Procedure file

Basic information

COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Decision	1998/0296(COD)	Procedure completed
Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003 Amended by 2003/0085(COD) Amended by 2003/0303(COD) Subject 3.10.30 Agricultural statistics		

Key players

European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	PPE-DE REDONDO JIMÉNEZ Encarnación	24/02/2000
	Former committee responsible		
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	V GRAEFE ZU BARINGDORF Friedrich-Wilhelm	01/05/1999
	Former committee for opinion		
	BUDG Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	ENER Research, Technological Development and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	CONT Budgetary Control		
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Agriculture and Fisheries	2240	24/01/2000
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Agriculture and Rural Development		

Key events

11/11/1998	Legislative proposal published	COM(1998)0601	Summary
08/12/1998	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
11/01/1999	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
13/01/1999	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T4-0006/1999	Summary

24/06/1999	Formal reconsultation of Parliament		
13/09/1999	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
13/09/1999	Committee report tabled for plenary confirming Parliament's position	A5-0011/1999	
16/09/1999	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T5-0014/1999	Summary
24/01/2000	Council position published	13300/1/1999	Summary
17/02/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
27/03/2000	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		
12/04/2000	Decision by Parliament, 2nd reading	T5-0142/2000	Summary
22/05/2000	Final act signed		
22/05/2000	End of procedure in Parliament		
04/07/2000	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1998/0296(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Decision
	Amended by 2003/0085(COD) Amended by 2003/0303(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 66_o-p4; EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 285; Rules of Procedure EP 52-p1
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/5/12443

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal		COM(1998)0601 OJ C 396 19.12.1998, p. 0025	11/11/1998	EC	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T4-0006/1999 OJ C 104 14.04.1999, p. 0036-0043	13/01/1999	EP	Summary
Reconsultation		SEC(1999)0581	28/04/1999	EC	
Committee final report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A5-0011/1999 OJ C 054 25.02.2000, p. 0018	13/09/1999	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament confirming position adopted at 1st reading		T5-0014/1999 OJ C 054 25.02.2000, p. 0055-0078	16/09/1999	EP	Summary
Council position		13300/1/1999 OJ C 083 22.03.2000, p. 0080	24/01/2000	CSL	Summary
Commission communication on Council's position		SEC(2000)0235	11/02/2000	EC	Summary

Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading		T5-0142/2000 OJ C 040 07.02.2001, p. 0059-0118	12/04/2000	EP	Summary
Follow-up document		COM(2003)0181	16/04/2003	EC	Summary
Follow-up document		COM(2007)0552	27/09/2007	EC	Summary

Additional information

European Commission	EUR-Lex

Final act

Decision 2000/1445
OJ L 163 04.07.2000, p. 0001 Summary

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

PURPOSE : adoption of a Council Decision on the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999-2003. CONTENT : as part of the implementation of Council Decision 94/753, a number of measures were undertaken to provide the Commission with estimates, before the harvest and before the first official statistics become available, of both the areas under the principal crops and their production volume. These measures will terminate at the end of 1998. The proposal reorganises and continues for the period 1999-2003 those measures using remote-sensing and aerial-survey techniques that have been successful so far and which are thus capable of meeting the Commission's information needs. By 31 July 2003, at the latest, the Commission is to present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of these measures, including in it any proposals on how remote-sensing and aerial-survey techniques should continue to be used for agricultural statistics.?

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

The procedure without report on the Council Decision on the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999-2003 was approved by the European Parliament.?

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

The Council approved the substance of the proposal, and made some drafting amendments. It made two substantial amendments. The first involved the introduction of a new Article providing for an indication of the financial allocation for implementing the programme over the period 1999 · 2003. The second introduced a management committee instead of an advisory committee as proposed by the Commission for carrying out the implementing measures.?

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

The Commission accepts the Council's common position. The inclusion of a financial allocation is in accordance with the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 on budgetary discipline and improvement of budgetary procedure. The Commission also approves the introduction of a management committee. Agricultural statistics are closely linked with implementation of the common agricultural policy and the management-committee procedure is the procedure laid down for putting that policy into practice. It is logical for the same approach to apply to agricultural statistics.?

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

In approving the Council's common position on the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999-2003, the European Parliament adopted this act under the co-decision procedure: second reading.?

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

PURPOSE : to continue the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999 to 2003. COMMUNITY MEASURE : Decision 1445/2000/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999 to 2003. CONTENT : this Decision aims to reorganise and continue, for the period 1999-2003, those measures using remote-sensing and aerial-survey techniques that have been successful so far. This project shall be

continued, amended or discontinued after a period of 3 years. The budget for the implementation of this programme for the period 1999-2003 is set at EUR 12.5 million.?

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

PURPOSE : to present a report from the Commission on the implementation of Decision 1445/2000/EC on the application of areal-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999 to 2003. CONTENT : this report has been drawn up pursuant to Article 6 of Decision 1445/2000/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2000 on the application of areal-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999 to 2003. This Article states that by 31 July 2003 at the latest, the Commission shall present a report on the implementation of these measures and on this use of the resources made available, accompanied, where appropriate, by any proposals on how areal-survey ad remote-sensing techniques may continue to be used for agricultural statistics. This general report follows the annual reports presented by the Commission which concern the implementation, the methods used, the use of appropriations, the evaluation of the results obtained and the work programme for the following year. The aim of this report is to review the two principal measures carried out pursuant to Decision 1445/2000/EC, namely: an areal-survey at European level (LUCAS) and the operationalisation of a system of meteorological monitoring of crops and yield forecasts (MARS). It should be borne in mind that the late adoption of Decision 1445/2000/EC, which covered the period 1999-2003, meant that it was not possible to carry out the first LUCAS pilot survey until 2001. It was possible to continue the agro-meteorology related activities during the transitional period (1999-2000) thanks to funds temporarily available to the JRC for other research and development activities (MARS Project). The report concludes that in light of the partial evaluation set out in this report and of the experience to date, the Commission believes that a four-year extension (from 2004-2007) to the basic Decision would enable it to carry out an additional areal survey and a much less random and more authoritative evaluation than one based solely on the result of two, and possibly only one, survey. In addition, a similar extension for the MARS project (the agro-meteorogical aspect) would be fully compatible with the positive evaluation of this measure in recent years.?

Agricultural statistics: application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques for 1999-2003

The Commission presents a report which has been drawn up pursuant to Article 6 of Decision No 1445/2000/EC and deals separately with implementation of the LUCAS project and the MARS project. It also deals with the resources used and with proposals on how areal-survey and remote-sensing techniques could continue to be used.

The LUCAS project: it is recalled that the main aim of the LUCAS project is to implement an areal-survey project at Community level in agricultural statistics. The Commission describes the activities undertaken to implement the project as well as the main results. The pilot surveys carried out in the Member States over the period 2001-2007 demonstrated the feasibility of this project on a Community scale. General advantages of the LUCAS survey methodology approach are: high thematic precision; high representativeness, harmonized survey approach; accurate change detection; flexible survey structure; and fast execution (up-to-date information). The data collected over the period 2001-2007 allow analysis of time series for monitoring the CAP, within the restrictions due to changes of methodology and the limited coverage of the data samples. Interactions between agriculture, the environment and the countryside can be studied by evaluating changes in land cover/land use over time and along the mapped transects, but also by analysing the environmental parameters surveyed.

The main EU policy domains identified on which LUCAS can contribute are land cover/land use, landscape diversity and structure, soil erosion and quality, or land management. For policy domains such as air pollution, water quality and forest monitoring, LUCAS may support the legal obligations of the Member States through data harmonisation and accessibility with relatively minor effort involved.

The available LUCAS data are potentially useful for a range of purposes. These include:

- gathering agricultural and environmental data: LUCAS could provide crop area estimates, independent of farm declarations, and could also be used as a sampling base for more specific surveys linked to agricultural and environmental issues. It is one of the very few identified contributors to the agri-environmental indicators on landscape and on changes in land cover. It could bridge the information gap about the presence of linear features and landscape diversity all over Europe. It is a unique source of information for modelling erosion risk, for surveying irrigation use and map landscape elements and for other environmental variables;

- providing data for landscape analysis: LUCAS provides data for long-term monitoring of agricultural and environmental issues on a European scale;

- linking the data with Earth observation projects: LUCAS is expected to be one of the main ?in situ? data providers needed for GMES (Global monitoring for environment and security). In situdata at EU-27 level to support satellite research are required for the space work programme under the 7th R&D Framework Programme.

The Commission indicates that the strength of the LUCAS survey is based upon providing data for combined agricultural and environmental policy needs rather than delivering crop estimates only. Each individual purpose listed above can hardly justify a LUCAS survey on its own. In particular, crop area estimates based on traditional farm declarations exist in most EU Member States. The landscape indicators have not yet been properly defined and the Commission was asked by the Council to take close account of the costs and resource implications of any new data collection initiative that goes beyond the existing legal requirements. On the other hand, results of modelling efforts or remote sensing cannot replace in-situ (or ground-truth) monitoring such as that performed by LUCAS. LUCAS could be defined as one of the European in-situ standards (e.g. within the INSPIRE initiative).

The Mars project: the purpose of the agro-meteorological system of monitoring crops and forecasting yields, developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) as part of the MARS (Monitoring Agriculture with Remote Sensing) project, is to provide the evidence necessary for understanding how climatic events have an impact on harvests and to forecast the yields of the main crops. The main result of this activitiy is the MARS Crop Yield Forecasting System which has been operational since 1998. The Commission describes the methodology. It describes the publication of the MARS Bulletins include analysis of the impact of climate on the main EU crops, including short-term weather forecasts, and are regularly used by DG-AGRI?s Outlook group of analysts. The information and data provided are used to support the CAP decision making process: i.e food balance sheet estimates, budgetary forecasts and follow up of expenditures, stock interventions and management, export tenders, definition of set aside rates and use, support to EU Markets, etc. Special issues on ad-hocanalyses are produced on request by DG-AGRI.

The Commission goes on to give an evaluation of the results. The MARS Crop Yield Forecasting System has made it possible to evaluate the impact of the climate on yields at EU-25 level, in an independent and homogeneous manner throughout Europe.

The yield forecasts from the Bulletin are used by DG AGRI as input data to compile the estimated balances for field crops for the EU and for the applicant countries. Evaluation of the forecasts issued is a permanent activity at the JRC?s MARS unit. The errors in the quantitative yield forecasts are calculated from the final official data.

Lastly, the paper describes additional research activities carried out by the JRC under its own research budget and related to the reinforcement of land cover estimation methodologies The Commission concludes that in the light of the usefulness of the information and data provided in support of CAP deployment by the JRC in relation to MARS in recent years, the Commission wishes to continue this activity over the period 2008-2013.