction

### *Needs for more information*

Within the last decade the production of organic products has increased in importance within the Danish agricultural sector, and the numbers of organic farmers as well as acres used for organic farming have risen intensively, and corresponding to this growth the of organic products has increased. This development has created increasing needs for a more comprehensive coverage of the domain, and in the autumn of 2001 The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business asked Statistics Denmark to carry out an analysis for a critical examination of user needs, mapping of existing data capture, and finally to come up with proposals for new potential data collections within organic farming, processing and consumption.

### *Two reports*

Since then Statistics Denmark has produced two reports. The first report<sup>1</sup> gives a brief data needs assessment, a detailed mapping of existing data capture possibilities and finally proposals for new statistics within the organic sector. The second<sup>2</sup> report contains detailed statistical models for selected domains as proposed in the first report.

This paper contains a summary of the two reports as well as a more detailed description of the statistical models used for the new surveys.

When choosing new methods, Denmark is in a very favourable position, compared to other countries, among other, the circumstances being:

- There are only two government bodies that certify organic farms and business enterprises
- In principle, all business enterprises in Denmark have a common identification number and this number must be used when government bodies approach the business enterprises.

Not all countries have the same favourable possibilities, but it is the hope of Statistics Denmark that some of the considerations in this report can be useful for countries in the European Community.

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<sup>1</sup> Danmarks Statistik, 2003. Økologisk statistik. Behov og muligheder for en udvidet statistisk dækning af økologi-området

<sup>2</sup> Danmarks Statistik, 2003. Fase 2: Økologisk statistik. Behov og muligheder for en udvidet statistisk dækning af økologi-området

## 2. Mapping of existing data capture

### *Two Government institutions certify*

In the Danish framework, organic products can only be considered as organic if the farm producing the product is licensed by the Government. Organic farms are certified and controlled by The Danish Plant Directorate<sup>3</sup>. With a few exceptions the organic products can only be processed and distributed to the consumer if the shop is certified and controlled by The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration<sup>4</sup>. Both institutions work in accordance with a very detailed protocol which conforms with various EU regulations. The two institutions are therefore important potential sources for better information on the sector.

### *Registers in Statistics Denmark*

Although Statistics Denmark at present only to a limited extent carries out data collections that specifically cover the organic sector, there is wide range of possibilities to create new information by combining information from various registers in Statistics Denmark with information from other sources.

### *Other sources*

Government institutions, trade organisations, business enterprises and research institutes collect in connection with various projects and studies, data covering different aspects of organic production and products. Information from those sources is only considered to be relevant if the scope of the study achieves full coverage of the surveyed territory.

The definition of organic farming and organic products and the method used to certify and control the sector gives an important backbone for transforming these administrative records into statistical information:

- the data already collected by The Danish Plant Directorate and The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration can be reused and can together with other sources create new information
- as it is an advantages for the farmers and establishments to be certified the information from the administrative records must be considered to have achieved more or less full coverage
- the data collected by the two Government institutions can potentially reduce the response burden imposed on trades and industries

The items stated below will go through various sectors and illustrate potential ways of capturing new data to be used in creating new statistical information:

1. Organic farming and production
2. Processing and sale
3. Foreign trade
4. Final consumption by consumer
5. Prices

### 2.1 Organic farming and production

#### *Danish Plant Directorate*

The Danish Plant Directorate collects information every year from the certified farms. The questionnaire contains information on areas of various crops in hectare at a two digit level. Furthermore, for each type of crop it is indicated if the area is fully converted, partly converted for organic farming or if the area is a conventional area. For the domestic animals, there is detailed information covering the present year with average expected number of animals for fat stock (cattle, pigs and chickens) and expected number of produced animals in the reported year.

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<sup>3</sup> for further information see [www.pdir.dk](http://www.pdir.dk)

<sup>4</sup> for further information see [www.fdir.dk](http://www.fdir.dk)

Enterprises processing, storing and selling products to organic farmers must be certified by The Danish Plant Directorate. The enterprises report every year to the Directorate concerning production machinery, stock and type of produced products.

*Central Livestock Register*

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the Central Livestock Register, which contains information on the various types of livestock on the farms. The information on cattle has improved over the years and since 31 December 2000 Statistics Denmark has used the information in this register for compiling the stock of cattle. Stock information on other animals than cattle is associated with considerable unreliability.

Even though the quality of information on cattle is high it is not at present possible to fully identify the stock of organic cattle, but solely the numbers of slaughtered cattle, including weight of the animals. The information is considered to achieve full coverage.

*Danish Research Institute of Food Economics*

Since 1997 The Danish Research Institute of Food Economics has produced accounts covering organic farming. The account statistics are based on a representative sample consisting of about 13 per cent of total Danish organic agriculture. The survey gives very detailed information on profit and loss account for organic as well as conventional farming, but also information for the two most important organic activities: plant and milk production<sup>5</sup>.

*Statistics Denmark*

As with other national statistical institutes Statistics Denmark collects a vast amount of information on agricultural farms and production. The backbone of the Danish agricultural system is the yearly Agricultural and Horticultural Survey supplemented by other traditional surveys as, for example, harvest of cereals, rape and pulses. To obtain an overview of data collected, see the electronic edition of Statistical Yearbook 2003 on <http://www.dst.dk/yearbook>. For more detailed information on agriculture, visit Statbank Denmark at: <http://www.statbank.dk>.

*Other sources*

On quarterly and yearly basis Statistics Denmark receives information from The Danish Dairy Board<sup>6</sup> of delivered conventional and organic milk to the Danish Dairies, and from The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration information on sales in kg of organic as well as conventional eggs for consumption.

## **2.2 Processing and sale**

In contrast to information on organic farming and production there is at present only very little information on processing and sales with full coverage. Statistics Denmark, however, receives quarterly information on volume of milk, butter and cheese from The Danish Dairy Board<sup>7</sup>.

*Danish Veterinary and Food Administration*

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration licenses business enterprises producing and selling organic products for human consumption. At present, about 650 business enterprises are certified. Although the Directorate controls these activities they do not collect information from the business enterprises. The information remains in the individual business enterprises.

*Statistics Denmark*

Statistics Denmark has for many years carried out quarterly surveys in manufacturing industries on commodity sales in value and volume at a very detailed; however the survey does not distinguish between conventional and organic products.

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<sup>5</sup> for further information see [www.foi.dk](http://www.foi.dk)

<sup>6</sup> for further information see [www.mejeri.dk](http://www.mejeri.dk)

<sup>7</sup> for further information see [www.mejeri.dk](http://www.mejeri.dk)

## 2.3 Foreign trade

### *Organic Denmark*

As with organic processing and sales there is also very limited information on foreign trade of organic products, although Organic Denmark<sup>8</sup> has over the last few years carried out a survey covering exports of organic products<sup>9</sup>. The population is the certified business enterprises from The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration and contains 16 categories of food.

### *Statistics Denmark*

According to EU regulation Statistics Denmark collects data on foreign trade, but the survey does not differentiate between conventional and organic produced products.

## 2.4 Final consumption by consumer

### *Not all organic products are sold as organic*

A product can be produced according to organic regulations, however that does not necessarily imply that the product will be resold as being organic. There are several examples:

- at present it is not possible for the Danish diaries to resell all the milk received from the organic farms as organic
- Not all cuts from an organic ox will be resold as being organic

Additionally, there will be waste/discard in the chain from farms to the final use by consumer; to obtain information on final consumption of organic products it is therefore necessary to obtain other sources of information.

There are various possibilities of data capture:

- Turnover in retail shops
- Direct sale from farmer to consumer and various subscription systems
- The catering sector
- Household surveys
- Dietary surveys

### *Turnover in retail shops*

Since 1939 Statistics Denmark has collected and calculated a turnover index of retail sales, but unfortunately there is no information on turnover of organic products.

Up to 2002 a marketing information company received detailed information from various supermarket chains, where it was possible to distinguish between organic and conventional products. From 2003 several of the bigger supermarket chains do not any longer participate in the survey.

### *Direct sale from farmer to consumer*

It is an old tradition in Denmark that some foods are sold directly from farm to consumer. Experts assess that the total volume is of some importance as regards organic products, but the size and magnitude are not known.

### *Subscription systems*

Within the last 10 years a great number of farmers as well as small companies have started subscription systems, where a box of food is delivered directly to the consumers address. Experts assess that the total volume is of some importance as regards organic products, but the size and magnitude are not known.

### *Catering sector*

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration assess that all year round ½ million meals are served every day in canteens and in addition ½ million meals in day care institutions, residential home for elderly people or the like. How many of those meals are based on organic products are not known.

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<sup>8</sup> Organic Denmark is nongovernmental organization for farmers, producers and consumers

<sup>9</sup> Økologisk Landsforening, 2003. Eksportnotat 2002 and [www.okoland.dk](http://www.okoland.dk)

*Household surveys*

Statistics Denmark and a great number of private marketing information companies carry out surveys at consumer level. Most of the surveys measure attitudes to organic products. One company, GfK<sup>10</sup>, has for some years carried out a panel survey of 2.000 households, where the consumers are asked to report what the household has bought of everyday necessities. The survey gives important information for the analysis of which households buy what kinds of organic products, but GfK assesses that the survey hardly gives a true and fair picture of the total volume of various organic products consumed by the households. The information is sold to private companies and research institutes.

Statistics Denmark carries out a continuous household budget survey, which gives very detailed information on household expenditure, but the survey does not differentiate between organic and conventional foods.

*Dietary surveys*

In 2002 The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration published the third dietary survey. The survey collects information on an individual basis and uses more than 150 categories of food; however none of the categories includes organic foods.

## 2.5 Prices

Since 2001 Statistics Denmark has collected and published consumer prices on a monthly basis for eight selected organic products.

This is:

- Whole milk
- Partly skim milk
- Skim milk
- Egg, size L
- Carrots
- Potatoes
- Minced beef meat, with maximum 12 per cent fat
- Minced pig meat, with maximum 12 per cent fat

## 2.6 Ongoing statistics on organic food

To sum up the following statistics on organic foods are compiled on a regular basis:

*1. Farms and primary production*

**Danish Plant Directorate**

Number of certified organic farms  
Organic acreage  
Organic animals

**Central Livestock Register**

Slaughtered cattle. Number and weight

**The Danish Research Institute of Food Economics**

Accounts Statistics for organic farming  
Agricultural activity statistics  
Agricultural price statistics

**Statistics Denmark**

Organic farms by type of farming and livestock units

**The Danish Dairy Board**

Delivered milk

**The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration**

Sales of egg to certified egg packing companies

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<sup>10</sup> for further information see [www.gfk.dk](http://www.gfk.dk)

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>2. Processing and sale</i> | <b>Danish Plant Directorate</b><br>Number of certified companies (products used in organic farming)                               |
|                               | <b>The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</b><br>Number of certified companies (products to be used for human consumption) |
|                               | <b>The Danish Dairy Board</b><br>Volume of organic produced milk, butter and cheese   |
| <i>3. Foreign trade</i>       | <b>Organic Denmark</b><br>Export statistics   |
| <i>4. Final consumption</i>   | <b>Statistics Denmark</b><br>Consumer prices on a monthly basis for eight selected organic products.                              |
|                               | <b>GfK Danmark</b><br>Panel survey of 2.000 households with information on consumption of different kinds of organic products     |
|                               | <b>Institut for Konjunktur analyse<sup>11</sup></b><br>Household's attitude to buying organic products                            |
|                               | <b>Jysk Analyseinsitut</b><br>Attitude to and consumption of organic products   |

### **3. Reusing information for two new surveys**

As it appears from the above the statistical coverage of organic farming and products is far from perfect, and there are many gaps in the chain from primary production of organic products to the final consumption by consumer, however it also appears that there is a wide range of potential possibilities for new statistical information by reusing the various administrative and statistical records already available. The reusing can be carried out in different ways:

- create new information by combining two or more registers
- match two or more registers and in that way reduce the population for gathering new information

The reusing of information has furthermore possibilities of reducing the response burden and with this focus Statistics Denmark in 2004 carried out two new surveys:

- Turnover of organic products in retail shops
- Foreign trade of organic products

The statistical models for the above two surveys will be described below.

#### **3.1 Turnover of organic products in retail shops**

According to U. Hamm et al.<sup>12</sup> 86 per cent of the total organic products for consumption in Denmark are sold in general food shops, while direct sales and weekly markets only account for 7 percent. This indicates the importance of surveying this sector to provide a valid picture of final consumption of organic products.

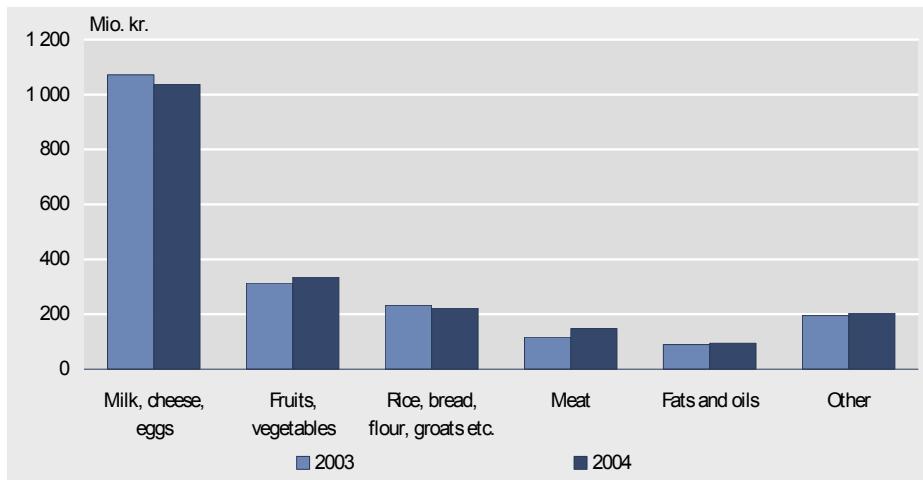
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<sup>11</sup> [www.ifka.dk](http://www.ifka.dk)

<sup>12</sup> Hamm, Ulrich et al., 2002. Analysis of the European market for organic food. Organic Marketing Initiatives and Rural Development. School of Management and Business, Wales, United Kingdom. p. 44

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Few big actors</i>                   | The Danish retail sector is characterized by some big supermarkets chains like Coop Denmark, Dansk Supermarked and Aldi plus some chains of independent wholesalers which are all members of De Samvirkende Købmænd (DSK). The members of DSK have about 1.500 shops, and those shops are supplied by three wholesalers. The retail shops for organic products are therefore quite extensive, but also concentrated on few players. This clears the way for reducing the number of questionnaires. |
|   | The statistical model for data collection for turnover in retail shops in 2003 and 2004 was as follows:  |
| <i>1. Population</i>                    | Joint report for the turnover of organic products from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Coop Denmark</li><li>- Dansk Supermarked</li><li>- Aldi</li></ul>  |
|   | Joint reports from the three DSK wholesalers' sales of organic products to retail shops, excluding the three above mentioned supermarket chains.   |
| <i>2. Period</i>                        | The questionnaire was posted February requesting information on turnover of organic foods for the previous year.   |
| <i>3. Information</i>                   | Statistics Denmark requested information on organic products specified in different categories of commodities in volume and turnover in DKK. The classification used is a modification of UN classification COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose) also used in the Household Budget Survey.   |
|   | The supermarket chains were asked to report retail sale, and the three wholesaler's sales to retail shops excluding sales to three super marked chains.  |
| <i>4. Data cleaning and calculation</i> | After having received the questionnaires the data was checked for example by comparing price per volume and on a macro level by comparing the information with other available sources. As a result of those checks Statistics Denmark in some cases has contacted the respondent for further information.   |
|   | It is possible to use the information collected from the three supermarket chains, without any further calculations, but that is not the case for the information from the three wholesalers. The latter information is used as an estimate of sales in retail shops by multiplying reported volume from wholesalers by average prices from the three supermarket chains.  |
| <i>5. Quality</i>                       | When comparing the information with other sources it is the overall assessment that the data is of good quality.   |
| <i>6. Results</i>                       | The main results can be found in the figure below. Detailed information can be found in annex.   |

*Figure* Turnover of organic foods in retail shops. 2003-2004



It is estimated that the turnover of organic foods has a share of 3½ percent of the total turnover of foods in retail shops.

### 3.2 Foreign trade of organic products

Every month Statistics Denmark produces a foreign trade statistic covering Denmark's trade with foreign countries. The foreign trade statistical system comprises of two subsystems:

- Intrastat covering trade between Denmark and the other EU countries
- Extrastat covering trade between Denmark and third countries

**Intrastat** Foreign trade between Denmark and the other EU countries is prepared on the basis of reports to Statistics Denmark from Danish business enterprises with an import above 1.5 mio. DKK and/or export over 2.5 mio. DKK. Every month Statistics Denmark receives reports from approximately 10.000 business enterprises.

**Extrastat** Foreign trade between Denmark and non EU-countries is prepared by Statistics Denmark after reports from the Danish Custom Authorities. As all transactions must be reported, the statistics have full coverage.

**Content** In both systems for each transaction a lot of information is collected for import and export among others:

- Commodity number in accordance with the Combined Nomenclature (CN-8)
- Country
- Value in DKK
- Net weight in kg

**Matching register** By matching the information of certified farms and business enterprises from The Danish Plant Directorate and The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration with Statistics Denmark's information on foreign trade, it is possible to create the population for the survey. By using this method it is possible to validate data immediately as well as reducing the response burden for the trade, as it is only necessary to send questionnaires for those establishments that have been active in foreign trade.

The statistical model for data collection for foreign with organic products in 2003 and 2004 was as follows:

**1. Population** The basis population was made up by the about 4.000 certified farms and business enterprises in the registers from The Danish Plant Directorate and The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration as regards the actual year of the survey.

This basis population was matched with Statistics Denmark's information on foreign trade as regards the actual year of the survey.

Those farms and business enterprises that had foreign trade with potential organic products constitute the final population for the survey. The survey population in 2003 was 237 farms and business enterprises.

**2. Period** The questionnaires were posted June requesting information on foreign trade of organic products for the previous year.

**3. Information** The population received a questionnaire with information on foreign trade that the farms and business enterprises had already reported to Statistics Denmark and/or customs authorities (volume, prices in DKK and country). The farms and business enterprises were requested to report share of organic products. The questionnaires were in two versions: a paper version and an electronic version on a CD-ROM

**4. Data cleaning** When Statistics Denmark received the questionnaire various checks was carried out:

For the electronic questionnaire it was checked that the

- respondent had not removed or added lines in the questionnaire
- reported organic quantity and value were less or equal than the total reported quantity and value<sup>13</sup>

For paper questionnaire it was checked that the

- reported organic quantity and value were less or equal than the total reported quantity and value<sup>14</sup>

The subsequent more qualitative check was carried out after the data was loaded in a database.

For each business enterprise price per unit (volume/value) was calculated for each row in the import and export questionnaire(s) for conventional as well as for organic products.

The following checks among others were performed:

- For each row prices for conventional and organic products were compared
- For each Business enterprise import and export prices were compared on CN-8 level
- Prices on CN-8 level for import and export were compared between business enterprises
- Prices were compared with other available price statistics

On the basis on the above checks in some cases Statistics Denmark did contact the business enterprise(s) to clarify the reported information.

On a macro-level the export information was compared with the survey that has been carried out by Organic Denmark<sup>15</sup> an organisation that for the last few years has carried out a survey covering export of organic products<sup>16</sup>.

**5. Quality** Based on the above it is the overall assessment that the data is of good quality.

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<sup>13</sup> In some few cases the value and/or quantity were greater than reported to the foreign trade statistics due to the fact that the previous reporting was wrong.

<sup>14</sup> See above note.

<sup>15</sup> Organic Denmark is a nongovernmental organization for farmers, producers and consumers.

<sup>16</sup> Økologisk Landsforening, 2004. Eksportnotat 2003 and www.okoland.dk.

Working paper No 1  
Page 11

**6. Results** The main results for 2003 can be found in the table below. More detailed information can be found in annex.

**Table Foreign trade with organic products by commodity groups (SITC). 2003**

|   | Import         | Export         | Import       | Export       |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | DKK thousand   |                | per cent     |              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>278 034</b> | <b>231 349</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>100,0</b> |
| 00 Live animals                                     | 45             | -              | 0,0          | -            |
| 01 Meat and meat preparations                       | -              | 34 037         | -            | 14,7         |
| 02 Dairy products and eggs                          | 3 940          | 71 755         | 1,4          | 31,0         |
| 04 Cereals and cereal preparations                  | 50 951         | 24 411         | 18,3         | 10,6         |
| 05 Vegetables and fruit                             | 94 845         | 28 399         | 34,1         | 12,3         |
| 06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey             | 19 226         | 12 990         | 6,9          | 5,6          |
| 07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices etc.                  | 34 365         | 32 824         | 12,4         | 14,2         |
| 08 Feeding stuff for animals (ex. unmilled cereals) | 20 038         | 319            | 7,2          | 0,1          |
| 09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparations   | 8 942          | 4 643          | 3,2          | 2,0          |
| 11 Beverages  | 7 030          | 1 636          | 2,5          | 0,7          |
| 22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits                  | 24 802         | 6 487          | 8,9          | 2,8          |
| 29 Crude animal and vegetable materials, N.E.S.     | 4 224          | 12 637         | 1,5          | 5,5          |
| 42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils                    | 7 996          | 855            | 2,9          | 0,4          |
| 43 Processed animal and vegetable fats and oils     | 778            | -              | 0,3          | -            |
| Other products <sup>1</sup>                         | 851            | 356            | 0,3          | 0,2          |

<sup>1</sup> Contains goods from commodity group 51, 55 and 59.

In 2003 the total import to Denmark was 377 billion DKK and the export from Denmark was 437 billion DKK.

## Annex

**Table 1.** Turnover of organic foods in retail shops. 2003-2004

|   | 2003           | 2004           | 2003             | 2004             |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | tons           |                | DKK thousand     |                  |
| <b>Turn over, total</b>                             | <b>154 372</b> | <b>154 653</b> | <b>2 017 123</b> | <b>2 040 319</b> |
| Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes            | 14 557         | 14 609         | 231 715          | 222 079          |
| of which: Ryebread                                  | 2 249          | 2 399          | 45 311           | 43 285           |
| Flour   | 4 903          | 4 671          | 46 135           | 43 992           |
| Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.                     | 4 813          | 5 303          | 59 522           | 65 003           |
| <b>Meat, spreads, offal</b>                         | <b>1 768</b>   | <b>2 002</b>   | <b>115 866</b>   | <b>148 226</b>   |
| of which: Beef                                      | 1 029          | 1 106          | 52 548           | 71 260           |
| Pigmeat   | 202            | 333            | 16 972           | 24 314           |
| Cold cuts of meat and poultry                       | 389            | 442            | 35 082           | 42 537           |
| <b>Milk, cheese, eggs</b>                           | <b>111 165</b> | <b>109 155</b> | <b>1 072 307</b> | <b>1 037 102</b> |
| of which: Semi-skimmed milk                         | 41 868         | 54 291         | 299 452          | 365 873          |
| Skimmed milk  | 32 564         | 30 104         | 222 740          | 190 809          |
| Cheese  | 1 237          | 1 091          | 91 271           | 85 698           |
| Eggs  | 4 391          | 4 523          | 173 908          | 185 437          |
| <b>Fats and oils</b>                                | <b>1 503</b>   | <b>1 607</b>   | <b>89 410</b>    | <b>94 704</b>    |
| of which: Butter etc.                               | 1 289          | 1 365          | 74 869           | 78 787           |
| <b>Fruits</b>                                       | <b>2 871</b>   | <b>3 658</b>   | <b>82 384</b>    | <b>98 108</b>    |
| of which: Citrus fruit, fresh                       | 1 142          | 1 329          | 25 464           | 27 352           |
| Bananas, fresh                                      | 475            | 603            | 10 074           | 12 918           |
| Apples, fresh                                       | 521            | 684            | 10 194           | 13 764           |
| Dried fruit   | 485            | 535            | 23 118           | 24 495           |
| <b>Vegetables</b>                                   | <b>16 954</b>  | <b>18 043</b>  | <b>230 641</b>   | <b>236 623</b>   |
| of which: Tomatoes, fresh                           | 445            | 443            | 21 697           | 21 508           |
| Carrots, fresh                                      | 8 394          | 9 365          | 82 125           | 87 571           |
| Potatos, fresh                                      | 3 833          | 4 143          | 31 775           | 32 450           |
| Onions, fresh                                       | 1 528          | 1 544          | 20 058           | 19 159           |
| <b>Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.</b> | <b>1 484</b>   | <b>1 542</b>   | <b>50 129</b>    | <b>49 536</b>    |
| of which: Sugar                                     | 880            | 916            | 16 204           | 17 107           |
| Syrup, honey  | 131            | 112            | 10 029           | 9 016            |
| Jams etc.   | 316            | 344            | 14 600           | 13 234           |
| <b>Spices, stock cube etc.</b>                      | <b>588</b>     | <b>880</b>     | <b>32 246</b>    | <b>40 794</b>    |
| of which: Spices                                    | 171            | 191            | 11 212           | 11 739           |
| Babyfood (canned goods etc.)                        | 241            | 449            | 12 861           | 18 222           |
| <b>Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.</b>                      | <b>770</b>     | <b>747</b>     | <b>58 619</b>    | <b>58 086</b>    |
| <b>Juices, fruit juices, wine, cider, beer etc.</b> | <b>2 713</b>   | <b>2 409</b>   | <b>53 806</b>    | <b>55 061</b>    |

**Table 2.**

**Foreign trade with organic products by commodity groups (SITC). 2003**

|  | Import         | Export         |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | DKK thousand   |                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>278 034</b> | <b>231 349</b> |
| 001 Live animals   | 45             | -              |
| 011 Meat of bovine animals                                 | -              | 1 924          |
| 012 Meat, except of bovine animals                         | -              | 23 851         |
| 016 Meat, salted, in brine, dried or smoked                | -              | 8 223          |
| 017 Meat, prepared or preserved                            | -              | 39             |
| 022 Milk products, other than butter and cheese            | 1 007          | 820            |
| 023 Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk       | -              | 10 084         |
| 024 Cheese and curd  | 2 933          | 60 083         |
| 025 Eggs and egg yolks                                     | -              | 769            |
| 041 Wheat, unmilled  | 14 127         | 1 741          |
| 042 Rice   | 2 883          | 1 025          |
| 043 Barley, unmilled                                       | 263            | 2 614          |
| 044 Maize, unmilled  | 2 670          | 57             |
| 045 Other cereals, unmilled                                | 4 319          | 3 265          |
| 046 Meal and flour of wheat                                | 5 120          | 1 046          |
| 047 Meal and flour of cereals other than wheat             | 3 442          | 874            |
| 048 Cereal preparations and preparations of flour          | 18 126         | 13 790         |
| Vegetables and vegetable products, fresh or frozen         | 24 908         | 10 481         |
| 054 Vegetables, roots and tubers, prepared or preserved    | 3 219          | 659            |
| 056 Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried                         | 48 229         | 3 995          |
| Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations (ex. fruit juices) | 8 501          | 6 740          |
| 058 Fruit juices and vegetable juices                      | 9 988          | 6 525          |
| 061 Sugars, molasses and honey                             | 18 422         | 12 800         |
| 062 Sugar confectionery                                    | 804            | 190            |
| 071 Coffee and coffee substitutes                          | 28 142         | 30 883         |
| 072 Cocoa  | 107            | 6              |
| Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa     | 1 268          | 1 127          |
| 073 Tea and mate   | 2 977          | 444            |
| 075 Spices   | 1 871          | 364            |
| 081 Feeding stuff for animals (ex. unmilled cereals)       | 20 038         | 319            |
| 091 Margarine and shortening                               | 152            | 889            |
| 098 Edible products and preparations                       | 8 790          | 3 754          |
| 111 Non-alcoholic beverages                                | 6 493          | 1 617          |
| 112 Alcoholic beverages                                    | 537            | 19             |
| 222 Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, "soft" fixed oils     | 20 399         | 4 830          |
| 223 Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, other fixed oils      | 4 402          | 1 657          |
| 291 Crude animal materials                                 | -              | -              |
| 292 Crude vegetable materials                              | 4 224          | 12 637         |
| 411 Animal fats and oils                                   | -              | -              |
| 421 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft"                  | 4 997          | 811            |
| 422 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, other than "soft"       | 2 999          | 44             |
| Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed, waxes        | 778            | -              |
| 431 Other products <sup>1</sup>                            | 851            | 356            |

<sup>1</sup> Contains goods from commodity group 512, 553 and 592.

**Table 3.**

**Foreign trade with organic products by region. 2003**

|                                       | Import         | Export         |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                       | DKK thousand   |                |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>278 034</b> | <b>231 349</b> |
| <b>EU-15, total</b>                   | <b>215 099</b> | <b>198 137</b> |
| 001 France and Monaco                 | 14 240         | 2 092          |
| 003 Netherlands                       | 56 634         | 10 624         |
| 004 Germany                           | 66 578         | 37 101         |
| 005 Italy                             | 29 385         | 4 986          |
| 006 United Kingdom                    | 2 791          | 78 241         |
| 007 Ireland                           | 383            | 3 504          |
| 009 Greece                            | 532            | 1 464          |
| 011 Spain                             | 12 665         | 4 382          |
| 017 Belgium                           | 16 621         | 1 332          |
| 030 Sweden                            | 13 774         | 43 426         |
| 032 Finland                           | 523            | 9 409          |
| 038 Austria                           | 975            | 1 568          |
| Other countries                       | -              | 8              |
| <b>The rest of Europe, total</b>      | <b>4 657</b>   | <b>21 875</b>  |
| 024 Iceland                           | -              | 1 496          |
| 028 Norway                            | 56             | 18 566         |
| 039 Switzerland                       | 451            | 334            |
| 041 Faroe Islands                     | -              | 1 180          |
| 052 Turkey                            | 2 391          | 89             |
| 053 Estonia                           | 112            | 42             |
| 055 Lithuania                         | -              | 66             |
| 060 Poland                            | 906            | -              |
| 074 Moldova                           | 309            | -              |
| 075 Russia                            | 384            | -              |
| Other countries                       | 47             | 102            |
| <b>Africa, total</b>                  | <b>618</b>     | <b>31</b>      |
| 350 Uganda                            | 60             | -              |
| 388 South Africa                      | 540            | -              |
| Other countries                       | 18             | 31             |
| <b>North and South America, total</b> | <b>49 028</b>  | <b>7 194</b>   |
| 400 United States of America          | 1 258          | 4 178          |
| 404 Canada                            | 2 751          | 1 235          |
| 406 Greenland                         | -              | 1 754          |
| 412 Mexico                            | 12 896         | -              |
| 416 Guatemala                         | 2 215          | -              |
| 424 Honduras                          | 1 683          | -              |
| 448 Cuba                              | 416            | -              |
| 504 Peru                              | 8 512          | -              |
| 508 Brazil                            | 7 371          | 20             |
| 516 Bolivia                           | 7 134          | -              |
| 520 Paraguay                          | 2 556          | -              |
| 528 Argentina                         | 2 235          | -              |
| Other countries                       | -              | 9              |
| <b>Asia, total</b>                    | <b>6 345</b>   | <b>3 350</b>   |
| 624 Israel                            | 130            | -              |
| 632 Saudi Arabia                      | -              | 1 000          |
| 664 India                             | 1 241          | -              |
| 669 Sri Lanka                         | 2 811          | -              |
| 720 China                             | 1 798          | -              |
| 728 South Korea                       | -              | 195            |
| 732 Japan                             | 364            | 1 999          |
| Other countries                       | -              | 156            |
| <b>Oceania, total</b>                 | <b>2 287</b>   | <b>762</b>     |
| 800 Australia                         | 94             | 762            |
| 804 New Zealand                       | 2 193          | -              |
| Other countries                       | -              | -              |

Note: This table lists countries with import or export of DKK 50.000 or more.