

Procedure file

Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	2000/0291(COD) Procedure completed
Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC) Repealed by 2010/0133(COD)	
Subject 3.10.30 Agricultural statistics	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development		
	Former committee responsible		
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	PPE-DE REDONDO JIMÉNEZ Encarnación	24/01/2001
Council of the European Union	Council configuration Development	Meeting 2383	Date 08/11/2001
European Commission	Commission DG Eurostat	Commissioner	

Key events			
23/11/2000	Legislative proposal published	COM(2000)0753	Summary
11/12/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
28/05/2001	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
28/05/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A5-0182/2001	
13/06/2001	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T5-0318/2001	Summary
08/11/2001	Council position published	12008/1/2001	Summary
08/11/2001	Modified legislative proposal published	COM(2001)0649	Summary
15/11/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		

19/11/2001			
11/12/2001	Decision by Parliament, 2nd reading	T5-0649/2001	Summary
19/12/2001	Final act signed		
19/12/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
16/01/2002	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/0291(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
	Repealed by 2010/0133(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 66_o-p4; EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 285
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/5/14834

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal	COM(2000)0753 OJ C 096 27.03.2001, p. 0212 E	23/11/2000	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A5-0182/2001	28/05/2001	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T5-0318/2001 OJ C 053 28.02.2002, p. 0131-0179 E	13/06/2001	EP	Summary
Modified legislative proposal	COM(2001)0649 OJ C 051 26.02.2002, p. 0344 E	08/11/2001	EC	Summary
Council position	12008/1/2001 OJ C 045 19.02.2002, p. 0060 E	08/11/2001	CSL	Summary
Commission communication on Council's position	SEC(2001)1829	14/11/2001	EC	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading	T5-0649/2001 OJ C 177 25.07.2002, p. 0028-0049 E	11/12/2001	EP	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2004)0826	22/12/2004	EC	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2010)0340	28/06/2010	EC	Summary
Follow-up document	SEC(2010)0776	28/06/2010	EC	

Additional information

European Commission	EUR-Lex
---------------------	-------------------------

Final act

Directive 2001/109 OJ L 013 16.01.2002, p. 0021-0024 Summary

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

PURPOSE: to propose a Directive of the European Parliament and Council concerning statistical surveys in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees. **CONTENT:** Council Directive 76/625/EEC concerns the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees. It was adopted in 1976, and has allowed the Member States to effect five five-yearly surveys of fruit trees. The Directive has been amended almost a dozen times to take account of the various changes which have arisen during the 20 years it has been in force - in particular the gradual enlargement of the Union. However, experience in applying the Directive has indicated an urgent need to allow more flexibility in the practical aspects of carrying out surveys. This need has been seized as an opportunity to re-draft the Directive in a form which would be simpler and clearer to understand and implement than an old text several times amended. The newly-introduced flexibility relates in particular to the following points: - survey methodology: a rigid threshold is replaced by a target defined in terms of sample representativity; - Timing of the survey: the former rigid timing (Spring) has been removed. The only constraint is the transmission of results to the Commission. This flexibility will allow Member States to select the most suitable time for the survey.?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The committee adopted the report by Encarnación REDONDO JIMÉNEZ (EPP-ED, E) endorsing the Commission proposal subject to a couple of amendments (codecision procedure, 1st reading). Firstly, it wanted the surveys to include fruit-tree plantations of certain species of nuts (almonds, carobs, hazelnuts, walnuts and chestnuts) which played a significant social, economic and environmental role in some rural areas of the EU. The committee also felt that, for statistical purposes, it would be helpful to know the rootstock (or understock) of the plantations. Lastly, it argued that calculation of the area should be based on the total planted area, not the net area, since most fruit tree plantations were small holdings in which essential service areas (such as irrigation channels and paths) accounted for a substantial percentage of the total area and should be taken into account.?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The European Parliament adopted, without debate, the report by Mrs Encarnación REDONDO JIMENEZ (EPP-ED, E).?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The European Commission has agreed to accept, in part, two of the amendments proposed by the European Parliament. In the first instance the Commission agrees to eliminate the example of small-fruited citrus. Further, the Commission accepts the need to use "Committee procedure" to amend the table of species to be surveyed. In the second instance, the Commission agrees to the deletion of references to "double grafting" and to the "net area" accepting that this should allow for more reliable results.?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The Council common position welcomes the substance of the Commission's proposal. In order to optimise the effectiveness of the proposed Directive. However, the Council has decided to incorporate a number of changes to the original text. Firstly, the Council has broadened the objectives of the Directive to include the presentation of data relating to production not intended for the Community market. Secondly, the Council has decided that the Directive should not include surveys on the production of nuts. Those Member States who have high levels of nut production however have agreed to make efforts to collect data on their volumes. Thirdly, small-fruited citrus will not be included under the scope of the present Directive. Fourthly, in order to clarify that professional selling is intended the Council has opted to replace the words "for sale" with the words "for the market". Fifthly, the Council deleted all reference to double grafting allowing for more reliable results. Sixth, the Council has deleted the word "net" in relation to the "area planted". Lastly, the Council did not adopt the European Parliament's wishes that rootstocks be included in future surveys, pointing out that the Directive should stick to its original intention of covering certain species of fruit trees in the Community only.?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The Commission accepts in its entirety the Council's common position.?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The European Parliament approved the common position concerning statistical surveys in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees. ?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

PURPOSE : rules on the statistical surveys of fruit trees **COMMUNITY MEASURE** : Directive 2001/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the council concerning the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member states in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees. **CONTENT** : This Directive determines that Member states will carry out during 2002 and every five years thereafter, surveys on plantations of certain species of fruit trees : dessert apples, dessert pears, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, small-fruited citrus fruit. The survey will apply to all holdings with an area planted with fruit trees, provided that the fruit produced is entirely or mainly intended for the market. The survey will cover mixed as well as pure crops, and will be organised so that the results may be presented in various combinations of the following characteristics: variety of fruit; age of trees; area planted, number of trees and density of plantation. detailed rules will be adopted by the Commission assisted by the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics. There are further rules laid down in cases of random sampling and sampling errors. The Commission must submit to Parliament and the Council, within one year of notification of the results by Member States, a report on experience acquired during the survey. **DATE OF TRANSPOSITION** : 16 April 2002. **ENTRY INTO FORCE** : 16 January 2002.?

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The European Commission has presented its report on the experience acquired from the statistical survey on plantations of certain species of fruit trees, carried out by the Member States in 2002 in application of Directive 2001/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

The 2002 basic survey on plantations of certain species of fruit trees was carried out in the 15 EU Member States. The following species were surveyed:

- dessert apples (in the Member States of EU-15);
- dessert pears (in the Member States of EU-15, except Ireland and Finland);
- peaches (in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Austria only);
- apricots (in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Austria only);
- oranges (in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain only);
- lemons (in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain only);
- small-fruited citrus fruit (in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain only).

Data on plantations producing apples for uses other than dessert fruit were sent optional by Germany, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and United Kingdom. Data on plantations producing pears for uses other than dessert fruit were sent optionally by Germany, Spain, Luxembourg and Netherlands.

The 2002 survey was a complete enumeration in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom (for large holdings); an area frame sampling in Spain; a farm sample survey in the other Member States.

The data from all Member States were transmitted in accordance with the rules and technical parameters indicated in the Commission Decision 2002/38/EC.

Compared with the 1997 survey, progress was made regarding "the area of orchard considered". All Member States sent the 2002 survey results in terms of net orchards area ("net area" means surface solely occupied by trees). The 2002 survey can be considered satisfactory in overall terms.

87,5% of the EU orchard area was concentrated in Spain, Italy, Greece and France. The EU orchard area declined by approximately 161 000 ha (13% in relative terms) from 1997 to 2002. This decline was particularly notable for apple and peach trees (both in absolute values and in relation to the total area under these species). On the other hand, there was an increase for small-fruited citrus trees (resulting mainly from a significant rise in Spain). With the exception of Greece, Ireland and Finland, areas under fruit trees shrank in all Member States. An analysis of the proportion of the individual varieties, within a given species, reveals considerable developments linked to changes in consumer preferences.

Agricultural statistics: production potential of plantations of fruit trees (repeal. Directive 76/625/EEC)

The Commission presents a report on the experience acquired from the statistical survey on plantations of certain species of fruit trees, carried out by the Member States in 2007 in application of Directive 2001/109/EC. The last survey was in 2002.

On a species basis, the most important findings can be summarised as follows:

80% of the EU-27 orchard area occupied by the species surveyed was concentrated in Spain, Italy, Poland, Greece and France. Apple trees are the most common fruit trees cultivated in EU-27, covering around one third of the surveyed area. Citrus trees (orange, lemon and small citrus fruit) together cover another third of the EU-27 area.

The enlargements to EU-27 produced a substantial increase in the area under table apples and a smaller increase in the other areas surveyed. The area under apple trees increased more than 2.4 times, mainly due to the addition of the Polish and Romanian apple orchards. Pear and peach tree areas increased by 17% and 13% respectively. The 27% increase of the apricot area was more significant. For citrus fruits, the increase in area due to the last two enlargements is not significant (around 1%).

In EU-27, the main growers of apple trees are Poland, Romania, Italy and France. The total EU-15 area of apple tree orchards decreased by 11% between the two surveys. The area in Italy showed a slight increase, while the area in France decreased by 16%.

The largest areas of pear tree orchards in EU-27 are found in Italy, Spain, Portugal and Belgium. The total EU-15 area under pear trees decreased by almost 13% during the period 2002-2007.

In EU-27, the largest areas under peach trees are in Spain, Italy, Greece and France. Spain and Italy together account for two thirds of the total EU-27 area. Spain is the only EU-15 Member State where the peach tree orchard area increased; as a result, the total EU-15 area under peach trees declined by around 6%.

The largest area of apricot tree orchards is found in Spain, followed by Italy, France and Hungary. Spain and Italy have more than half of the total EU-27 area under apricot tree orchards. The total area in Italy stayed almost constant, and decreased in all other Member States, with the exception of the significant increase (by 26%) experienced by Austria.

Spain has around 55% of the EU-27 area of orange tree orchards. The area of 73,786 ha in Italy represents one quarter of the entire EU-27 area. The other Member States where orange orchards are surveyed are Greece, Portugal, Cyprus and France, which together account for only 20% of the orange tree orchards in EU-27. The total EU-15 orange tree orchard area increased by 10% between 2002 and 2007, due to the increases in Spain and Portugal. The other Member States experienced small decreases in the orange orchard areas.

The 39,859 ha of lemon tree orchards in Spain represent more than 60% of the EU-27 area. The second largest area of lemon tree orchards belongs to Italy, which accounts for around one quarter of the EU-27 area. The third largest area is in Greece (8%). The areas in Cyprus, Portugal and France make up only a very small share of the EU-27 area (around 1% or less in each Member State). As only the area in Portugal increased, while all the other areas decreased, the overall impact in EU-15 was a decrease in the total area under lemon trees.

Spain has 116,225 ha under small citrus fruit trees, which accounts for three quarters of the EU-27 area of small citrus fruit tree orchard. The next largest grower is Italy which represents around 15% of the total EU-27 area. The area increased in Spain and Greece, and decreased in Italy by approximately the same amount. As a result, the small citrus fruit orchard area remained more or less constant overall.

Between 1997 and 2002 the EU-15 orchard area declined by approximately 187,700 ha (15% in relative terms). This decline was particularly noticeable in the case of apple and peach trees (both in absolute values and in relation to the total area under these species). There was an increase, on the other hand, in small-fruited citrus trees (resulting mainly from a significant increase in Spain). With the exception of Finland, areas under fruit trees decreased in all Member States. This downward trend also continued between 2002 and 2007. The total surveyed orchard area in EU-15 declined by 37,621 ha (4% in relative terms) between 2002 and 2007. The area under orange trees increased by 10%, and the area under small citrus fruit stayed approximately constant.

The rest of the fruit tree areas experienced declines of between 5% and 13%. On a Member State (EU 15) basis, the most important findings can be summarised as follows: In some Member States, the total surveyed area increased. The total surveyed orchard area increased in Denmark (by 6%), Austria (by 4%) and Spain (by 3%). In Denmark, all the areas surveyed (apple and pear trees) increased. In Austria, the peach tree orchard area decreased by one quarter, while all the other areas surveyed saw an increase. There was also a sizeable increase in the apricot orchard area (26%). In Spain, there was a significant increase in the area under orange trees (21%), and a less important increase in the areas under peach trees and small citrus fruit trees. The other surveyed areas declines, and the decline was especially significant in the area under apple trees (a decrease of one third).

Some other Member States experienced a decrease in the total surveyed area, as well as a decline for all of the species of fruit tree surveyed. The total area declined quite significantly in France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom (by between 15 and 20%), while in Luxembourg the plantations of fruit trees producing for the market disappeared almost entirely. In Germany and Ireland, there was only a very small decrease (of less than 1%) in the total surveyed area.

In the remaining Member States, the total orchard area occupied by the surveyed species decreased, although there was an increase for some of the species surveyed. In Greece, for example, the area under small citrus fruit trees increased by one third, whereas all the other areas decreased. In Italy the total area decreased by 8%. It experienced a slight increase in the apple and apricot orchard areas, and declines in the other types of orchard areas. The fall was quite large in the areas under small citrus fruit trees (22%), pear trees (17%) and peach trees (13%). Portugal experienced a large increase in the area under lemon trees, while all other areas decreased, some of them substantially (peach and apricot). In Belgium and Netherlands, the total area decreased by around 4%, due to the combined effect of the decrease in the apple tree orchard area and the increase in the pear tree orchard area.

The Commission considers that there have been improvements since 2002 particularly in relation to the common use of the concept of net areas. The 2007 survey can be considered satisfactory in overall terms. With regard to future surveys, consideration should be given to updating the list of varieties and codes, and to harmonising the thresholds. The identification of synergies with other statistical operations and/or use of administrative sources should be explored.

Summarising the considerations presented in the national reports from the Member States, the Commission can conclude that the Member States experienced no major difficulties in carrying out the survey. This survey provides a reliable estimate of the EU orchard for the seven species under consideration. In addition, it can be said that most of the Member States consider the survey to be very useful, in that it provides not only information on a very important agricultural sector, but also information that is very useful for other statistical purposes, such as agricultural accounts.