

# Regenerativt Landbrug

- hvem, hvad og hvorfor?



## • **Introduktion**

- Regenerativt som begreb
- Principper for regenerativt økologisk landbrug i DK

## • **Hvorfor?**

- Behovet for omstilling af landbruget
- De største trusler mod jordens sundhed i DK

## • **Hvem?**

- Danmark
- EU
- Globalt

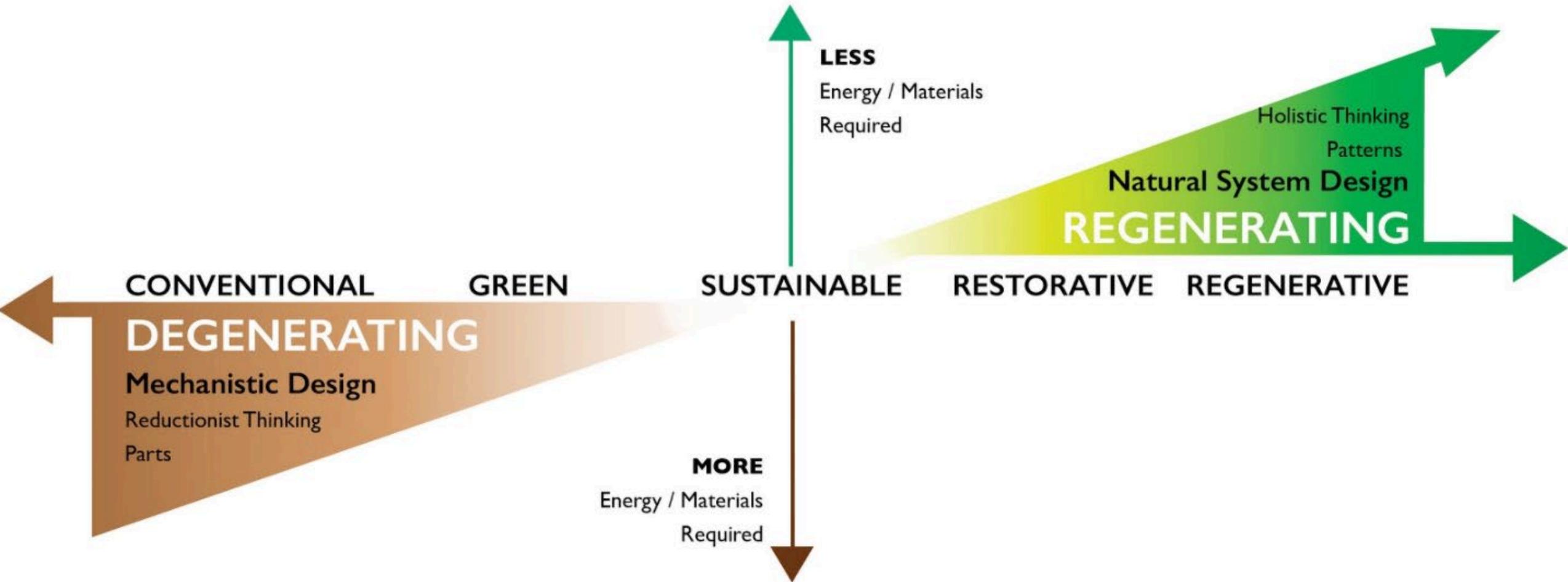
## • **Hvad?**

- Praksistiltag
- Systemtænkning
- Fra "Naturbaserede løsninger" til Agroøkologi
- Hvad med det økologiske landbrug?

# Agenda



# Hvad betyder "regenerativt"?



# Principper for regenerativt, økologisk landbrug i DK

## 4 principper for økologisk landbrug

Sundhedsprincippet  
(Health)

Kredsløbsprincippet  
(Ecology)

Retfærdighedsprincippet  
(Fairness)

Forsigtighedsprincippet  
(Care)

## 5 principper for regenerativt økologisk landbrug

Minimal forstyrrelse af jorden

Levende plantedække året rundt

Maksimal artsdiversitet

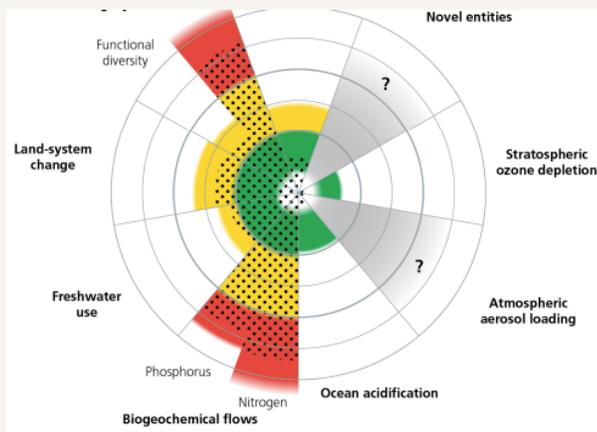
Integration af husdyr og planteavl

Recirkulering af ressourcer



# Hvorfor?

# Behovet for systemisk forandring af landbruget - også det danske



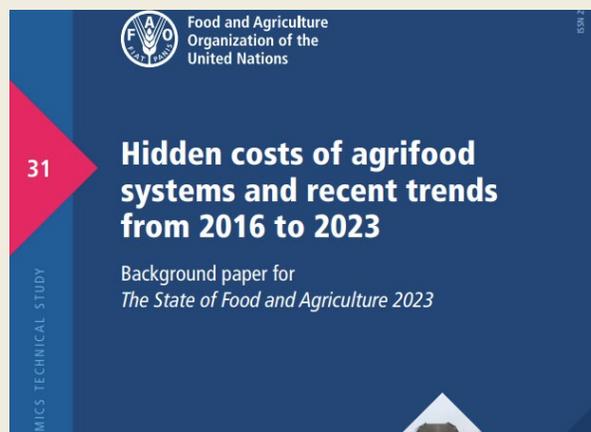
## Miljø

Landbruget står for **~37%** af DK's samlede klimaaftryk

Det anslås, at landbrug er grunden til **80%** af biodiversitetstab globalt (Campbell et al. (2017))



Innovationscenter for Økologisk Landbrug



## Økonomi

FAO: Dansk landbrug skaber 1,78 kr. i "eksternaliteter" for hver 1 kr. det bidrager med til samfundsøkonomien

EU: Klimarelaterede tab i landbruget mellem **200-400 mia. kr./årligt**



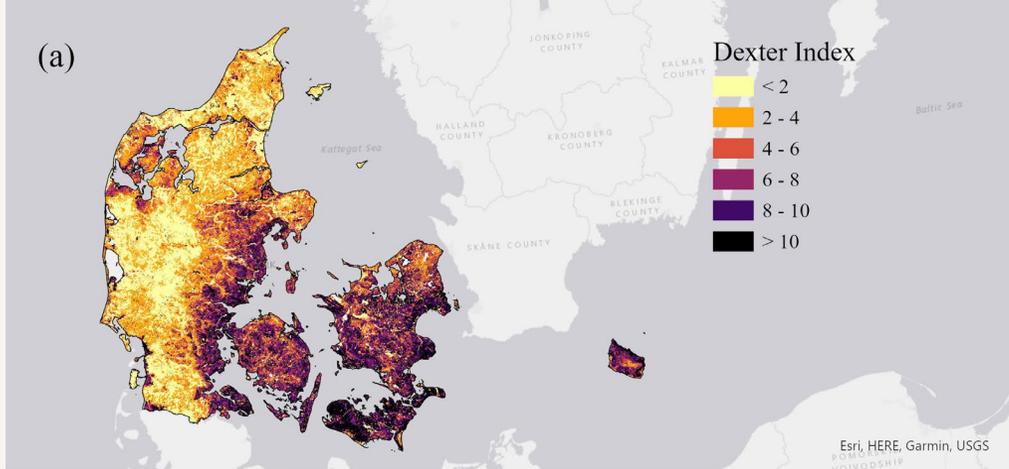
## Sundhed

KU: **Samfundet ville spare 2 milliarder kr.** - på udgifter til behandling af tarmkræft alene - **hvis grænseværdien for nitrat i drikkevandet blev sænket**

Etisk Råd: Hele svineproduktionen bør lægges om til økologi, fordi **antibiotikaresistens truer folkesundheden**

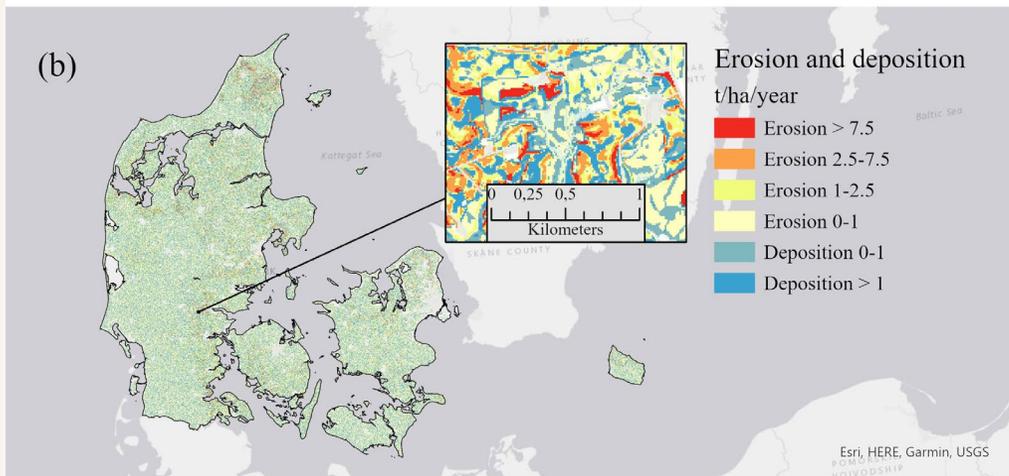
Kilder: Lord, S. 2023. Hidden costs of agrifood systems and recent trends from 2016 to 2023 – Background paper for The State of Food and Agriculture 2023. FAO Agricultural Development Economics Technical Study, No. 31. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc8581en>; Nielsen, et al. 2024. Denmark's National Inventory Report 2024. Emission Inventories 1990-2022 - Submitted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Aarhus University, DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, 768 pp.; Jacobsen, B. H., Hansen, B., & Schullehner, J. (2024). Health-economic valuation of lowering nitrate standards in drinking water related to colorectal cancer in Denmark. Science of the Total Environment, 906, 167368. Campbell, B. M., D. J. Beare, E. M. Bennett, J. M. Hall-Spencer, J. S. I. Ingram, F. Jaramillo, R. Ortiz, N. Ramankutty, J. A. Sayer, and D. Shindell. 2017. Agriculture production as a major driver of the Earth system exceeding planetary boundaries. Ecology and Society 22 (4):8. <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-09895-220408>; fi-compass, 2025, <https://www.fi-compass.eu/library/market-analysis/insurance-and-risk-management-tools-agriculture-eu>

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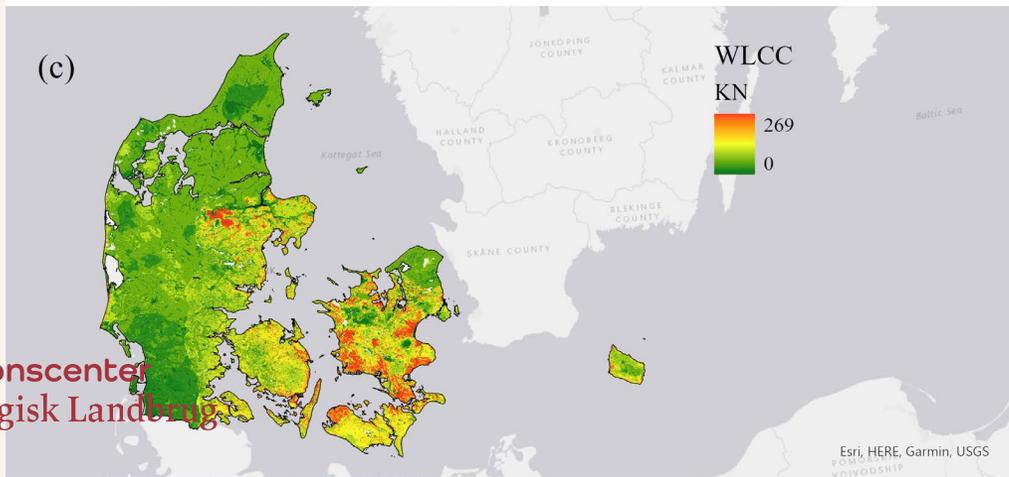


# De tre største trusler mod jordsundhed i DK

(a) Tab af organisk stof



(b) Erosion



(c) Skadelig jordpakning



The Potential of

ntvirksc

er

Forenet  
Kredit



Agrovi'  
Den bedste løsning på jorden

frej

Fo

Velkommen til lanceringen af vores nye

# Partnerskab for Regenerativt Landbrug



BOG

FOOD NATION  
Soils, seeds of tomorrow  
by Denmark

Dansk  
Naturfredningsforening

novo nordisk  
fonden

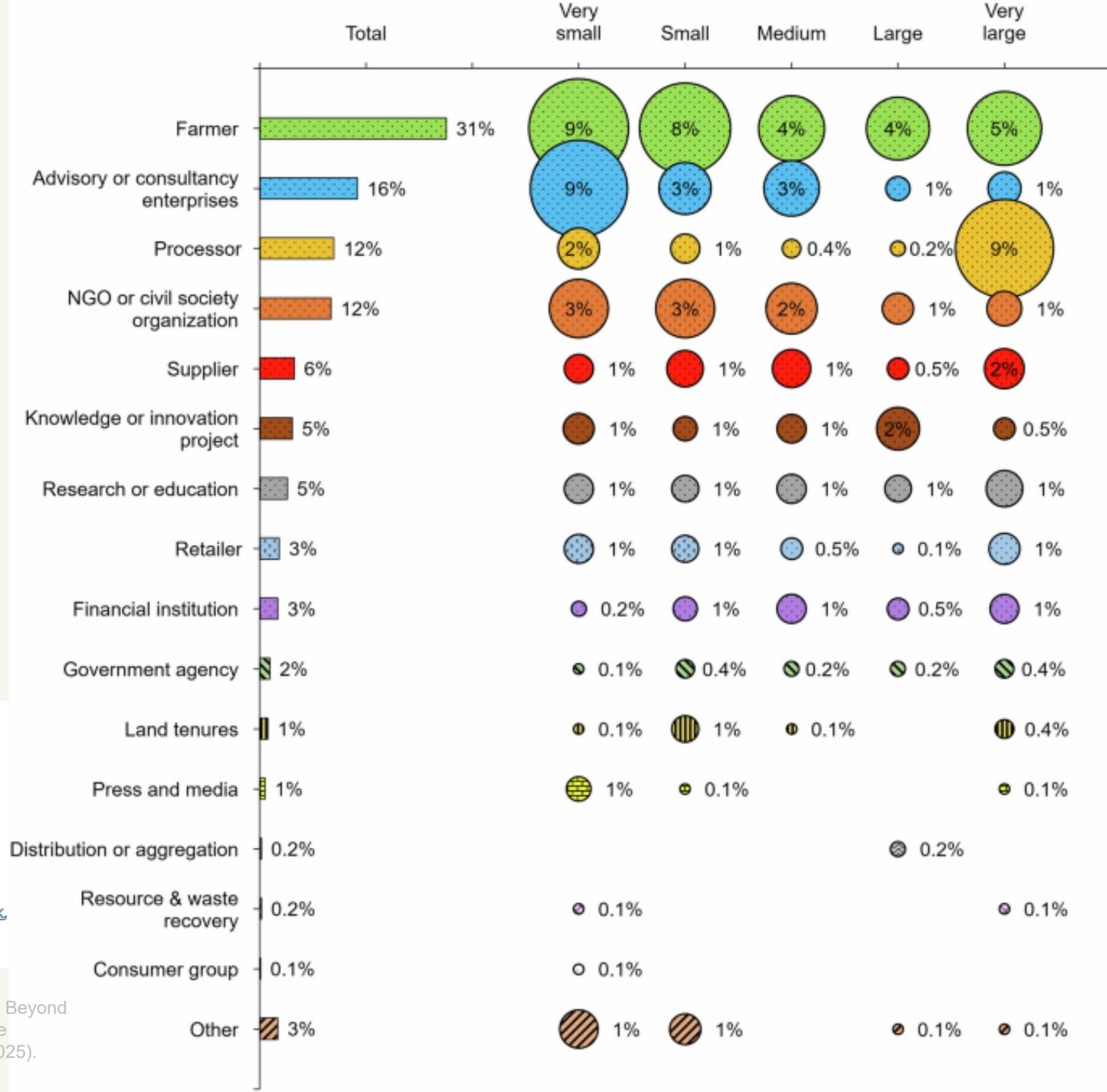
frej

de

brug

# EU

- 849 aktører fra ES, FR, NL og DE
- Flest landbrugere (de mindste fylder mest)
- 3.-flest fødevarer virksomheder (de allerstørste fylder mest)



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Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 05 November 2025

## Beyond the buzz: analyzing actors promoting regenerative agriculture in Europe

[Loekie Schreefel](#) , [Emile Steenman](#), [Fabian Adler](#), [Ricardo Buffara](#), [Stephan Freundt](#), [Fabrice DeClerck](#)

[Jessica Duncan](#), [Ken E. Giller](#), [Howard Koster](#) & [Hannah H. E. van Zanten](#)

# EU

European Association for  
Regenerative Agriculture (EARA)

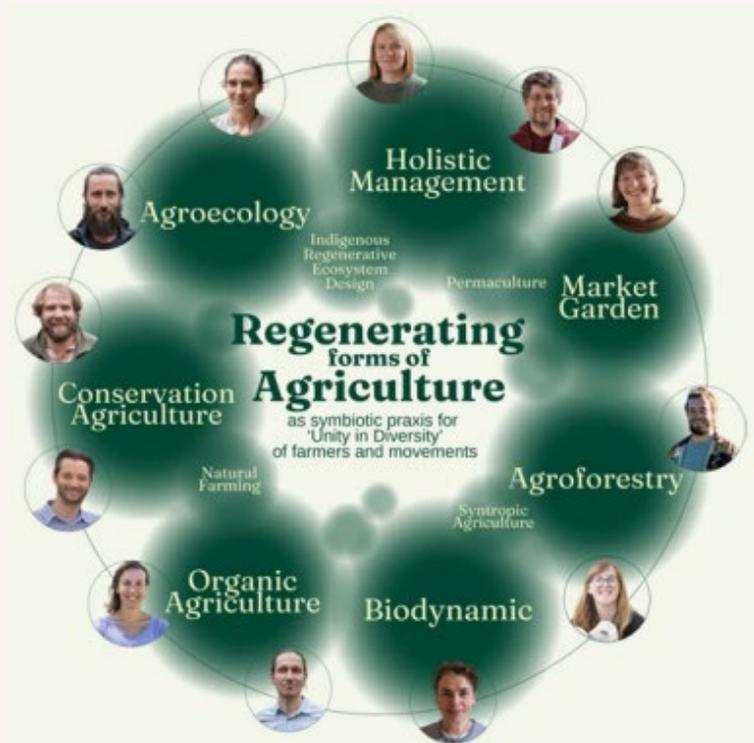


Figure 1: Overview of regenerating forms of agriculture

## Regenerating Full Productivity Index Europe

	Category	Indicator	Weighing	Relative Difference to Benchmark	Benchmarked Category Results
Economic	Yield and Income	Kcal	x1	-2%	6%
		Protein	x1	-2%	
		Gross Margin	x1	20%	
	Inputs	Fuel	x1	- %	69%
		Nitrogen	x1	61%	
Phosphor		x1	51%		
Pesticides		x1	75%		
Feed		x1	87%		
Ecological	Water	Evapotranspiration	x1	1%	1%**
		Avg Surface Temp	x1	1%	
	Climate	Fuel	x1	- %	37%
		Nitrogen	x1	61%	
		Photosynthesis	x1	25%	
		Soil Cover	x1	24%	
		LSU	x1	- %	
	Biodiversity	Pesticides	x1	75%	35%
		Photosynthesis	x1	25%	
		Soil Cover	x1	24%	
Plant Diversity		x1	16%		

Regenerating Full Productivity Performance

**33%\***

\*Presenting here the average of all single country RFP scores assessed

\*\*Insufficient technological resolutions in Phase 1. Details can be found in the Discussions chapter at the end of the report.

# Globalt

*“Regenerative agriculture is an outcome-based farming approach that protects and improves soil health, biodiversity, climate, and water resources while supporting farmer livelihoods.”*



ABFSUGAR

Ahold  
Delhaize

Arla

BARRY CALLEBAUT

BAYER

B GROUPE  
BONDUELLE  
La nature, notre futur

Cargill

THE  
Coca-Cola  
COMPANY

DFA  
Dairy Farmers of America

DANONE  
Dairy Solutions

DIAGEO

DÖHLER  
AGRIAL FIBRE & SPECIALty AGGREGATES

FrieslandCampina

Griffith  
FOODS

Ingredion

Kellanova

KEPAK

KraftHeinz

MARS

McCain

M&C

McDonald's

Nestlé

Nordzucker

Ocean Spray

PEPSICO

Starbucks

SÜDZUCKER

Syngenta  
Group

TREATT

Unilever

YARA

# Globalt

*“Regenerative systems improve the environment, soil, plants, animal welfare, health, and communities.*

*The opposite of Regenerative is Degenerative. This is an essential distinction in determining practices that are not regenerative.*

*Agricultural systems that use Degenerative Practices and inputs that damage the environment, soil, health, genes, and communities and involve animal cruelty are not regenerative. The use of synthetic toxic pesticides, synthetic water-soluble fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, confined animal feeding operations, exploitive marketing and wage systems, destructive tillage systems, and the clearing of high-value ecosystems are examples of degenerative practices.*

*Such systems must be called degenerative agriculture to stop greenwashing and hijacking.*

*Regeneration International asserts that to heal our planet, all agricultural systems should be regenerative, organic, and based on the science of agroecology.”*



**Innovationscenter  
for Økologisk Landbrug**



**REGENERATION  
INTERNATIONAL**

# Globalt

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PEPSICO



SÜDZUCKER



TREATT

Unilever



## Eksempel: Bayer

”Potentiale til at *forme* regenerativt landbrug på >160 mio. ha”

Estimerer op til **30 mia. i mersalg**, og nævner følgende:

- Nyt (GMO-) majsdyrkningssystem
- **Et nyt herbicid**
- **To nye fungicider**



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June 20, 2023

Crop Science Innovation Summit 2023:  
**Bayer sees more than doubling of accessible markets and potential to shape regenerative agriculture on more than 400 million acres**

**Expectation to tap into more than 100 billion euros of value in accessible and ag-adjacent markets / Unparalleled pipeline with estimated peak sales potential of more than 30 billion euros to promote regenerative agricultural practices and enable farmers to support both global food security and mitigation of climate change / Includes transformative technologies like the Preceon Smart Corn System, next-generation insect and weed control traits in corn and soybeans, hybrid wheat, direct-seeded rice, a new first-of-its-kind herbicide molecule, as well as two new fungicides / Industry-leading technologies such as alternatives to synthetic fertilizer, specialized cover crops and tools for carbon farming create upside potential and allow for productivity increases while preserving the soil and helping reduce the environmental impact of farming**

## Priority 2

# REGENERATE SOIL AND NATURE

**Enable the adoption of regenerative agriculture practices to help farmers improve productivity, soil health, biodiversity and climate**

By adopting regenerative agriculture practices such as **cover crops, no-till techniques and precision application of chemical and biological inputs**, farmers can help to mitigate the impact of climate change on their land.



## Eksempel 2: Syngenta

Regenerativt landbrug angives som bæredygtighedsprioritet #2.

Søger at forbedre:

- Produktivitet
- Jordsundhed
- Biodiversitet
- Klima

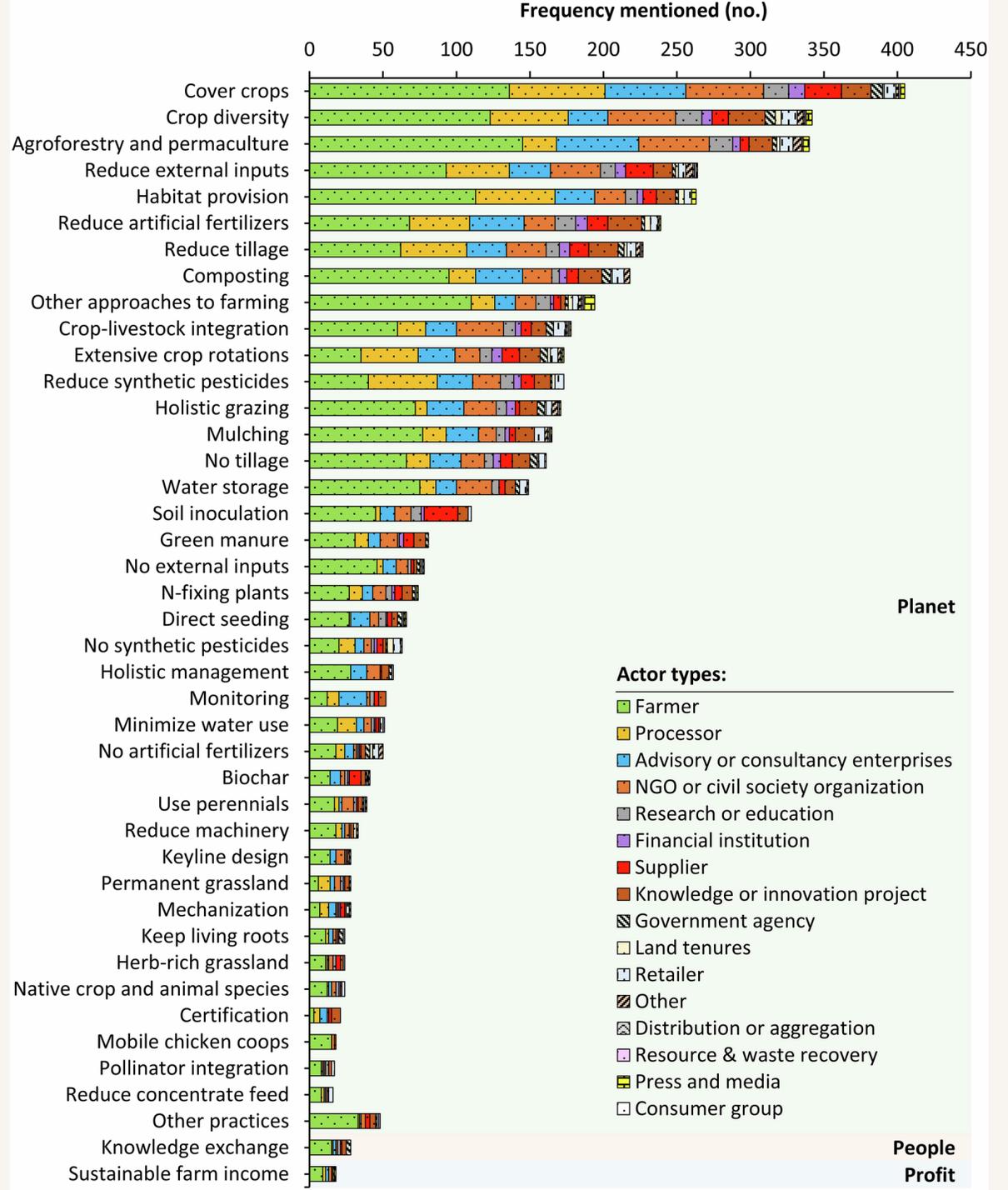
Som eksempler på praksistiltag nævnes:

- Efterafgrøder
- No-Till
- **Præcisionstildeling af kemiske og biologiske input**

# Hvad?

# Hvilke praksistiltag nævnes?

1. Efterafgrøder
2. Afgrødediversitet
3. Skovlandbrug og permakultur
4. Reduktion af eksterne input
5. Habitatforbedring

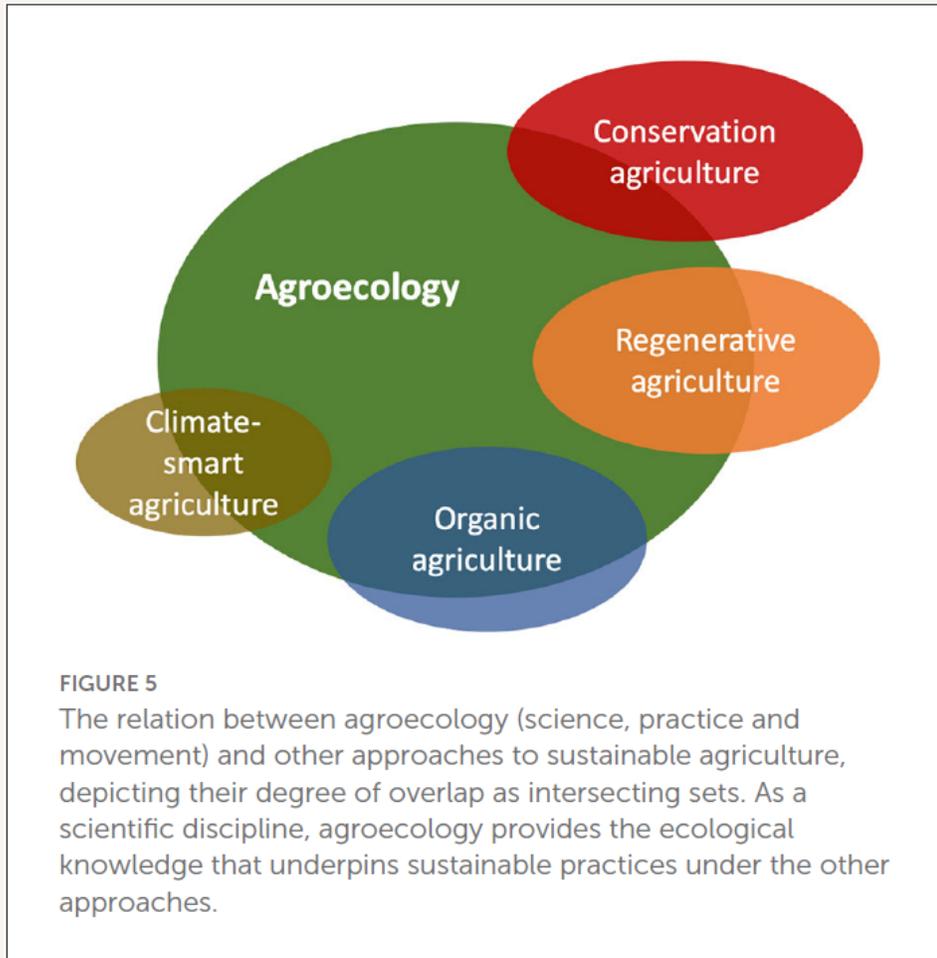


# Er det agroøkologi?

1. Efterafgrøder
2. Afgrødediversitet
3. Skovlandbrug og permakultur
4. Reduktion af eksterne input
5. Habitatforbedring



Ja, måske...



# Regenerative agriculture—agroecology without politics?

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4. Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience, Coventry University, Coventry, United Kingdom

5. Eco&Sols, Université de Montpellier, IRD, CIRAD, INRAE, Institut Agro, Montpellier, France

6. Soil and Water Conservation Research Group, Spanish Research Council (CEBAS-CSIC), Murcia, Spain

7. Agroecology, Food Sovereignty and Commons Research Team, University of Córdoba, Córdoba, Spain

[View less](#)

# ...men lighederne aftager nedstrøms

TABLE 1 A comparison between agroecology and three different types of regenerative agriculture (RA), using the 10 elements that define agroecology (FAO, 2019).

Agroecology	Philosophy RA	Development RA	Corporate RA
Science, practice, movement: social and ecological principles, landscape approaches, bottom-up, different sources of knowledge	RA as adopted by individuals or networks, based on philosophical principles, close to permaculture or biodynamic approaches	RA as promoted by development organizations, social and ecological principles, landscape approaches, often top-down, close to organic and low input farming	RA as proclaimed by enterprises, based on practical agronomic principles and corporate sustainability approaches, close to conservation agriculture
Diversity	●	●	●
Efficiency*	●	●	●
Recycling	●	●	●
Resilience	●	●	●
Synergy	●	●	●
Human and social values	●	●	●
Co-creation and sharing of knowledge	●	●	●
Food culture and traditions	●	●	●
Circular and solidarity economy	●	●	●
Responsible governance	●	●	●

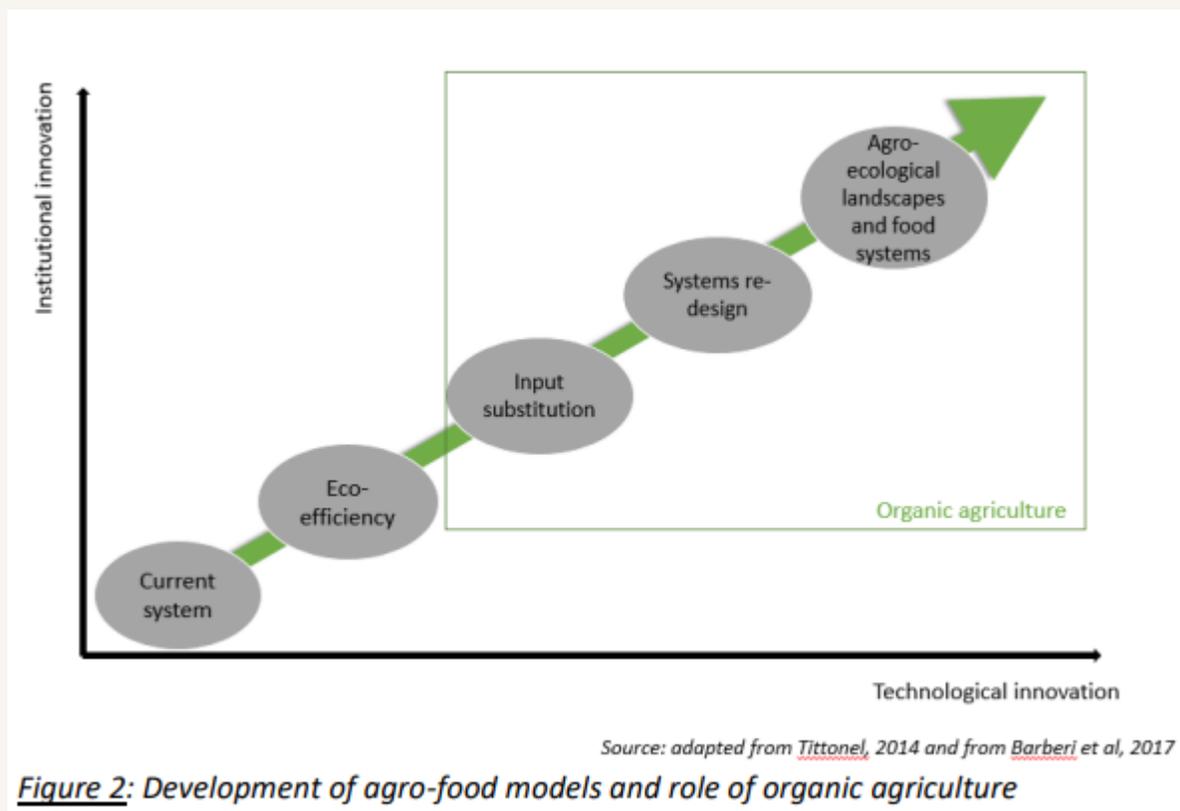
\*Efficient use of solar radiation, water, nutrients, energy and labor, based on primary productivity.

Green = close match; Yellow = partial match; Red = no match (for the color blind, respectively: 75% light dotted; 100% even; 25% light dotted).

1. Individuelle landbrugere og græsrodsbevægelser
2. NGO'er og udviklingsinstitutioner
3. Virksomheder

# Hvad med det økologiske landbrug?

# Agroøkologi og økologisk landbrug



## Position paper on agroecology

Organic and agroecology: working to transform our food system

December 2019

# Økologisk landbrug i relation til industrilandbruget

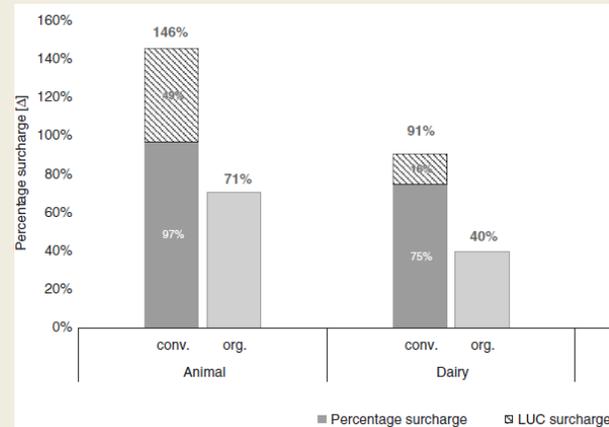


## Miljø

**DK Øko** har ca. **30% mere biodiversitet**

Lavere N-tildeling = **mindre udvaskning**

**Lavere klimaaftryk/ha**



## (Bio-) Økonomi

**DK Øko** planteavl yder ca. **75% af konv. udbytter** med ca. **50% input**

**TCA:** Øko kød og mælk burde koste 50% af konv., hvis LUC-klimaeffekter medregnes



## Sundhed

Review: Indtag af **økologisk mad** linket til signifikant **lavere risiko for hjerte-karsygdomme**

Antibiotikaforbrug **7% af konv.** (svineproduktion)

Ingen syntetiske input



# REGENERATIVT LANDBRUG

## I ØKOLOGISK LANDBRUG - EN VIDENSYNTSE

JOHANNES RAVN JØRGENSEN (EDITOR)

DCA RAPPORT NR. 230 • SEPTEMBER 2024 • RÅDGIVNING

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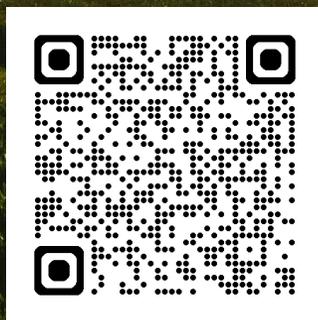
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## Kan økologerne blive mere regenerative?

- Lavere frekvens og intensitet af jordbearbejdning (uden udbyttetab)
- Mindre skadelig jordpakning
- Flere plantearter i græsmarker, efterafgrøder og hovedafgrøder
- Større fokus på roddybde og -type
- Mere og bedre afgræsning
- Selvforsyning med foder
- Bedre udnyttelse af plantenæringsstoffer

Vidensyntesen konkluderer, at der er betydelige potentialer forbundet med integrationen af regenerative principper i økologisk landbrug, herunder forbedret jordkvalitet, øget biodiversitet og reduceret klimapåvirkning. Samtidig peges der på behovet for yderligere forskning og udvikling af klare definitioner og reguleringer for at sikre en effektiv og konsistent implementering. Der er også et behov for at fremme vidensdeling og uddannelse blandt landmænd for at overkomme de identificerede barrierer.

# Tak for jeres tid!



Følg podcasten ØKO-LYD  
for mere information om  
regenerativt landbrug i en  
dansk, økologisk kontekst.

