

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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THIRD REPORT
ON THE OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM OF PREMIUMS
FOR THE NON-MARKETING OF MILK AND
MILK PRODUCTS AND FOR THE CONVERSION OF DAIRY HERDS
(1979 CALENDAR YEAR)

(Communication from the Commission to the Council)

COM(80) 129 final

Third report on the operation of the system of premiums
for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for
the conversion of dairy herds
(1979 calendar year)

1. Article 13(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 requires the Commission to submit to the Council and the European Parliament,
a report on the operation of the premium system,
based upon the information supplied by the Member States. At the request of all Member States the report covers the period up to and including December.

The Commission forwarded a first report on the operation of the premium system for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1977 in document COM(78)80 final of 1 March 1978. The Commission's second report, document COM(79)106 final of 12 March 1979, covered the 1978 calendar year.

Results

By Regulation (EEC) No 1270/79 of 25 June 1979 the Council decided to extend the system of premiums until the end of the 1979/80 milk year. Unlike in 1978, however, neither the premiums nor the conditions were amended. The first part of this report covers the 1979 calendar year and the second part the entire period of application of the measures from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1979. The tables give information only on the applications approved by the Member States in this period. It should be pointed out that, at present, the deadline for applications is 31 March 1980 and that the Commission has forwarded a proposal to the Council that the system of premiums be extended until the end of the 1980/81 milk year (COM(79)710 final of 17 December 1979).

I. 1979 calendar year

2. During the 1979 calendar year some 30 000 applications were approved. This corresponds to about 1.5% of the dairy farmers in the Community. These producers withdrew about 400 000 dairy cows, or 1.5% of the total Community dairy herd, from production. In actual fact, however, the herd diminished by only 0.3%. The greater part of the decrease achieved by the system of premiums was offset by an expansion of herds by farmers continuing dairying.

Table 1: Number of successful applicants and cows kept during the period from 1 January to 31 December 1979

| Member State ¹ | Applicants | | Number of cows kept | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Number | % | '000 | % |
| Belgium | 538 | 1,8 | 9,0 | 2,3 |
| Denmark | 2.345 | 7,9 | 47,0 | 12,1 |
| Germany | 17.567 | 59,1 | 139,6 | 35,8 |
| France | 5.924 | 19,9 | 87,9 | 22,6 |
| Ireland | 481 | 1,6 | 12,4 | 3,1 |
| Luxembourg | 65 | 0,2 | 0,9 | 0,2 |
| Netherlands | 933 | 3,1 | 17,6 | 4,5 |
| United Kingdom | 1.891 | 6,4 | 75,7 | 19,4 |
| Community | 29.744 | 100,0 | 390,1 | 100,0 |

¹ Italy was exempted from the scheme by Decision 77/433/EEC of 15 June 1977.

The premium system continues to receive the greatest response in the Federal Republic of Germany, although its percentage of the total number of cows withdrawn has dropped from about half to one third. The reason for the substantially higher percentage of applicants in the Federal Republic is to be found in the structure of dairy farming, the sector still being dominated by small herds.

3. As regards seasonal differences in the submission of applications, there was a marked decline in the second half of the year. A good 60% of the applications were approved in the first half of the year, as compared with only 13.5% during the last quarter. The drop can be attributed mainly to applicants in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

Table 2: Number of applications approved by Member States in each month of 1979

| : Month | : B | : DK | : D | : F | : IRL | : L | : NL | : UK | : x) Community |
|---------|-------|------|---------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| : I | : 126 | : 51 | : 1.053 | : . | : 52 | : 5 | : 41 | : 147 | : 1.475 |
| : II | : 55 | : 52 | : 1.440 | : . | : 46 | : 8 | : 37 | : 116 | : 1.754 |
| : III | : 33 | : 53 | : 2.396 | : . | : 32 | : 13 | : 91 | : 140 | : 2.758 |
| : IV | : 19 | : 55 | : 2.934 | : . | : 16 | : 15 | : 167 | : 168 | : 3.374 |
| : V | : 100 | : 56 | : 2.117 | : . | : 54 | : 6 | : 188 | : 324 | : 2.845 |
| : VI | : 59 | : 60 | : 1.942 | : . | : 17 | : 2 | : 57 | : 226 | : 2.363 |
| : VII | : 37 | : 61 | : 1.125 | : . | : 3 | : 3 | : 80 | : 213 | : 1.522 |
| : VIII | : 29 | : 62 | : 1.176 | : . | : 36 | : 3 | : 71 | : 231 | : 1.608 |
| : IX | : 24 | : 62 | : 958 | : . | : 84 | : 1 | : 43 | : 96 | : 1.268 |
| : X | : 19 | : 65 | : 740 | : . | : 19 | : 4 | : 58 | : 79 | : 984 |
| : XI | : 10 | : 66 | : 832 | : . | : 78 | : 3 | : 66 | : 81 | : 1.136 |
| : XII | : 27 | : 66 | : 862 | : . | : 44 | : 2 | : 34 | : 70 | : 1.105 |

x) Excluding France

4. Under Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 the non-marketing premium is to be calculated on the basis of the quantity of milk or its equivalent in milk products delivered by the producer during the twelve calendar months preceding the month of application, provided that he still has a number of dairy cows corresponding to this quantity of milk on the day on which his application is approved. The total eligible quantity of milk covered by applications approved in 1979 was 1.35 mio tonnes, equivalent to 1.5% of the milk delivered to dairies during the previous year.

As expected, the average quantity of milk per applicant was highest in the United Kingdom and lowest in the Federal Republic of Germany. By reason of the differentiated rate of the premium for non-marketing, the average premium paid was thus highest in the Federal Republic of Germany and lowest in the United Kingdom.

The amounts of aid payable in 1979 are shown in the following table.

Table 3: Amounts of aid for the non-marketing and conversion premium in 1979

| Quantity of milk kg | Non-marketing | EUA /100 kg | Conversion |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| up to 30.000 | 24,179 | } | 21,156 x) |
| 30.001 - 50.000 | 21,761 | | |
| 50.001 - 120.000 | 16,320 | | |
| > 120.000 | 13,298 | | 13,298 |

x) but not less than under the rules on non-marketing

Table 4: Quantity of milk in respect of which a premium was applied for in 1979 as well as average quantity per applicant

| Member State | Quantity of milk determined t | Quantity per applicant | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | Non-marketing | Conversion kg |
| Belgium | 28.359 | 49.108 | 77.617 |
| Denmark | 191.651 | 81.420 | 123.882 |
| Germany | 447.517 | 24.256 | 105.711 |
| France | 251.051 | 37.892 | 75.488 |
| Ireland | 37.651 | 65.916 | 108.385 |
| Luxembourg | 3.243 | 44.602 | 130.500 |
| Netherlands | 79.121 | 83.344 | 125.875 |
| United Kingdom | 310.931 | 159.199 | 185.560 |
| Community | 1.349.524 | 41.640 | 110.750 |

5. As regards the type of premium, in 1979 there was a further shift in favour of non-marketing. Only 13% of cows withdrawn from milk production were registered for conversion. The percentage is likely to be somewhat higher in reality, however, because a number of applicants converted to beef production but because of the greater flexibility under the non-marketing rules preferred to accept the lower rate of aid.

The percentage participation in the conversion scheme was predictably higher in the Member States with single-purpose beef herds.

Table 5: Percentage of cows registered for the non-marketing premium and the conversion premium respectively in 1979

| Member State | Non-marketing | Conversion |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | % | |
| Belgium | 80,0 | 20,0 |
| Denmark | 98,1 | 1,9 |
| Germany | 95,0 | 5,0 |
| France | 78,7 | 21,3 |
| Ireland | 62,1 | 37,9 |
| Luxembourg | 88,9 | 11,1 |
| Netherlands | 94,9 | 5,1 |
| United Kingdom | 78,0 | 22,0 |
| Community | 87,1 | 12,9 |

Non-marketing

6. As already indicated, the non-marketing scheme has met with a far greater response than the conversion scheme. In Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, conversion is virtually unknown. By reason of the differing sizes of herds kept by applicants, the cows withdrawn from milk production in Germany, for instance, account for about two-fifths of the Community total, whereas successful applications from German farmers account for a good three-fifths. The ratio is the reverse in the United Kingdom, where the proportion of cows withdrawn from production is at least three times the proportion of approved applications.

Table 6: Number of applicants and cows kept, together with the average herd per successful applicant for the non-marketing premium in the period from 1 January to 31 December 1979

| Member State | Applicants | | Cows kept | | Cows per applicant |
|----------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| | Number | % | x 1000 | % | |
| Belgium | 470 | 1,7 | 7,2 | 2,1 | 15,4 |
| Denmark | 2.328 | 8,3 | 46,5 | 13,7 | 20,0 |
| Germany | 17.304 | 61,5 | 132,7 | 39,0 | 7,7 |
| France | 5.217 | 18,5 | 69,2 | 20,4 | 13,3 |
| Ireland | 341 | 1,2 | 7,7 | 2,3 | 22,6 |
| Luxembourg | 61 | 0,2 | 0,8 | 0,2 | 12,9 |
| Netherlands | 901 | 3,2 | 16,7 | 4,9 | 18,5 |
| United Kingdom | 1.516 | 5,4 | 59,1 | 17,4 | 39,0 |
| Community | 28.138 | 100,0 | 339,9 | 100,0 | 12,1 |

Conversion

7. The conversion scheme was applied primarily in France and the United Kingdom, where a good 70% of all conversions were registered. The average herd sizes are far more uniform than under the non-marketing premium system: they are almost the same in four Member States.

Table 7: Number of applicants and cows kept, together with the average herd per successful applicant for the conversion premium in the period from 1 January to 31 December 1979

| Member State | Applicants | | Cows kept | | Cows per applicant |
|----------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| | Number | % | x 1000 | % | |
| Belgium | 68 | 4,2 | 1,8 | 3,6 | 26,5 |
| Denmark | 17 | 1,1 | 0,5 | 1,0 | 27,6 |
| Germany | 263 | 16,4 | 6,9 | 13,7 | 26,2 |
| France | 707 | 44,0 | 18,7 | 37,3 | 26,4 |
| Ireland | 140 | 8,7 | 4,7 | 9,4 | 33,3 |
| Luxembourg | 4 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 33,3 |
| Netherlands | 32 | 2,0 | 0,9 | 1,8 | 27,2 |
| United Kingdom | 375 | 23,4 | 16,6 | 33,0 | 44,3 |
| Community | 1.606 | 100,0 | 50,2 | 100,0 | 31,3 |

II. General survey of the period from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1979

8. A total of 85 700 applications had been approved up to the end of December 1979. On that basis it can be calculated that during the period of application of the rules (July 1977 to December 1979) 4.4% of dairy farmers have given up this branch of production and withdrawn 1 030 000 dairy cows, or 4.10% of total numbers, from production. The percentage of farms which have given up dairy production, according to interim results, has been highest in the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Luxembourg with 9% and lowest in Ireland with 0.7%. As regards numbers of cows withdrawn, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark are well in the lead.

Table 8: Number of applicants and cows kept, and the percentages of the total herd covered by applications approved during the period from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1979.

| Member State | Applicant | | Cows kept | |
|----------------|-----------|------|-----------|-----|
| | Number | % | x 1000 | % |
| Belgium | 1.976 | 3,0 | 27,5 | 2,8 |
| Denmark | 5.151 | 9,2 | 90,6 | 8,2 |
| Germany | 53.650 | 10,3 | 452,9 | 8,4 |
| France | 15.146 | 2,6 | 241,9 | 3,2 |
| Ireland | 860 | 0,7 | 21,1 | 1,4 |
| Luxembourg | 327 | 8,8 | 3,9 | 5,7 |
| Netherlands | 2.797 | 3,4 | 48,3 | 2,1 |
| United Kingdom | 4.800 | 6,7 | 142,5 | 4,3 |
| Community | 84.707 | 4,4 | 1.028,7 | 4,1 |

9. The quantity of milk marketed by applicants during the reference period amounted to barely 4.3% of the quantity delivered to dairies in 1978. This percentage is highest in the Federal Republic of Germany, with 7.4% and lowest in Ireland: 1.4%.

With regard to the total quantity, it should be borne in mind that for applications approved before 22 May 1978 the quantity was restricted to 120 000 kg.

Table 9: Quantity of milk in respect of which a premium was approved during the period from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1979 and the percentages of deliveries to dairies in 1978

| Member State | Quantity of milk | |
|----------------|------------------|-----|
| | in tonnes | % |
| Belgium | 74.424 | 2,5 |
| Denmark | 371.615 | 7,3 |
| Germany | 1.585.060 | 7,4 |
| France | 710.134 | 3,1 |
| Ireland | 62.063 | 1,4 |
| Luxembourg | 13.036 | 5,3 |
| Netherlands | 205.194 | 1,9 |
| United Kingdom | 555.386 | 3,5 |
| Community | 3.576.912 | 4,3 |

10. There has been no substantial change since the last report in applications for the non-marketing premium over the entire period of application. The greatest percentage is still to be found in the Federal Republic of Germany. On the basis of the total herd, Danish farmers have kept up with their German counterparts.

Table 10: Number of applicants and cows kept, and the average herd size per successful applicant for the non-marketing premium during the period from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1979

| Member State | Applicants | | Cows kept | | Cows per applicant |
|----------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| | Number | % | x 1000 | % | |
| Belgium | 1.734 | 2,2 | 20,7 | 2,4 | 11,9 |
| Denmark | 5.085 | 6,5 | 89,0 | 10,4 | 17,5 |
| Germany | 52.147 | 65,5 | 417,0 | 48,9 | 8,0 |
| France | 12.124 | 15,5 | 164,5 | 19,3 | 13,6 |
| Ireland | 601 | 0,8 | 12,7 | 1,5 | 21,1 |
| Luxembourg | 316 | 0,4 | 3,6 | 0,4 | 11,4 |
| Netherlands | 2.682 | 3,4 | 45,3 | 5,3 | 12,3 |
| United Kingdom | 3.556 | 4,6 | 100,2 | 11,8 | 28,2 |
| Community | 78.245 | 100,0 | 853,0 | 100,0 | 10,8 |

11. In the case of the conversion premium French dairy farmers continue to show more interest than those in other Member States. In Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands there are still only a few more or less isolated cases, which together account for only 3% of applications and 2.8% of cows.

Table 11: Number of applicants and cows kept and average herd per successful applicant for the conversion premium during the period from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1979

| Member State | Applicants | | Cows kept | | Cows per applicant |
|----------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| | Number | % | x 1000 | % | |
| Belgium | 242 | 3,7 | 6,8 | 3,9 | 28,1 |
| Denmark | 66 | 1,0 | 1,6 | 0,9 | 24,2 |
| Germany | 1.503 | 23,3 | 35,9 | 20,4 | 23,9 |
| France | 3.022 | 46,8 | 77,4 | 44,1 | 25,6 |
| Ireland | 259 | 4,0 | 8,4 | 4,8 | 32,4 |
| Luxembourg | 11 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 30,3 |
| Netherlands | 115 | 1,8 | 3,0 | 1,7 | 26,1 |
| United Kingdom | 1.244 | 19,2 | 42,3 | 24,0 | 34,0 |
| Community | 6.462 | 100,0 | 175,7 | 100,0 | 27,2 |

Profile of applicants

12. The majority of applicants are, predictably, farmers with fairly small herds. Where larger herds are concerned, applications are as a rule for the conversion premium.

Table 12: Total number of applicants and cows kept by herd size and percentage of the total herd in each size category for the applications approved in the Community (excluding France and Italy) during the period from July 1977 to December 1979

| Cows per farmer | Total applicants | | Total cows kept | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Number | % | x 1.000 | % |
| 1 - 2 | 8.164 | 6,2 | 14,2 | 7,1 |
| 3 - 4 | 11.914 | 10,9 | 41,5 | 10,9 |
| 5 - 9 | 21.110 | 10,3 | 143,2 | 10,2 |
| 10 - 14 | 11.629 | 7,9 | 136,1 | 7,9 |
| 15 - 19 | 6.656 | 7,2 | 111,1 | 7,2 |
| 20 - 29 | 5.996 | 5,6 | 142,1 | 5,6 |
| 30 - 39 | 2.047 | 4,0 | 68,3 | 3,9 |
| 40 - 49 | 854 | 2,9 | 37,3 | 3,0 |
| ≥ 50 | 1.210 | 2,5 | 94,1 | 2,4 |
| Total | 69.580 | 7,5 | 787,9 | 5,4 |

III. Progress so far and reasons for participation/non-participation in the premium system

(a) Main centres

13. Most applications for premiums in 1979 were again submitted in those regions of the Community in which the utilized agricultural area can be used for other purposes. They are listed in Annex II of the second report and do not therefore need to be repeated.

(b) Change of type of premium

14. Regulation (EEC) No 1799/79 laid down additional rules for the application of the system (Regulation (EEC) No 1391/78) whereby up to the end of the third year of the conversion period a recipient can change to the non-marketing premium, the amounts of premiums and the non-marketing period being adjusted accordingly.

To date 25 applicants have taken advantage of this facility. As a rule, however, the recipient continues beef farming; he is only exempted from the obligation to keep a specific number of livestock units. Most applications were submitted in the United Kingdom (22).

(c) Transfer of farms

15. Under Article 2(2)(b) an applicant must undertake not to allow his holding or any part thereof to be used by others for dairy farming until the end of the non-marketing period (5 years). In order to simplify and facilitate checks where only part of the farm is transferred, Article 9(5) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1391/78 provides that this obligation is considered as being fulfilled if the transferee does not keep more than the number of dairy cows he had on the day of the transfer. Up to the end of 1978 such transfers had occurred only in Denmark in about 25 cases. Last year most cases (about 80) were again recorded in Denmark. In the other Member States there was a total of around 30 applications.

(d) Method of payment

16. In an effort to facilitate conversion for farmers wishing to give up dairy farming, the Council had provided that 50% of the non-marketing premium and 60% of the conversion premium would be paid in the first three months of non-marketing. The tax regulations of some Member States meant that a considerable part of the premium therefore went in taxes, reducing farmers' interest. Applicants were therefore allowed to choose to receive their premium in 5 or 4 equal annual instalments. About 3 000 farmers (5.5%) had chosen this method up to the end of 1978. Most of these applications came from Denmark, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In 1979 about 1 500 such applications were submitted. Again most of them came from the abovementioned Member States.

(e) Reasons for giving up dairy farming

17. The reasons for ceasing dairy farming were on the whole the same as in previous years. The most common reasons given were the following:

- availability of alternative forms of farming, especially where the farmer's wife was overworked, particularly in spare-time farming;
- specialization in a single branch of production;
- technical problems connected with milk production;
- excessively high wage costs for milkers on large farms and difficulty in finding relief staff for weekends;
- succession problems - the non-marketing period of five years was sometimes seen as a transitional period, i.e. until the successor had grown up;
- dairies have changed their system of milk collection from churns to tankers; this method requires the producer to build a refrigeration plant for milk; smaller producers do not find this economical and therefore give up milk production;
- in order to cut costs, dairies have stopped collecting small amounts of milk daily, forcing farmers to instal refrigeration plants;
- for small farms, the premium was usually an added incentive to cease farming;
- low milk yields;
- the applicant's health and age;
- increased occurrence of diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis or leucosis;
- a restrictive policy on the prices of milk generally led large farms to give up dairy production; the introduction of the co-responsibility levy for milk was a further argument put forward by this class;
- falling demand for farm gate sales;
- the granting of a premium was the final inducement to give up a farm;
- lack of capital for investment in expansion of dairy farming;
- loss of confidence in the future of dairy farming.

(f) Reasons for the poor response

18. Nor is there much change in the reasons for the poor response. Mention should be made in particular of the following:

- low feedingstuff prices and the high profitability of milk production relative to this factor continued to develop in favour of milk production in 1979;
- the lack of alternatives, particularly in stockrearing areas, as Article 2(2)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1078/79 obliges the farmer to undertake in writing that during the non-marketing period he will not allow his holding or any part thereof to be used by others for dairy farming. It is difficult to let or sell grassland if dairy farming is forbidden;
- excessive loss of value when breeding animals have to be sold for slaughter;
- the uncertain situation on the market in beef as seen by those considering conversion from dairy farming;
- the general recession which deters part-time farmers in particular from applying for the premium, as no other job openings are available;
- the premium for small farms with fewer than 10 cows is considered too low; the increase of up to 21.4% from 22 May 1978 has so far had little effect;
- the Regulation is administratively too complicated and too restrictive;
- inflation reduces the value of the premium over a period of four to five years;
- the non-marketing period is too long;
- conversion to pig or poultry farming gives rise to environmental problems.

The competent authorities consider the response normal in Belgium and Ireland.

(g) Estimated further applications up to 31 March 1980

19. The future of the scheme can be seen as follows:

aa) Short term

In the first quarter of 1980 one can expect a series of applications from farmers who are willing to stop milk production but who are still using up winter fodder; about 75 000 to 85 000 cows can be expected to be withdrawn from production. The original target of 1.3 million cows will thus not quite be reached.

bb) Medium term

A further restrictive price policy in the milk sector could lead to additional interest.

Conclusions

Participation in the scheme is still below expectations. Deliveries of milk to dairies increased by about 7.5% in 1978 and 1979. On the other hand, applications approved so far account for only 4.3% of all milk delivered to dairies, i.e. a good half of the annual increase in recent years is offset. The Commission has therefore proposed that the measure be extended beyond 31 March 1980. The Commission is of the opinion that if the scheme is extended until the end of the 1980/81 marketing year the original target could even be exceeded.

ANNEX I

Breakdown by Member State of applicants for the two premiums

Table 1 : Non-marketing premium for the whole Community.

Table 2 : Conversion premium for the whole Community.

Table 3 : Breakdown of applicants in Belgium.

Table 4 : Breakdown of applicants in Germany.

Table 5 : Breakdown of applicants in Luxembourg.

Table 6 : Breakdown of applicants in United Kingdom.

Table 7 : Breakdown of applicants in Denmark.

Table 8 : Breakdown of applicants in Netherlands.

Table 9 : Breakdown of applicants in Ireland.

Table 1: Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd covered by applications for the non-marketing premium approved between July 1977 and December 1979

(excluding FRANCE)

| Cows per producer | Applicants | | Cows | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | % | x 1.000 | % |
| 1 - 2 | 8.161 | 12,4 | 14,2 | 2,1 |
| 3 - 4 | 11.910 | 18,0 | 41,5 | 6,0 |
| 5 - 9 | 21.100 | 31,9 | 143,2 | 20,8 |
| 10 - 14 | 11.470 | 17,4 | 134,0 | 19,4 |
| 15 - 19 | 5.756 | 8,7 | 95,9 | 13,9 |
| 20 - 29 | 4.708 | 7,1 | 110,8 | 16,1 |
| 30 - 39 | 1.470 | 2,2 | 49,2 | 7,1 |
| 40 - 49 | 622 | 0,9 | 27,2 | 3,9 |
| ≥ 50 | 925 | 1,4 | 73,5 | 10,7 |
| Total | 66.122 | 100,0 | 689,5 | 100,0 |

Table 2: Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd covered by applications for the conversion premium approved between July 1977 and December 1979

(without FRANCE)

| Cows per producer | Applicants | | Cows | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Number | % | x 1.000 | % |
| 1 - 2 | 3 | 0,1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 - 4 | 4 | 0,1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 - 9 | 10 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0 |
| 10 - 14 | 158 | 4,6 | 2,1 | 2,1 |
| 15 - 19 | 900 | 26,0 | 15,2 | 15,5 |
| 20 - 29 | 1.296 | 37,4 | 31,3 | 31,8 |
| 30 - 39 | 576 | 16,6 | 19,1 | 19,4 |
| 40 - 49 | 232 | 6,7 | 10,1 | 10,3 |
| ≥ 50 | 285 | 8,2 | 20,5 | 20,9 |
| Total | 3.464 | 100,0 | 98,4 | 100,0 |

Table 3 : Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and proportion of the total number of applications approved in July 1977 - December 1979

BELGIUM

| Number of cows per producer | Non-marketing | | Conversion | | Applications | | Cows | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------|--------|------|-------|
| | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number | % 1) | Number | % 1) | |
| 1 - 2 | 133 | 239 | - | - | 133 | 1,8 | 232 | 2,3 | |
| 3 - 4 | 222 | 784 | - | - | 222 | 5,0 | 784 | 5,0 | |
| 5 - 9 | 538 | 3 731 | - | - | 538 | 4,7 | 3 731 | 4,6 | |
| 10 - 14 | 342 | 3 964 | 6 | 76 | 384 | 3,0 | 4 040 | 2,9 | |
| 15 - 19 | 200 | 3 281 | 58 | 984 | 258 | 3,1 | 4 265 | 3,1 | |
| 20 - 29 | 202 | 4 719 | 85 | 2 010 | 287 | 2,8 | 6 729 | 2,8 | |
| 30 - 39 | 62 | 2 137 | 58 | 1 942 | 120 | 2,5 | 4 079 | 2,6 | |
| 40 - 49 | 22 | 975 | 22 | 963 | 44 | 2,0 | 1 938 | 2,1 | |
| ≥ 50 | 13 | 819 | 13 | 874 | 26 | 1,6 | 1 693 | 1,7 | |
| Total | 1 734 | 20 676 | 242 | 6 849 | 1 976 | 3,2 | 27 525 | 2,8 | |

1) % of all dairy farms in May 1978

2) % of all dairy cows kept in May 1978

Table 4 : Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and proportion of the total number of applications approved in July 1977 - December 1979

GERMANY

| Number of cows per producer | Non-marketing | | Conversion | | Applications | | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Number of Applications | Number of Cows | Number of Applications | Number of Cows | Number of Applications | Number of Cows | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 - 2 | 7 903 | 13 773 | - | - | 7 903 | 13 773 | 12,0 |
| 3 - 4 | 11 238 | 39 109 | - | - | 11 238 | 39 109 | 13,9 |
| 5 - 9 | 18 039 | 121 319 | 5 | 20 | 18 044 | 121 339 | 12,0 |
| 10 - 14 | 8 323 | 96 728 | 98 | 1 306 | 8 421 | 98 034 | 9,0 |
| 15 - 19 | 3 523 | 58 577 | 505 | 8 583 | 4 028 | 67 160 | 7,6 |
| 20 - 29 | 2 267 | 52 584 | 613 | 14 620 | 2 880 | 67 204 | 6,0 |
| 30 - 39 | 544 | 17 997 | 201 | 6 661 | 745 | 24 658 | 4,9 |
| 40 - 49 | 175 | 7 577 | 61 | 2 601 | 236 | 10 178 | 4,7 |
| ≥ 50 | 144 | 10 408 | 32 | 2 074 | 176 | 12 482 | 6,2 |
| Total | 52 156 | 418 072 | 1 515 | 35 865 | 53 671 | 453 937 | 10,3 |

1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977

2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977

Table 5 : Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and proportion of the total number of applications approved in July 1977 - December 1979

LUXEMBOURG

| Number of cows per producer | Non-marketing | | Conversion | | Applications | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------|-------|
| | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number | % 1) | |
| 1 - 2 | 15 | 29 | - | - | 15 | 5,1 | 29 |
| 3 - 4 | 37 | 136 | - | - | 37 | 13,0 | 136 |
| 5 - 9 | 117 | 783 | - | - | 117 | 19,5 | 783 |
| 10 - 14 | 56 | 657 | 1 | 11 | 57 | 10,4 | 668 |
| 15 - 19 | 44 | 741 | 1 | 16 | 45 | 9,7 | 757 |
| 20 - 29 | 34 | 827 | 2 | 52 | 36 | 4,2 | 879 |
| 30 - 39 | 10 | 348 | 3 | 92 | 13 | 2,9 | 440 |
| 40 - 49 | - | - | 2 | 83 | 2 | 0,1 | 83 |
| ≥ 50 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 105 | 3 | 0,3 | 155 |
| Total | 314 | 3 571 | 11 | 359 | 325 | 8,7 | 3 930 |

1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977

2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977

Table 6 : Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and proportion of the total number of applications approved in July 1977 - December 1979

UNITED KINGDOM

| | Non-marketing | Conversion | Total | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Number of cows per producer | Number of Applications | Number of Cows | Number of Applications | Number of Cows | Number of Applications | Number of Cows |
| | Applications | Cows | Applications | Cows | Applications | Cows |
| | | | % 1) | | % 1) | % 1) |
| 1 - 2 | 36 | 65 | - | 36 | 0,7 | 65 |
| 3 - 4 | 134 | 489 | - | 134 | 6,7 | 489 |
| 5 - 9 | 627 | 4 451 | 2 | 629 | 12,6 | 4 469 |
| 10 - 14 | 627 | 7 420 | 36 | 663 | 13,3 | 7 879 |
| 15 - 19 | 515 | 8 573 | 245 | 760 | 15,2 | 12 712 |
| 20 - 29 | 558 | 13 542 | 405 | 963 | 9,6 | 23 643 |
| 30 - 39 | 327 | 10 993 | 249 | 576 | 7,2 | 19 218 |
| 40 - 49 | 215 | 9 436 | 116 | 331 | 4,1 | 14 524 |
| ≥ 50 | 520 | 45 276 | 191 | 711 | 2,8 | 59 507 |
| Total | 3 559 | 100 245 | 1 244 | 4 803 | 6,6 | 142 506 |

1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977
 2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977

Table 7: Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and proportion of the total number of applications approved in July 1977 - December 1979

DENMARK

| Number of cows per producer | Non-marketing | | Conversion | | Applications | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------|--------|
| | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number | % 1) | |
| 1 - 2 | 22 | 39 | - | - | 22 | 0,5 | 39 |
| 3 - 4 | 183 | 495 | - | - | 133 | 5,2 | 495 |
| 5 - 9 | 1 157 | 8 459 | 1 | 7 | 1 158 | 13,1 | 8 466 |
| 10 - 14 | 1 374 | 16 206 | 7 | 85 | 1 381 | 13,2 | 16 291 |
| 15 - 19 | 838 | 14 033 | 11 | 190 | 849 | 11,1 | 14 223 |
| 20 - 29 | 935 | 22 239 | 35 | 802 | 970 | 9,3 | 23 041 |
| 30 - 39 | 331 | 11 084 | 5 | 170 | 336 | 5,8 | 11 254 |
| 40 - 49 | 129 | 5 664 | 3 | 121 | 132 | 4,3 | 5 785 |
| ≥ 50 | 159 | 10 816 | 4 | 234 | 163 | 5,8 | 11 050 |
| Total | 5 078 | 89 035 | 66 | 1 609 | 5 144 | 9,2 | 90 644 |

1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977

2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977

Table 8 : Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and proportion of the total number of applications approved in July 1977 - December 1979

NETHERLANDS

| Number of cows per producer | Non-marketing | | Conversion | | Applications | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number of Applications | Number of Cows | Number | % 1) | |
| 1 - 2 | 45 | 78 | - | - | 45 | 0,8 | 78 |
| 3 - 4 | 127 | 460 | 1 | 2 | 128 | 3,2 | 462 |
| 5 - 9 | 476 | 3 353 | - | - | 476 | 6,0 | 3 353 |
| 10 - 14 | 632 | 7 614 | 7 | 86 | 639 | 7,4 | 7 700 |
| 15 - 19 | 540 | 9 074 | 23 | 387 | 563 | 6,5 | 9 461 |
| 20 - 29 | 616 | 14 614 | 59 | 1 446 | 675 | 4,3 | 16 060 |
| 30 - 39 | 153 | 5 181 | 17 | 572 | 170 | 1,5 | 5 753 |
| 40 - 49 | 50 | 2 181 | 4 | 174 | 54 | 0,7 | 2 355 |
| ≥ 50 | 42 | 2 149 | 4 | 265 | 46 | 0,4 | 3 014 |
| Total | 2 681 | 45 304 | 115 | 2 932 | 2 796 | 3,5 | 48 236 |

1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977

2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977

Table 9 : Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and proportion of the total number of applications approved in July 1977 - December 1979

IRELAND

| Number of cows per producer | Non-marketing | | Conversion | | Applications | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------|--------|
| | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number of Applicants | Number of Cows | Number | % 1) | |
| 1 - 2 | 7 | 12 | - | - | 7 | 0 | 12 |
| 3 - 4 | 19 | 64 | - | - | 19 | 0,1 | 64 |
| 5 - 9 | 146 | 1 068 | 2 | 14 | 148 | 0,7 | 1 082 |
| 10 - 14 | 116 | 1 397 | 3 | 40 | 119 | 0,8 | 1 437 |
| 15 - 19 | 96 | 1 601 | 57 | 932 | 153 | 1,7 | 2 533 |
| 20 - 29 | 96 | 2 259 | 96 | 2 311 | 192 | 1,6 | 4 570 |
| 30 - 39 | 43 | 1 440 | 43 | 1 458 | 86 | 1,4 | 2 898 |
| 40 - 49 | 31 | 1 381 | 24 | 1 057 | 55 | 1,8 | 2 438 |
| ≥ 50 | 46 | 3 431 | 39 | 2 740 | 85 | 2,1 | 6 171 |
| Total | 600 | 12 353 | 264 | 8 552 | 864 | 0,7 | 20 905 |

1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977

2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977