

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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FOURTH REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

on the operation of the system of premiums for the non-marketing
of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds
(1980 calendar year)

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Fourth report on the operation of the system of premiums
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(1980 calendar year)

1. Article 13(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 requires the Commission to submit to the Council and 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 year 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 all of 1978. The third report, covering 1979, was presented as COM(80)129 final of 25 March 1980.

Results

By Regulation (EEC) No 1365/80 of 5 June 1980 the Council extended the non-marketing premium until 15 September and the conversion premium until the end of the 1980/81 milk year. Neither the amounts nor the qualifying conditions were changed.

The first part of this report covers the 1980 calendar year and the second part the entire period of application of the measures from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1980, while a third part briefly analyses results with regard to structural change. The tables given 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 for the

conversion premium runs until 31 March 1981 and that the approval procedure for the non-marketing premium has not been fully completed in some Member States (see Chap. IV).

I. 1980 calendar year

2. During 1980 just over 32 000 applications were approved. This corresponds to about 1.7% of the dairy farmers in the Community. These producers withdraw nearly 500 000 dairy cows, or 1.9% of the total Community dairy herd, from production. In the final analysis, however, the herd contracted by only 0.7%: the greater part of the decrease achieved by the system of premiums was offset by an expansion of herds by farmers continuing dairying. Applications for premiums covered over 100 000 more cows than in the previous year, suggesting that the ending of the non-marketing system meant an added incentive.

Table 1: Number of successful applicants and cows kept during the period from 1 January to 31 December 1980

Member State	Applicants		Number of cows kept	
	Number	%	'000	%
Belgium	426	1.3	7.3	1.5
Denmark	1 601	5.0	40.0	8.1
Germany	20 936	65.8	185.8	37.7
France	3 616	11.3	56.1	11.4
Ir�eland	1 520	4.3	41.9	7.8
Luxembourg	71	0.2	1.2	0.2
Netherlands	1 233	3.9	24.3	4.9
United Kingdom	2 603	8.2	140.2	28.4
Community (1)	32 006	100.0	496.3	100.0

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

The premium system continues to attract the greatest response in the Federal Republic of Germany, with its share in total applications remaining at the previous year's level. The reason for the substantially higher percentage of applicants in the Federal Republic is a structural one, the dairy farming sector still being dominated by small herds in that country. Of note were the considerable increases in applications in Ireland (186%) and the United Kingdom (about 38%). In Germany, too, about 20% more applications were received than in 1979.

3. As regards seasonal differences in the submission of applications, there was a marked increase in the second half of the year. This can be attributed mainly to the fact that the deadline for the non-marketing premium was 15 September. Following this decision, there was a rush of applications, especially in Denmark and Germany.

Table 2: Number of applications approved by Member States in each month of 1980 (non-marketing and conversion premiums)

: Month	: B	: DK	: D	: F	: IRL	: L	: NL	: UK
: I	: 17	: 140	: 938	:	: 41	: 0	: 86	: 132
: II	: 39	: 152	: 1 301	:	: 89	: 7	: 52	: 159
: III	: 49	: 122	: 1 942	: 584	: 61	: 1	: 149	: 198
: IV	: 47	: 122	: 3 248	:	: 86	: 9	: 225	: 344
: V	: 73	: 115	: 2 406	:	: 138	: 12	: 154	: 449
: VI	: 55	: 45	: 1 009	: 1 246	: 145	: 7	: 111	: 391
: VII	: 18	: 187	: 798	:	: 204	: 5	: 62	: 256
: VIII	: 20	: 116	: 1 344	:	: 107	: 0	: 41	: 104
: IX	: 24	: 190	: 2 838	: 886	: 196	: 5	: 144	: 108
: X	: 30	: 177	: 2 688	:	: 212	: 19	: 156	: 196
: XI	: 41	: 161	: 1 505	:	: 168	: 10	: 48	: 178
: XII	: 13	: 74	: 919	: 900	: 73	: 1	: 5	: 88

4. Under Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1978/77, the non-marketing and conversion premiums are 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 1980 was 1.92 million tonnes, equivalent to 2.0% of the milk delivered to dairies during the previous year, an increase of about 42% compared to 1979.

As expected, the average quantity of milk per applicant was highest in the United Kingdom and lowest in the Federal Republic of Germany. The premium for non-marketing being payable at differentiated rates, 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 1980 were the same as in 1979 and are shown in the following table.

Table 3: Amounts of aid for the non-marketing and conversion premiums in 1980 (as 1979)

Quantity of milk	Non-marketing	Conversion
kg	EUA/100 kg	
up to 30 000	24.179	:
30 001 - 50 000	21.761	21.156 (x)
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 1980 as well as average quantity per applicant

Member State	Quantity of milk determined t	Quantity per applicant kg
Belgium	21 045	49 401
Denmark	178 263	111 345
Germany	677 838	32 376
France	196 069	54 222
Ireland	125 032	90 866
Luxembourg	4 066	57 267
Netherlands	109 652	88 931
United Kingdom	605 274	232 529
Community	1 917 239	60 173

5. As regards the type of premium, in 1980 there was a further shift in favour of non-marketing. In fact, a bare 11% 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 where the breeds are mainly beef producers. This was particularly so in France, Ireland, Belgium and the United Kingdom, where the average percentage of cows withdrawn under the conversion scheme in 1980 was 19.4%; the figure in the other four Member States was only 2.5%.

Table 5: Percentage of cows registered for the non-marketing premium and the conversion premium respectively in 1980

Member State	Non-marketing	%	Conversion
Belgium	75.8		24.2
Denmark	99.6		0.4
Germany	96.9		3.1
France	79.3		20.7
Ireland	74.9		25.1
Luxembourg	100.0		0
Netherlands	98.0		2.0
United Kingdom	82.8		17.2
Community	89.2		10.8

Non-marketing

6. As already indicated, the non-marketing scheme has still elicited 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 a good two-fifths of the Community total, whereas successful applications from German farmers account for a good two thirds.

The ratio is the reverse in the United Kingdom, where the proportion of cows withdrawn from production is almost four times the proportion of approved applications. In Denmark, and even more so in Ireland, it is noticeable that the average size of herd among applicants is above the overall national average, while in the other Member States it is the other way round; in other words, in Denmark and Ireland it is mainly the farmers with large herds that have been moving out of milk production.

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 1980

Member State	Applicants		Cows kept		Cows per applicant
	Number	%	x 1000	%	
Belgium	375	1.2	5.7	1.3	15.3
Denmark	1 597	5.3	39.8	9.0	24.9
Germany	20 704	68.3	108.1	40.9	8.7
France	3 165	10.5	44.5	10.1	14.0
Ireland	1 245	3.7	31.4	6.5	25.5
Luxembourg	71	0.2	1.2	0.3	16.4
Netherlands	1 215	4.0	23.8	5.4	19.6
United Kingdom	2 091	6.8	116.1	26.5	55.5
Community	30 393	100.0	442.6	100.0	14.5

Conversion

7. The conversion scheme has had its strongest impact in absolute terms in France, Ireland and the United Kingdom, where a good 80% 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 three Member States. Again, as in the case of non-marketing premiums, the large average herd size of Irish applicants is striking; it is about 170% above the national average. Average herd sizes have not changed significantly from last year.

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 1980

Member State	Applicants		Cows kept		Cows per applicant
	Number	%	x 1000	%	
Belgium	51	3.4	1.6	3.0	30.7
Denmark	4	0.4	0.1	0.2	38.0
Germany	232	15.3	5.7	10.7	24.5
France	451	29.7	11.6	21.8	25.7
Ireland	275	16.2	10.4	18.2	38.3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	18	1.2	0.5	0.9	26.3
United Kingdom	512	33.8	24.1	45.4	47.2
Community	1 543	100.0	54.0	100.0	35.0

II. General survey of the period from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1980

8. A total of 116 700 applications had been approved up to the end of December 1980. On that basis it is calculated that during the period of application of the rules (July 1977 to December 1980) 7.8% of dairy farmers have given up this branch of production and withdrawn 1 525 000 dairy cows, or 6.9% of total numbers, from production. The number of dairy farms which have ceased operation under the conversion premium scheme so far accounts almost for total numbers in Belgium and Denmark in 1977. The percentage of farms which have given up dairy production has been highest in the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg and the UK at over 10% and lowest in Ireland, with 1.9%. As regards numbers of cows withdrawn, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark are in the lead with almost 12%.

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 1980

Member State	Applicant		Cows kept	
	Number	%	x 1000	%
Belgium	2 402	3.6	34.8	3.5
Denmark	6 752	12.1	130.6	11.9
Germany	74 586	14.4	638.7	11.8
France	18 762	3.2	298.0	4.0
Ireland	2 384	1.9	62.9	4.0
Luxembourg	400	10.7	5.1	7.5
Netherlands	4 030	4.8	72.5	3.2
United Kingdom	7 403	10.3	282.7	8.5
Community	116 720	7.8 (x)	1 525.3	6.9 (x)

(x) excluding Italy

9. Overall, the quantity of milk marketed by applicants during the reference period was 6% of the quantity delivered to dairies in 1978. By country, the percentage is highest in the Federal Republic of Germany (about 10.6%) and lowest in Ireland (2.9%).

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. In the United Kingdom, more milk qualified for premiums in 1980 than in the previous two-and-a-half years.

Table 9: Quantity of milk in respect of which a premium was approved during the period from 1 July 1977 to 31 December 1980 and the percentages of deliveries to dairies in terms of 1978 quantities

Member State	Quantity of milk	
	in tonnes	%
Belgium	95 469	3.2
Denmark	549 878	10.6
Germany	2 262 898	10.6
France	906 203	4.0
Ireland	187 095	4.2
Luxembourg	17 099	6.9
Netherlands	314 846	2.9
United Kingdom	1 160 660	7.5
Community	5 494 148	6.0

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 highest percentage is still in the Federal Republic of Germany. As a proportion 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 1980

Member State	Applicants		Cows kept		Cows per applicant
	Number	%	x 1000	%	
Belgium	2 109	1.9	26.4	2.0	12.5
Denmark	6 682	6.1	128.9	10.0	19.3
Germany	72 851	67.1	597.1	46.2	8.2
France	15 289	14.1	209.0	16.2	13.7
Ireland	1 845	1.6	44.1	3.2	24.0
Luxembourg	389	0.4	4.8	0.4	12.3
Netherlands	3 897	3.6	69.0	5.3	17.7
United Kingdom	5 647	5.2	216.3	16.7	38.3
Community	108 710	100.0	1 295.6	100.0	11.9

11. In the case of the conversion premium, French and British dairy farmers continue to show more interest than those in other Member States; the two countries account for two thirds of all applications for conversion premiums. In Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, there are still only a few relatively isolated cases, which together account for only 2.7% of applications and 2.4% 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 1980

Member State	Applicants		Cows kept		Cows per applicant
	Number	%	x 1000	%	
Belgium	293	3.7	8.4	3.7	28.7
Denmark	70	0.9	1.7	0.7	24.3
Germany	1 735	21.7	41.6	18.2	24.0
France	3 473	43.5	89.0	38.9	25.6
Ireland	539	6.4	18.8	7.9	35.3
Luxembourg	11	0.1	0.3	0.1	32.6
Netherlands	133	1.7	3.5	1.5	26.3
United Kingdom	1 756	22.0	66.4	29.0	37.8
Community	8 010	100.0	229.7	100.0	28.7

III. Profile of applicants

12. An analysis of applications by size of herd shows very clearly that it is the dairy farmers with smaller herds that are giving up milk production. Comparing the average herd sizes of applicants for non-marketing premiums (which normally involves slaughtering the animals) with the national averages, one finds that successful premium applicants have herds about 30% smaller. Ireland, where the average herd size among applicants is about 70% greater than the national average, is the only exception.

Table 12: Comparison of average herd size among applicants for non-marketing premiums with national average sizes.

Member State	Cows per holding	
	Applicants	National average (2)
Belgium	12.5	16.8
Denmark	19.3	22.8
Germany	8.2	11.9
France	13.7	14.4
Ireland	24.0	14.2
Luxembourg	12.3	21.4
Netherlands	17.7	31.7
United Kingdom	38.3	53.1
Community (1)	11.9	16.7

(1) excluding Italy

(2) 1979

13. The distribution pattern among herd size classes gives an even clearer picture than comparison of average herd sizes. It emerges that the proportion of holdings discontinuing milk production is higher than average in the 3-14 head/herd bracket. Interestingly, few of the very small dairy farmers (1-2 cows) seem inclined to take advantage of the premiums.

Table 13: 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) during the period from July 1977 to December 1980

Cows per farmer	Total applicants		All holdings	Total cows kept		All cows
	Number	%	% (1)	x 1000	%	% (1)
1 - 2	10 442	10.7	20.9	18.5	1.5	2.2
3 - 4	16 330	16.7	13.9	57.0	4.6	3.5
5 - 9	29 472	30.1	20.1	200.4	16.3	9.7
10 - 14	16 295	16.6	13.0	191.1	15.6	10.9
15 - 19	9 358	9.6	9.5	156.1	12.7	11.4
20 - 29	8 523	8.7	10.8	201.5	16.4	18.3
30 - 39	3 195	3.3	5.0	107.0	8.7	12.1
40 - 49	1 513	1.5	2.6	66.0	5.4	8.4
> 50	2 788	2.8	4.2	230.4	18.8	23.5
Total	97 916	100.0	100.0	1 228.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Percentage of 1979 herd levels

14. There are major variations among the Member States in the proportion of farmers taking advantage of the scheme. On a weighted average, just under half the farmers giving up dairy farming applied for premiums.

German farmers head the list by a large margin not only in absolute terms but also in terms of the largest percentage of applicants; of every 100 farmers giving up dairying, only 18 did not take advantage of the scheme. In Ireland, on the other hand, only 12% of those ceasing milk production applied for premiums. Interest was also relatively low in Belgium, France and the Netherlands.

Table 14: Relationship of successful applications for non-marketing and conversion premiums to overall number of farmers giving up dairying in 1977-80

Member State	Farmers leaving	Successful applications	
	dairying	Number	%
	1977 - 1980 (1)		
Belgium	11 390	2 402	21.1
Denmark	13 130	6 752	51.5
Germany	90 460	74 586	82.5
France	84 300	18 762	22.3
Ireland	20 000	2 384	11.9
Luxembourg	780	400	51.1
Netherlands	12 300	4 030	32.7
United Kingdom	12 500	7 403	59.3
Community	244 800 (2)	116 720	47.6

(1) Includes estimate for 1980

(2) Excluding Italy

VI. Review of results to date and reasons for good/poor response to premiums scheme

(a) Pattern of concentration

15. In 1980 again, most applications for premiums were received from Community regions which offer alternative ways of using agricultural land. The regions are given in Annex II of this report with figures covering the whole of the period of operation of the scheme.

(b) Change of type of premium

16. The implementing rules (Reg. 1391/78) were expanded by Regulation (EEC) No 1799/79 to allow recipients of conversion premiums to change over to a non-marketing premium up to the end of the third year of conversion, the amount of premium and period of commitment being adjusted accordingly.

About 300 applicants so far have made use of this facility. As a rule, however, the recipient continues beef farming; he is simply freed from the obligation of keeping a given number of LSUs on a permanent basis. Applications under this rule divide up among the Member States as set out below.

Belgium	10
Denmark	15
Germany	106
France	9
Ireland	48
Luxembourg	0
Netherlands	4
United Kingdom	94

(c) Transfer of farms

17. Article 2(2)(b) provides that an applicant for a non-marketing premium must undertake not to allow his holding or part of it to be used by others for dairying during the non-marketing period (5 years). To make monitoring easier and simpler, Article 9(5) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1391/78 provides - in the case of partial transfer - that the rule may be considered fulfilled if the transferee does not keep a dairy herd larger than the one on the day of the transfer. About 15 300 applications have been received in this connection since the scheme started. These were divided among the Member States as follows:

Belgium	0
Denmark	about 2 300
Germany	about 12 650
France	?
Ireland	0
Luxembourg	24
Netherlands	333
United Kingdom	13

(d) Cessation of farming

18. Article 2(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 provided that producers who cease farming in accordance with Directive 72/160/EEC after a minimum of two years of non-marketing of milk and milk products are freed from their obligations under the premium scheme.

Except in the Federal Republic of Germany, this has only occurred in a very few cases since the scheme started.

Belgium	0
Denmark	0
Germany	450

France	1
Ireland	0
Luxembourg	0
Netherlands	3
United Kingdom	1

(e) Method of payment

19. In order to encourage farmers to convert from milk production, the Council laid down that part of the premium should be paid out in the first three months of the non-marketing period (50% for the non-marketing premium and 60% for the conversion premium). The tax regulations in some of the Member States meant that under this arrangement a sizeable portion of the premium was lost again in tax, with a highly discouraging effect on applications. Applicants were therefore given the opportunity to opt for payment in five or four equal annual instalments. About 4 200 producers (4%) have made use of this facility so far. Most such applications have been submitted in Denmark, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. By the end of 1980 the Member States had approved the following numbers of such applications:

Belgium	171
Denmark	about 2 350
Germany	157
France	5
Ireland	20
Luxembourg	0
Netherlands	1 119
United Kingdom	372

(f) Issue of replacements for lost identity cards

20. Implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1391/78 was supplemented by a provision in Regulation 2962/78 to the effect that the competent

authorities could exceptionally issue the interested party with a duplicate copy. This exception has only needed to be used in a few cases, especially as some Member States already had an identity card system before the premium scheme was introduced. Numbers of applications approved in Member States have been as follows:

Belgium	0
Denmark	100
Germany	about 2 200
France	?
Ireland	0
Luxembourg	10
Netherlands	297
United Kingdom	490

(g) Applications expected up to 31 March 1981

21. The scheme will run out at the end of the 1980/81 milk year; the number of applications still to be expected is set out below.

(aa) Non-marketing premium

The closing date for applications for non-marketing premiums was 15 September 1980. All applications received in Luxembourg had been approved by the end of 1980, so that the final figures for that country can be taken from Table 10.

The following number of applications are still awaiting approval in those Member States which experienced a rush of applications before the closing date:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>No of applications</u>
Belgium	10
Denmark	1 333
Germany	650
France	?
Ireland	410
Netherlands	3
United Kingdom	316

In the Community as a whole, therefore, a total of around 111 000 applications for non-marketing premiums were received, covering 5.6% of dairy farms in 1977. These farms kept a total of about 1.3 million cows, i.e. 5.3% of the Community herd in 1977.

(bb) Conversion premium

23. The closing date for conversion premiums is the end of the 1980/81 milk year. On the basis of past experience, about 300-400 applications can be expected to come in before then.

Conclusions

24. In terms of reducing milk production, the premium scheme has not come up to expectations in spite of running for over three years. Deliveries of milk to dairies increased by around 9 million tonnes (10.2%) between 1977 and 1980. By contrast, only about 5.5 million tonnes of milk have been covered by applications approved to date.

In terms of cows withdrawn from milk production, the original target of 1.3 million animals has been exceeded by about 20%. However, the impact on the total Community herd has been very modest when the net figures are taken. In practice it has been seen that additional

incentives have only been created by relatively short-lived schemes, as was apparent also in connection with Regulations 1975/69 and 1353/73. This is why the Commission has not proposed prolonging the conversion scheme; the non-marketing scheme expired on 15 September 1980.

The premium scheme has, however, had a very positive impact on the pattern of dairy farming, as the structural analysis shows.

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 1980

(excluding FRANCE)

Cows per producer	Applicants		Cows	
	Number	%	x 1000	%
1 - 2	10 442	11.2	18.6	1.7
3 - 4	16 328	17.5	56.9	5.2
5 - 9	29 469	31.6	200.2	18.4
10 - 14	16 109	17.2	188.6	17.4
15 - 19	8 282	8.9	137.9	12.7
20 - 29	6 947	7.4	163.3	15.0
30 - 39	2 422	2.6	81.2	7.5
40 - 49	1 146	1.2	50.1	4.6
> 50	2 230	2.4	190.4	17.5
Total	93 375	100.0	1 087.2	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 1980

(excluding FRANCE)

Cows per producer	Applicants		Cows	
	Number	%	x 1000	%
1 - 2	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	2	.	0	0.0
5 - 9	9	0.2	0.1	.
10 - 14	186	4.1	2.4	1.7
15 - 19	1 076	23.7	18.2	12.9
20 - 29	1 576	34.6	38.1	27.1
30 - 39	773	17.0	25.9	18.4
40 - 49	367	8.1	16.0	11.3
> 50	558	12.3	40.1	28.5
Total	4 547	100.0	140.8	100.0

Table 3: Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and percentage of the total number of herds and cows in each size category for the applications approved in the period July 1977 - December 1980

BELGIUM

Number of cows per producer	Non-marketing		Conversion		Total	
	Number of applications	Number of cows	Number of applications	Number of cows	Applications	Cows
1 - 2	152	366	-	-	152	366
3 - 4	240	847	-	-	240	847
5 - 9	626	4 379	-	-	626	4 379
10 - 14	436	5 108	7	89	443	5 197
15 - 19	269	4 424	73	123	342	5 655
20 - 29	253	5 911	99	2 339	352	8 250
30 - 39	86	2 927	71	2 393	157	5 320
40 - 49	27	1 193	26	1 137	53	2 330
≥ 50	20	1 344	17	1 226	37	2 570
Total	2 109	26 426	293	8 415	2 402	34 841

(1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977

(2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977

Table 4: Number of applicants and cows classified by size of herd and percentage of the total number of herds and cows in each size category for the applications approved in the period July 1977 - December 1980

GERMANY

Number of cows per producer	Non-marketing		Conversion		Total	
	Number of applications : x 1000	Number of cows : x 1000	Number of applications :	Number of cows : x 1000	Applications : Number : % (1) :	Cows : Number : % (2) : x 1000
1 - 2	10 132	17.9	7	-	10 132 : 13.7	17.9 : 15.5
3 - 4	15 459	52.0	1	0	15 460 : 19.4	54.0 : 19.3
5 - 9	25 622	172.0	3	0	25 625 : 17.3	172.0 : 17.1
10 - 14	11 889	138.5	117	1.5	12 006 : 12.9	140.0 : 12.8
15 - 19	5 154	85.7	574	9.7	5 728 : 10.8	95.4 : 10.8
20 - 29	3 353	77.6	707	16.9	4 060 : 8.4	94.5 : 8.4
30 - 39	766	25.4	234	7.8	1 000 : 6.6	33.2 : 6.6
40 - 49	276	12.0	69	3.0	345 : 6.9	14.9 : 6.9
≥ 50	211	15.2	40	2.6	251 : 5.5	17.8 : 8.9
Total	72 862	598.2	1 745	41.5	74 607 : 14.4	639.7 : 11.8

(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 percentage of the total number of herds and cows in each size category for the applications approved in the period July 1977 - December 1980

LUXEMBOURG

Number of cows per producer	Non-marketing		Conversion		Total	
	Number of applications	Number of cows	Number of applications	Number of cows	Applications	Cows
1 - 2	15	29	-	-	15	44
3 - 4	39	144	-	-	39	183
5 - 9	141	944	-	-	141	1 085
10 - 14	75	906	1	11	76	981
15 - 19	54	924	1	16	55	978
20 - 29	44	1 074	2	52	46	1 118
30 - 39	18	609	3	92	21	627
40 - 49	2	86	2	83	4	88
≥ 50	1	50	2	105	3	155
Total	389	4 766	11	359	400	5 155
					10.7	7.6

(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 percentage of the total number of herds and cows in each size category for the applications approved in the period July 1977 - December 1980

UNITED KINGDOM

Number of cows per producer	Non-marketing		Conversion		Total	
	Number of applications	Number of cows x 1000	Number of applications	Number of cows x 1000	Applications	Cows
1 - 2	49	0.1	-	-	49	0.1
3 - 4	167	0.6	-	-	167	0.6
5 - 9	772	5.5	3	0	775	5.5
10 - 14	750	8.9	42	0.5	792	9.4
15 - 19	675	11.3	290	4.9	965	16.2
20 - 29	826	20.1	491	12.2	1 317	32.3
30 - 39	591	19.9	346	11.6	937	31.5
40 - 49	422	18.4	192	8.4	614	26.8
≥ 50	1 397	131.6	392	28.7	1 789	160.3
Total	5 649	216.3	1 756	66.4	7 405	282.7

(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 percentage of the total number of herds and cows in each size category for the applications approved in the period July 1977 - December 1980

DENMARK

Number of cows per producer	Non-marketing		Conversion		Total	
	Number of applications	Number of cows x 1000	Number of applications	Number of cows	Applications	Cows
					Number : % (1)	Number : % (2)
						x 1000
1 - 2	22	0	-	-	22 : 0.5	0
3 - 4	198	0.5	-	-	198 : 7.7	0.5
5 - 9	1 373	10.0	1	7	1 374 : 15.6	10.1
10 - 14	1 714	10.3	7	85	1 721 : 16.5	20.4
15 - 19	1 079	18.1	11	190	1 090 : 14.2	18.3
20 - 29	1 247	29.7	36	830	1 283 : 12.3	30.5
30 - 39	536	18.0	6	204	542 : 9.3	18.2
40 - 49	244	10.7	5	211	249 : 8.1	10.9
≥ 50	312	21.5	4	234	316 : 11.2	21.7
Total	6 675	128.8	70	1 761	6 745 : 12.1	130.6

(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 percentage of the total number of herds and cows in each size category for the applications approved in the period July 1977 - December 1980

NETHERLANDS

Number of cows per producer	Non-marketing		Conversion		Total	
	Number of applications	Number of cows x 1000	Number of applications	Number of cows x 1000	Applications	Cows
					Number : % (1)	Number : % (2)
1 - 2	55	0.1	-	-	55 : 0.9	0.1 : 0.9
3 - 4	168	0.6	1	0	169 : 3.9	0.6 : 3.9
5 - 9	677	4.8	-	-	671 : 7.9	4.8 : 8.2
10 - 14	899	10.8	7	0.1	906 : 10.0	10.9 : 10.1
15 - 19	755	12.7	27	0.4	782 : 8.8	13.2 : 8.7
20 - 29	895	21.2	68	1.7	963 : 6.1	22.9 : 6.0
30 - 39	276	9.3	21	0.7	297 : 2.6	10.0 : 2.6
40 - 49	83	3.6	4	0.2	87 : 1.1	3.8 : 1.1
≥ 50	88	5.3	5	0.3	93 : 0.8	5.7 : 0.7
Total	3 896	69.1	133	3.4	4 029 : 4.8	72.5 : 3.2

(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 percentage of the total number of herds and cows in each size category for the applications approved in the period July 1977 - December 1980

IRELAND

Number of cows per producer	Non-marketing		Conversion		Total	
	Number of applications	Number of cows x 1000	Number of applications	Number of cows x 1000	Applications	Cows
1 - 2	17	0	-	-	17	0
3 - 4	57	0.2	-	-	57	0.2
5 - 9	258	2.6	2	0	260	2.6
10 - 14	346	4.1	5	0.1	351	4.2
15 - 19	296	4.9	100	1.7	396	6.5
20 - 29	329	7.7	173	4.2	502	11.7
30 - 39	149	5.0	92	3.1	241	8.2
40 - 49	92	4.1	69	3.0	161	7.1
≥ 50	201	15.4	98	6.9	299	22.3
Total	1 845	43.7	539	19.0	2 384	62.8
					2.0	4.2
					7.1	7.5

(1) % of all dairy farms in December 1977

(2) % of all dairy cows kept in December 1977

ANNEX II

Regional Breakdown of Applicants for Premiums

1. Belgium

Province	Non-marketing Number of applications
Antwerpen	148
Brabant	273
Westvlaanderen	566
Oostvlaanderen	455
Hainaut	92
Liège	73
Limburg	272
Luxembourg	54
Namur	63
Total	1 996

2. United Kingdom

Region	Non-marketing Number of applications
England	3 814
Wales	774
Scotland	331
Northern Ireland	728
Total	5 647

3. Denmark

County	Number of applications	
	Non-marketing	Conversion
Københavns Amt	11	0
Frederiksborg Amt	81	2
Roskilde Amt	89	1
Vestsjællands Amt	491	4
Storstrøms Amt	518	9
Bornholms Amt	122	1
Fyns Amt	1 076	13
Sønderjyllands Amt	625	7
Ribe Amt	492	9
Vejle Amt	804	19
Ringkøbing Amt	1 021	16
Århus Amt	1 170	14
Viborg Amt	1 096	14
Nordjyllands Amt	1 372	14
Total	8 968	123

4. Ireland

County	Non-marketing
	Number of applications
Carlow	19
Cavan	71
Clare	124
Cork	454
Donegal	17
Dublin	42
Galway	78
Kerry	325
Kildare	71
Kilkenny	130
Laois	67

4. Ireland (continued)

County	Non-marketing	
	Number of applications	
Leitrim	21	
Louth	34	
Longford	22	
Limerick	167	
Mayo	26	
Meath	138	
Monaghan	45	
Offaly	41	
Roscommon	55	
Tipperary	326	
Westmeath	41	
Waterford	107	
Wexford	64	
Wicklow	42	
Total	2 554	

5. Netherlands

Province	Number of applications	
	Non-marketing	Conversion
Groningen	212	2
Friesland	246	7
Drenthe	287	3
Overijssel	537	36
Ijsselmeerpolders	77	1
Gelderland	749	22
Utrecht	126	6
Noord-Holland	241	1
Zuid-Holland	242	5
Zeeland	73	2
Noord-Brabant	602	28
Limburg	477	17
Total	3 869	130

6. France

Department	Region	Non-marketing Number of applications	Region
Bas-Rhin	Alsace	441	638
Haut-Rhin		227	
Dordogne		285	
Gironde		118	
Landes	Aquitaine	83	791
Lot-et-Garonne		230	
Pyrénées-Atlantiques		75	
Allier		54	
Cantal		17	
Haute-Loire	Auvergne	55	172
Puy-de-Dôme		46	
Côte d'Or		282	
Nièvre	Bourgogne	16	665
Saône et Loire		245	
Yonne		122	
Côtes du Nord		474	
Finistère		767	
Ile et Villaine	Bretagne	532	2 110
Morbihan		337	
Cher	Centre	38	684
Eure et Loir		107	
Indre		64	
Indre et Loire		284	
Loire et Cher		76	
Loiret	Corse	115	-
Haute-Corse		-	
Corse du Sud	Champagne/ Ardennes	91	611
Ardennes		183	
Aube		223	
Marne		114	
Haute-Marne			

6. France (continued)

Department	Region	Non-marketing Number of applications	Region
Doubs		27	
Jura		124	
Haute-Saône		112	
Territoire de Belfort	Franche-Comté	5	268
Seine et Marne		27	
Yvelines		6	
Essonne		-	
Hauts-de-Seine		-	
Seine-St-Denis		-	
Val de Marne		-	
Val d'Oise	Ile de France	2	35
Aude		28	
Gard		2	
Hérault		-	
Lozère		2	
Pyrénées Orientales	Languedoc/ Roussillon	3	35
Corrèze		7	
Creuse		29	
Haute-Vienne	Limousin	74	110
Meurthe et Moselle		148	
Meuse		148	
Moselle		262	
Vosges	Lorraine	64	622
Ariege		50	
Aveyron		121	
Haute Garonne		275	
Gers		155	
Lot		254	
Hautes-Pyrénées		48	
Tarn		142	
Tarn et Garonne	Midi-Pyrénées	231	1 276
Nord		521	
Pas-de-Calais	Nord	757	1 278

6. France (continued)

Department	Region	Non-marketing Number of applications	Region
Calvados		256	
Manche		223	
Orne	Basse-Normandie	208	687
Eure		291	
Seine Maritime	Haute-Normandie	557	848
Loire Atlantique		185	
Maine et Loire		346	
Mayenne		155	
Sarthe		217	
Vendée	Pays de Loire	715	1 618
Aisne		263	
Oise		138	
Somme	Picardie	500	901
Charente		259	
Charente Maritime		339	
Deux Sèvres		249	
Vienne	Poitou Charente	393	1 240
Alpes de Hte Provence		10	
Hautes Alpes		11	
Alpes Maritimes		-	
Bouches du Rhône		19	
Var	Provence- Côte d'Azur	1	
Vaucluse		24	65
Ain		203	
Ardèche		24	
Drôme		28	
Isère		163	
Loire		94	
Rhône		38	
Savoie		39	
Haute-Savoie	Rhône-Alpes	46	635
Totale		15 289	15 289

7. Federal Republic of Germany

State	Number of applications	
	Non-marketing	Conversion
Schleswig-Holstein	3 626	250
Hamburg	39	1
Bremen	26	3
Niedersachsen	11 287	335
Berlin	4	-
Nordrhein-Westfalen	10 373	360
Hessen	7 615	103
Rheinland-Pfalz	5 169	52
Saarland	417	4
Bayern	23 597	502
Baden-Württemberg	10 712	135
Total	72 865	1 745