

Procedure file

Basic information	
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	1995/0002(COS)
Procedure completed	
Tourism sector: collection of statistical information	
Repealed by 2010/0063(COD)	
Subject	
4.50 Tourism	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	TRAN Transport and Tourism		23/02/1995
		PPE CORNELISSEN Petrus A.M.	
Council of the European Union	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs, Industrial Policy		18/04/1995
		PSE TORRES MARQUES Helena	
	JURI Legal Affairs, Citizens' Rights	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Key events			
04/01/1995	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1994)0582	Summary
19/05/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/05/1995	Vote in committee		Summary
24/05/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0139/1995	
29/06/1995	Decision by Parliament	T4-0325/1995	Summary
29/06/1995	End of procedure in Parliament		
17/07/1995	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1995/0002(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper

	Repealed by 2010/0063(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	TRAN/4/06361

Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document	COM(1994)0582 OJ C 035 11.02.1995, p. 0005	04/01/1995	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	A4-0139/1995 OJ C 166 03.07.1995, p. 0004	24/05/1995	EP	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0578/1995 OJ C 236 11.09.1995, p. 0020	31/05/1995	ESC	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T4-0325/1995 OJ C 183 17.07.1995, p. 0017-0022	29/06/1995	EP	Summary
Implementing legislative act	31995L0057 OJ L 291 06.12.1995, p. 0040	23/11/1995	EU	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2000)0826	17/01/2001	EC	Summary

Tourism sector: collection of statistical information

This proposal for a directive concerns the collection of statistics on tourism, the objective being to harmonise and improve statistics compiled by Member States in order to introduce a more efficient and more uniform system of information on tourism supply and demand. This directive defines the structure which will make it possible to progressively establish an exhaustive information system on tourism at European level. It aims to satisfy the needs of a wide range of users for priority data on tourism, while limiting the burden on and additional costs to national statistics offices and companies. The statistics in question relate to the variables and basic indicators in the tourist sector: - capacity of collective tourist accommodation establishments (number of establishment, rooms, hotel beds, tourist campsites and other holiday dwellings). These establishments will supply yearly information on changes to the structure and capacity of collective accommodation establishments broken down at detailed regional level (NUTS III); - guest flows in accommodation establishments, in other words the number of visitors and the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents and the capacity/occupancy ratio. These indicators will provide information on the annual and monthly occupancy of collective accommodation establishments and the origin of tourists (NUTS II); - tourist demand on the two main tourist markets (holidays and business trips: data on the volume of tourism, characteristics of the trips, profile of the tourist and tourist expenditure). The directive does not impose the use of a specific method or technique for collecting data but ensures that the results are reliable and comparable by means of specific quality criteria and a procedure involving the Statistical Programme Committee. It recommends the use of existing Community statistical tools (NACE regulation). The Member States should start to send data to the Commission in 1996. The directive also makes provision for a specific deadline for data on tourist demand (1997, with transitional periods of three years for countries that must adapt their statistical system).?

Tourism sector: collection of statistical information

The Committee on Transport and Tourism adopted the report by Mr CORNELISSEN contesting the legal basis for the directive (i.e. Article 213 alone). The rapporteur pointed out that, although previous decisions on the same subject (two-year programme on tourist statistics and framework programme for priority actions in the field of statistics) had also been based on Article 213, the effects of these decisions, although binding, were not general in scope. The effect of the present directive, on the other hand, was general in scope in that it linked all the Member States in the pursuit of a single objective. The arguments in support of Article 213 were not therefore applicable in the present case, which was why the rapporteur was in favour of a new legal basis combining Article 100A and Article 213. He justified his choice of new legal basis on the grounds that other Commission proposals on statistics (e.g. proposal on exchanges of goods between Member States) had been based on Article 100A on the approximation of legislation to establish the internal market. The working of the internal market is expressly mentioned in the framework programme for priority action in the field of statistics, thereby substantiating the addition of Article 100A for the present proposal for a directive. In addition to changing the legal basis, the rapporteur also recommended a number of other amendments: - the report recommended adding a heading on employment in the tourist sector (including seasonal employment) to the areas in which data is collected, using a NUT II regional breakdown; - as regards the dissemination of results, the report recommended that all users should have access to results. The Commission would be required to monitor the accuracy of the data provided by ensuring that Member States complied with their obligations and then submitting a report to the European Parliament. Finally, the rapporteur proposed that the transitional period planned by the Commission be reduced to 2 years for monthly and annual data (rather than 3) and to 3 years (rather than 5) for quarterly data. The paragraph stating that 1997 would be the first observation period for quarterly information was deleted. The Community would underwrite part of the cost incurred by national statistics offices in adapting their individual systems during the transitional period.?

Tourism sector: collection of statistical information

The European Parliament, having taken note of the proposal for a directive sent to it for information purposes, called on the Commission to consider the following amendments: - change of legal basis: the European Parliament added Article 100A to the article proposed by the Commission (Article 213) and deleted all references to Parliament's opinion (as this was not an opinion by the European Parliament in the strict sense of the term); - it proposed adding a heading on employment in the tourist sector (including seasonal employment) to the areas in which data is collected, using a NUTS II regional breakdown; - the European Parliament proposed that all users should have access to the results of the statistics. The Commission would monitor the accuracy of the data provided by ensuring that Member States complied with their obligations and then sending a report to the European Parliament; - as far as transitional periods pending full transmission of data are concerned, the European Parliament proposed reducing the transitional period for providing monthly and annual data from 3 to 2 years and the period for quarterly data from 5 to 3 years. At the same time, the European Parliament deleted the paragraph stating that 1997 would be the first observation period for quarterly information. The Community would underwrite part of the cost incurred by national statistics offices in adapting their individual systems during the transitional period.?

Tourism sector: collection of statistical information

OBJECTIVE: to establish an information system on tourism statistics at Community level (collection, compilation, processing and transmission of harmonised statistical information on tourism supply and demand). **COMMUNITY MEASURE:** Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism. **SUBSTANCE:** this directive defines the structure which will make it possible to progressively establish an exhaustive information system on tourism at European level. The data to be collected covers: . the capacity of collective tourist accommodation establishments (hotels and similar establishments, tourist campsites, holiday dwellings, other collective accommodation establishments). These establishments will provide yearly information on the evolution of the structure and capacity of collective accommodation establishments broken down into national and regional level (NUTS III); . guest flows in accommodation establishments, in other words, the number of visitors and number of nights spent by residents and non-residents and the capacity/occupancy ratio. These indicators will provide information on the annual and monthly occupancy of collective tourist accommodation establishments and on the origin and destination of the tourists (NUTS II); . tourism demand in the two main tourist markets, in other words, national tourism and "outbound" tourism (holidays and business trips: data on the volume of tourism, number of tourists, number of nights spent, characteristics of the trips, profile of the tourist and tourist expenditure, etcetera). These indicators will provide tourism information on an annual and quarterly basis. The directive does not impose the use of a specific method or technique for collecting data but ensures that the results are reliable and comparable by means of specific quality criteria and a procedure involving the Statistical Programme Committee. It recommends the use of the existing Community statistical tools. **IMPLEMENTATION:** for the characteristics with annual periodicity, the first reference period for the directive shall begin on 1 January 1996 (NUTS III); for the monthly and quarterly characteristics, the first reference period shall begin on 1 January 1997. The directive provides for a transition period for countries that must adapt their statistical systems, lasting three years for monthly and annual data and five years for quarterly data. **ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 23 November 1996. ?

Tourism sector: collection of statistical information

This report refers to the implementation of Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism. Chapter II of the report summarises the actions undertaken during the period 1996-1999 in terms of development of the information system, data collection, methodological follow-up and legal framework. The table in Annex I supplements the information about the legal framework. The progress by section in Member States following the structure of the Directive is described in Chapter III. Developments during the period 1996-1999 are included. The summary table in Annex 2 supplements the information presented in this chapter. Chapter IV introduces considerations of a general nature concerning the overall assessment of the implementation of the Directive. The result is a positive assessment. Nevertheless, there is an analysis and discussion of certain problems, in particular those relating to the consolidation of the progress achieved in implementing the Directive, delays in data transmission from some Member States to Eurostat and delays in assessing in depth the quality and reliability of the results. A future outlook is made in chapter V. It recommends continuing the implementation of the Directive; particularly to concentrate on examining the quality, reliability and comparability of the data, encourage regular data transmission and increase the transmission of the results. ?