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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 21.5.2010
COM(2010)249 final

2010/0133 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

concerning European statistics on permanent crops

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

- **Grounds for and objectives of the proposal**

The importance of the agriculture sector for the economic, social and cultural development of Europe is generally acknowledged. Fruit and wine production is a key area of agricultural activity in the European Union. Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 of 5 February 1979 on statistical surveys of areas under vines¹ and Directive 2001/109/EC of 19 December 2001 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 trees² provided for the establishment of an information system on the most important permanent crops statistics at European level. These legal acts have helped create national systems for collecting data on the production potential of these crops, from a business perspective and as regards structural characteristics of the production units. The current availability of a system of statistics on permanent crops in the European Union would not have been possible without this legislation.

Nevertheless, both users and producers of the data have underlined the need for an update. On the one hand, changes in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and market situation of these products since the existing legislation entered into force have created new or different user needs in terms of variables and breakdowns and more timely data. On the other hand, there is still scope for improving the comparability and completeness of the framework by doing more to harmonise the variables and concepts and to allow Member States more freedom to choose the methods and sources they use, including administrative sources, to collect the basic data needed to produce such statistics.

- **General context**

The aim of this proposal is to update, simplify and optimise the existing legal framework for European statistics on permanent crops replacing the existing two legal acts by a single one. Over the years, Member States, stakeholders and Commission services have called for changes to the legal basis of permanent crop statistics.

Since the existing legal acts came into force, both the production conditions (CAP) and the market situation have undergone significant changes. In line with the requirement that official statistics should be relevant, i.e. that they should satisfy current and potential user needs, the proposal revises some variables, greatly simplifying the breakdown of production and regions, and takes into account recent changes in the categories of wines. From a supply side perspective, the proposal responds to changes in user needs, e.g. for data on olive plantations. It also updates the data transmission deadlines.

The proposal further simplifies the variables and concepts and significantly adapts the

¹ OJ L 54, 5.3.1979, p. 124.

² OJ L 13, 16.1.2002, p. 21.

permanent crop statistics to actual user needs by cancelling the annual statistics on changes on plantations and very detailed breakdown of wine production. Due account is taken also of the necessary trade-off between user needs and the burden on respondents and national statistical institutes. New variables or breakdowns are offset by some requirements under the existing legislation being dropped. The level of additional requirements, especially information from businesses, is intended to lower the overall burden. As regards the information to be collected from respondents, the burden is lowered by introducing thresholds at farm and territorial level that are expected to entail smaller samples.

Failure to update the legal framework might cause European statistics on permanent crops to lose some of their relevance and jeopardise sound decision-making in the associated policy areas.

- **Existing provisions in the area of the proposal**

As this proposal is designed to update the current provisions and adjust to new needs, the existing legal basis — Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 and Directive 2001/109/EC — should be repealed.

- **Consistency with the other policies and objectives of the EU**

The crucial role that agriculture plays in assuring food security, generating healthy food and contributing to the vitality of rural areas in the European Union has been stressed by the European institutions on various occasions. The growing importance of consuming fruits, and the resultant positive impact on public health, the strength of rural economies, employment, sustainability and competitiveness in terms of social policy and inclusion (‘secure and healthy food for all’), make it necessary to adjust the statistical system. The importance of permanent crops in rural areas, and the associated need for a considerable workforce is a major factor in requiring a better knowledge of the structural production conditions of these crops.

2. CONSULTATION OF INTERESTED PARTIES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- **Consultation of interested parties**

Consultation methods, main sectors targeted and general profile of respondents

The period 2007-09 has seen intensive technical consultations with data producers in the framework of the European Statistical System in the relevant working groups. On several occasions, the national data producers have been asked to involve their national stakeholders in the discussions. There have also been consultations within the Commission (DGs ENTR, AGRI, REGIO, SANCO, ENV, ENTR) and with stakeholders from the industry.

Summary of responses and how they have been taken into account

This proposal is the result of in-depth negotiations between all interested parties; it takes account of the priorities among the additional user needs and balances them against the additional collection and compilation burden to which they could give rise.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

Scientific/expertise domains concerned

The national representatives on DG Eurostat's Working Group on Crop Statistics are experts with knowledge of the existing legislation and the national systems for collecting and compiling permanent crops statistics. The Commission departments consulted have experts on agriculture or agriculture-related policy analysis.

Methodology used

Between 2008 and 2009, Eurostat's ideas and proposals were discussed in working party meetings and committees, with participants from the national statistical institutes or departments of the national agriculture authorities, other Commission departments and external stakeholders. They were then presented to and discussed by the plenary Working Group based on written comments sought from Member States. Furthermore, Eurostat conducted bilateral consultations with other Commission departments to whom permanent crop statistics may be relevant.

Main organisations/experts consulted

National statistical institutes, national agriculture authorities, Commission departments, stakeholders from the industry (e.g. COPA-COGECA and OIV).

Summary of advice received and used

There has been no mention of potentially serious risks with irreversible consequences.

There is general agreement among the experts that the legal basis for permanent crop statistics needs updating.

The advice received from the experts during the many meetings and consultation rounds has resulted in a balanced proposal, which satisfies user needs in, for instance, the field of CAP or the social dimension of agriculture, while still taking the efficiency of data collection into account, so as to minimise the burden on respondents.

Means used to make the expert advice publicly available

Working Group documents and minutes available through CIRCA. Bilateral exchanges, mainly in written form.

- **Analysis of effects and implications**

Option 1 (baseline option, i.e. no new European Union involvement). If the European Union were to take no new action, the comparability and harmonisation of permanent crop statistics across Europe would be weakened and, in a setting where the share of permanent crops is predominant in a big part of EU regions, the opportunities to make efficient use of statistics compiled by partner countries on the basis of common concepts and reporting formats would not be fully exploited. Where permanent crop statistics from official sources are not harmonised or not available, or are only partially available because they are provided voluntarily, other sources must be used

(stakeholders and traders' organisations). As a result, the quality of the data might suffer and this might have an adverse impact on policymaking.

Option 2 (European Union involvement as proposed). The proposed framework for European statistics makes the data more comparable and thus more relevant for users at both European and national level. Additionally, the use of common concepts and reporting formats can help to make the collection and use of permanent crop statistics more efficient.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSAL

- **Summary of the proposed action**

The objective of this Regulation is to update the common framework for the systematic production of permanent crop statistics, via the collection, compilation, processing and transmission by the Member States of harmonised European statistics on permanent crops.

- **Legal basis**

Article 338 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides the legal basis for European statistics. Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, the European Parliament and the Council adopt measures for the production of statistics where necessary for the performance of the activities of the Union. The said Article sets out the requirements relating to the production of European statistics, namely that they must conform to standards of impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality.

- **Subsidiarity principle**

The subsidiarity principle applies insofar as the proposal does not fall within the exclusive competence of the European Union.

The objectives of the proposal cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States for the following reason(s).

A central quality concern with any statistical data is comparability. The Member States cannot achieve this to the necessary extent without a clear European framework, i.e. European legislation laying down common statistical concepts, reporting formats and quality requirements. To this end, European legislation in the field of permanent crop statistics has existed since 1977 for fruit tree plantations and since 1979 for vineyard for wine. However, users and producers have called for an update.

Action by the Member States alone would adversely affect their interests. Since, in addition to the domestic component, permanent crop statistics have an important international dimension in terms of external trade, the authorities of the Member States want to have internationally comparable statistical information at their disposal. Without such statistics, collected and compiled using a common framework at European Union level, the relevance and effectiveness of the (national) systems of agricultural statistics would be diminished. Further, the lack of a common framework using common concepts and reporting formats would jeopardise or completely rule out

the possibility of exchanging statistics.

Action at European Union level is preferable to achieve the objectives of the proposal for the following reason(s).

The objectives of the proposal cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at European Union level on the basis of a European legal act, because only the Commission can coordinate the necessary harmonisation of statistical information at European Union level; the collection of data and compilation of comparable statistics on permanent crops, on the other hand, can only be organised by the Member States. Consequently, the European Union may take action in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty.

As regards using qualitative indicators to demonstrate that the objective can be better achieved by the Union, since the aim of the proposal is to produce harmonised European statistics on permanent crops, it can only be put into effect at European Union level. The proposal will lead to more comparable and thus more relevant data.

The proposal aims to harmonise concepts, subjects covered and characteristics of the required information, coverage, quality criteria and reporting deadlines and results, in order to achieve relevant, timely, comparable and coherent European statistics. However, it is up to the Member States to decide how to collect the data, since the national data compilers are best placed to make a judgement on the most appropriate methodology and data sources. For this reason, the European Union initiative on methodological standards will be limited to the production, in close cooperation with the Member States, of a set of recommended guidelines.

The proposal therefore complies with the subsidiarity principle.

- **Proportionality principle**

The proposal complies with the proportionality principle for the following reason(s).

The Regulation confines itself to the minimum required to achieve its objective and does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose. It does not specify the data collection mechanisms for each Member State, but merely defines the data to be supplied so as to ensure harmonised structures and timing. A further point to note is that all the information required on vineyard for wine is available in the Vineyard Register that all Member States with significant production have to create and maintain at least till 2015.

The frequency of data transmission in some instances, and the opportunity to make greater use of sources other than surveys (e.g. administrative sources or appropriate statistical estimation techniques), should reduce the financial and administrative burden on national, regional or local authorities, on economic operators and on citizens.

- **Choice of instruments**

Proposed instrument: Regulation.

Other means would not be adequate for the following reason(s).

Selection of the appropriate instrument depends on the legislative goal. Given information needs at European level, the trend in European statistics has been to use regulations rather than directives as the basic acts. A regulation is preferable because it lays down the same law throughout the European Union, leaving the Member States with no leeway to apply it incompletely or selectively. It is directly applicable, which means that it does not need to be transposed into national law. In contrast, directives, which aim to harmonise national laws, are binding on Member States as regards their objectives, but leave to the national authorities the choice of form used to achieve these objectives. They also have to be transposed into national law. The use of a regulation is in line with other statistical legal acts adopted since 1979 on vineyard for wine.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATION

The proposal has no implications for the budget of the European Union.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- **Simplification**

The proposal provides for simplification of administrative procedures for public authorities (EU or national) and for private parties.

The reduced breakdown of supply-side data by regions, varieties, density classes, age classes and the withdrawal of production classes, the possibility of limiting the scope in terms of the size of the farms producing permanent crops and the withdrawal of transmission of annual data for changes in the vineyard area for wine will simplify the work of EU and national administrations.

The possibility of limiting the scope of data collection in regard to permanent crops will reduce the burden on respondents, especially micro-enterprises. Giving Member States the freedom to produce the necessary figures by using a combination of sources (surveys, but also administrative data or estimation procedures) is intended to lighten the burden on respondents – enterprises and households alike.

- **Repeal of existing legislation**

Adoption of the proposal will lead to repeal of existing legislation.

- **European Economic Area**

The proposed act concerns an EEA matter and should therefore extend to the European Economic Area.

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

concerning European statistics on permanent crops

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 338(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the proposal to the national Parliaments,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 of 5 February 1979 on statistical surveys of areas under vines³ and Directive 2001/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2001 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 trees⁴ have been amended several times. As further amendments and simplifications are now necessary, these acts should, for reasons of clarity and in accordance with the new approach to the simplification of Union legislation and better regulation, be replaced by one single act.
- (2) In order to perform the task conferred upon it by the Treaty and by the provisions of Union law governing the common organisation of agricultural markets, the Commission needs to be kept accurately informed about the production potential of plantations of certain species of permanent crops within the Union. In order to ensure that the common agricultural policy is properly administered, the Commission requires data on permanent crops to be regularly provided on a five-year basis.
- (3) Structural statistics on permanent crops must be available to ensure that the production potential and the market situation can be monitored. In addition to the information provided in the context of the single Common Market Organisation, information on regional breakdown is essential. The Member States should

³ OJ L 54, 5.3.1979, p. 124.

⁴ OJ L 13, 16.1.2002, p. 21.

therefore be required to gather this information and send it to the Commission on certain fixed dates.

- (4) Statistics on permanent crops are essential for management of the markets at Union level. It is also considered essential that structural statistics on permanent crops be covered in addition to the annual statistics on areas and production currently governed by other Union legislation.
- (5) To avoid unnecessary burden on farms and administrations, some thresholds for the basic entities should be established excluding non-relevant entities.
- (6) To guarantee harmonised data, the most important definitions, the reference periods and precision requirements to be applied in the production of these statistics must be clearly stated.
- (7) To guarantee the availability of these statistics to users within the necessary time frame, a time schedule for transmitting the data to the Commission should be established.
- (8) In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)⁵, all Member States' statistics transmitted to the Commission which are broken down by territorial units are to use the NUTS classification. Consequently, in order to establish comparable regional statistics, the territorial units should be defined in accordance with the NUTS classification. However, bearing in mind that for sound management of the wine and vine sector, other territorial breakdowns are necessary, different territorial units can be decided on for these.
- (9) Methodological and quality reports are essential to assess the quality of the data and to analyse the results and should be provided on a regular basis.
- (10) Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics⁶ provides a reference framework for European statistics on permanent crops. In particular, it requires conformity with principles of professional independence, impartiality, objectivity, reliability, statistical confidentiality and cost effectiveness.
- (11) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the establishment of a common legal framework for the systematic collection, compilation and transmission of European statistics on permanent crops in Member States, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve that objective.

⁵ OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1

⁶ OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164

- (12) The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union for the purposes of modifying the Annexes.
- (13) The Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics has been consulted,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

1. This Regulation establishes a common framework for systematic production of European statistics on the permanent crops listed in Annex I.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1. 'permanent crop' means a crop not grown in rotation, other than permanent grassland, which occupies the soil for a long period and yields crops over several years;
3. 'parcel planted' means an agricultural parcel as defined in Article 2(1a) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004⁷ planted with one of the permanent crops referred to in Annex I;
2. 'planted area' means the area of the parcels planted with a homogeneous plantation of the relevant permanent crop rounded to the nearest are (100 m²).
4. 'harvest year' means the calendar year in which the harvest begins;
5. 'density' means the number of plants by hectare;
6. 'normal planting period' means the period of the year when permanent crops are normally planted starting in mid-autumn and finishing by mid-spring of the following year;
7. 'planting year' means the first year where the plant has vegetative development after the day it is installed on its definitive production place;

⁷ Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004 of 21 April 2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of cross-compliance, modulation and the integrated administration and control system provided for in of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers (OJ L 141, 30.4.2004, p. 18).

8. 'age' means the number of years since the planting year, which shall be considered the first year 1;
9. 'dessert apple tree and dessert pear tree' means apple tree plantations and pear tree plantations, except those specifically intended for industrial processing;
10. 'vines for other purposes' means all vine area to be included in the vineyard register as established in Title I of Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009⁸;
11. 'grapes for double end' means the grapes produced from vine "varieties listed in the classification of vine varieties drawn up by Member States in accordance with Article 120a (2) to (6) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007⁹, for the same administrative unit, as both wine grape varieties and, as the case may be, table grape varieties; varieties for the production of dried grapes or varieties for the production of wine spirits"¹⁰;
12. 'combined crops' means a combination of crops occupying a parcel of land at the same time.

Article 3

Coverage

1. Statistics to be provided for crops referred to under points 1 to 11 in Annex I shall be representative of at least 95 % of the total planted area in holdings producing entirely or mainly for the market of each permanent crop referred to in each Member State.

Holdings can be excluded if they are of less than 0.1 hectare, producing entirely or mainly for the market of each permanent crop referred to in each Member State if their cumulated area represents less than 5% of the total planted area of the individual crop.

2. The area of combined crops should be distributed between the different crops in proportion to the area of ground they occupy.
3. Without prejudice to any delegated act adopted in accordance with Article 4 (4) of this Regulation, the statistics for crops referred to in point 12 of Annex I shall be provided using the data available in the vineyard register implemented in accordance with Article 185a of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 for all the

⁸ OJ L 128, 27.5.2009, p. 15.

⁹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) (OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p.1).

¹⁰ Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 of 26 May 2009 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards the vineyard register, compulsory declarations and the gathering of information to monitor the wine market, the documents accompanying consignments of wine products and the wine sector registers to be kept (OJ L 128, 27.5.2009, p.15).

holdings included in this register as defined in Article 3(1a) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009¹¹

Article 4

Data production

1. Member States shall produce during 2012, and every five years thereafter, the data referred to in Annex II on the area planted with permanent crops referred to in points 1 to 11 of Annex I.
2. Member States shall produce during 2015, and every five years thereafter, the data referred to in Annex III on the area planted with permanent crops referred to in point 12 of Annex I.
3. Each Member State shall produce the structural statistics listed in Annexes II and III on the planted area of permanent crops with a minimum of 500 ha for each individual permanent crop referred to in Annex I within the territory of that Member State.
4. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 10 for the purpose of modifying the list in Annex I and the statistics set out in Annexes II and III.

Article 5

Reference year

1. The first reference year shall be 2012 for the data referred to in Annex II with regard to the permanent crops referred to in points 1 to 11F of Annex I.
2. The first reference year shall be 2015 for the data referred to in Annex III with regard to the permanent crops referred to in point 12 of Annex I.
3. The statistics provided shall refer to the planted area after the normal planting period.

Article 6

Precision requirements

1. Member States conducting sample surveys in order to obtain these statistics shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the data meet the following precision requirements: the coefficient of variation of the data shall not exceed, at national level, 3 % for the area under cultivation for each of the crops referred to in points 1 to 11 and 1 % for the crops referred to in point 12 of Annex I.

¹¹ OJ L 128, 27.5.2009, p. 15.

2. Member States which decides to use sources of statistical information other than surveys shall ensure that information obtained from such sources is of at least equal quality to information obtained from statistical surveys.
3. Member States which decides to use an administrative source shall inform the Commission in advance and shall provide details concerning the method to be used and the quality of the data from that administrative source.

Article 7

Regional statistics

1. The regional breakdown to be used is as specified in Annexes II and III.
2. The NUTS levels referred to in the Annexes are set out in Regulation (EC) No1059/2003.

Article 8

Transmission to the Commission

1. Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) the data set out in Annexes II and III by 31 July of the year following the reference period at the latest.
2. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 10 for the purpose of adapting the transmission tables set out in Annexes II and III.

Article 9

Methodological and quality report

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the quality criteria to be applied to the data to be transmitted are those referred to in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009¹².
2. By 31 July 2013, and every five years thereafter, Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with reports on the quality of the data transmitted and the methods used.
3. The reports, using the quality criteria referred to in paragraph 1, shall describe:
 - (a) the organisation of the surveys covered by this Regulation and the methodology applied;

¹² OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164.

- (b) the level of precision and the coverage achieved for the sample surveys referred to in this Regulation; and
 - (c) the quality of sources other than surveys which are used.
- 4. Member States shall inform the Commission of any methodological or other change which might have a considerable effect on the statistics not later than three months before the change enters into force.
- 5. The principle that additional costs and burdens remain within reasonable limits shall be taken into account.

Article 10

Exercise of delegation

- 1. The powers to adopt the delegated acts referred to in Articles 4(4) and 8(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time.
- 2. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
- 3. The powers to adopt delegated acts are conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in Articles 11 and 12.

Article 11

Revocation of delegation

- 1. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 4(4) and 8(2) may be revoked by the European Parliament or by the Council.
- 2. If an institution commences an internal procedure for deciding whether to revoke delegation of power, it shall inform the other legislator and the Commission at the latest one month before the final decision is taken, stating the delegated powers which could be subject to revocation and the reasons for revocation.
- 3. The revocation decision shall put an end to delegation of the powers specified in that decision. It shall take effect immediately or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of delegated acts already in force. It shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 12

Objection to delegated acts

1. The European Parliament or the Council may object to a delegated act within a period of two months from the date of notification. At the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council, this period shall be extended by one month.
2. If, on expiry of that period, neither the European Parliament nor the Council has objected to the delegated act, or if, before that deadline, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they have decided not to raise any objection, the delegated act shall enter into force on the date stated in its provisions.
3. If the European Parliament or the Council objects to an adopted delegated act, it shall not enter into force. The institution concerned shall state the reasons for objecting to the delegated act.

Article 13

Repeal

Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 and Directive 2001/109/EC are repealed with effect from 1 January 2012.

References made to the repealed Regulation and Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation.

Article 13

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 January 2012.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

Annex I

Permanent crops

1. Dessert apple trees
2. Apple trees for industrial processing (optional)
3. Dessert pear trees
4. Pear trees for industrial processing (optional)
5. Apricot trees
6. Peach trees
7. Orange trees
8. Small citrus fruit trees
9. Lemon trees
10. Olive trees
11. Vines intended for the production of table grapes
12. Vines for purposes other than for the production of table grapes

Annex II

Statistical data on fruit and olive plantations

1. Species and Regional breakdown

Species	Regional level to be used for regional data
Dessert apple trees	NUTS1
Apple trees for industrial processing	
Dessert pear trees	
Pear trees for industrial processing (optional)	
Apricot trees	
Peach trees	
Orange trees	
Small citrus fruit trees	
Lemon trees	
Olive trees	
Table grapes	

2. Breakdown of species by "Groups"

Species	Breakdown
Apple trees	Group Boskoop rouge
	Group Braeburn
	Group Cox Orange
	Group Cripps Pink
	Group Elstar
	Group Fuji
	Group Gala
	Group Golden delicious
	Group Granny smith
	Group Idared
	Group Jonagold
	Group Jonagored
	Group Morgenduft
	Group Red delicious
	Group Reinette blanche du Canada

Species		Breakdown		
		Group Champion		
		Group Lobo		
		Others		
Pear trees		Group Conference		
		Group William		
		Group Abate		
		Group Rocha		
		Group Coscia-ercolini		
		Group Guyot		
		Group Blanquilla		
		Group Decana		
		Group Kaiser		
		Group Doyenné du Comice		
		Others		
Peach trees	Peaches other than nectarines and peaches for processing	Yellow flesh	Very early: harvest until 15 June	
			Early: harvest between 16 June and 15 July	
			Medium: harvest between 16 July and 15 August	
			Late: harvested after 15 August	
		White flesh	Very early: harvest until 15 June	
			Early: harvest between 16 June and 15 July	
			Medium: harvest between 16 July and 15 August	
			Late: harvested after 15 August	
		Doughnut peach		
		Nectarines	Yellow flesh	Very early: harvest until 15 June
	Early: harvest between 16 June and 15 July			
	Medium: harvest between 16 July and 15 August			
	Late: harvested after 15 August			
	White flesh		Very early: harvest until 15 June	
			Early: harvest between 16 June and 15 July	
Medium: harvest between 16 July and 15 August				
Late: harvested after 15 August				
Peaches for processing (including group of Pavie)				

Species	Breakdown	
Apricot trees	Very early: harvest until 31 of May	
	Early: harvest between 1 and 30 June	
	Medium: harvest between 1 and 31 July	
	Late: harvest after 1 August	
Orange trees	Navel	Early: harvest between October and January
		Medium: harvest between December and March
		Late: harvest between January and May
	Blancas	Early: harvest between December and March
		Late: harvest between March and May
	Sanguine	
Others		
Small citrus fruit trees	Satsumas	Satsumas extra-early: harvest between September and November
		Other Satsumas: harvest between October and December
	Clementines	Clementines early: harvest between September and December
		Clementines medium: harvest between November and January
		Clementines late: harvest between January and March
	Other small citrus including hybrids	
Lemon trees	Winter varieties: harvest between October and April	
	Summer varieties: harvest between February and September	
Olive trees	For olives for table	
	For olives for oil	
	For olives for double use	
Table grape vines	White	Seedless
		Normal
	Red	Seedless
		Normal

3. Density classes

	Density classes	Apple and Pear trees	Peach, Nectarine and Apricot trees	Orange, Small citrus and Lemon trees	Olive trees	Table grape vines
Density (in number of trees/hectare)	1	<400	<600	<250	<140	<1000
	2	400-1599	600-1199	250-499	140-399	1000-1499
	3	1600-3199	≥1200	500-749	≥400	≥1500
	4	≥3200		750-999		
	5			≥1000		

4. Age classes

	Age classes	Apple and Pear trees	Peach, Nectarine and Apricot trees	Orange, Small citrus and Lemon trees	Olive trees	Table grape vines
Age (years from plantation)	1	0-4	0-4	0-4	0-4	0-3
	2	5-9	5-14	5-9	5-11	3-9
	3	10-14	15 and over	10-14	12-49	9-19
	4	15-24		15-24	50 and over	20 and over
	5	25 and over		25 and over		

5. Summary

The data (in ha) to be provided should be the following:

Member State:					
Region:					
Specie:					
Group:					
	Age class 1	Age class 2	Age class 3	Age class 4	Age class 5
Density class 1					
Density class 2					
Density class 3					

Density class 4					
Density class 5					

6. Thresholds

The breakdown of data (in ha) should only be provided when the area in the cell is of at least 500ha.

Annex III

Statistical data on vineyards

Meaning of abbreviations:

- No – number
- Hold or hold – holding
- Prcl or prcl – parcel
- Ha or ha – hectare
- Hl or hl – hectolitre
- Red – red/rosé
- Wht or wht – white
- nec – not elsewhere classified
- PDO – protected designation of origin
- PGI – protected geographical indication

Table 1: Wine-grower holdings by type of production

Table 1.1: Wine-grower holdings by type of production by NUTS 3 (a)

Variables/Characteristics		No. hold.	No. prcl.	Area (ha)	Production (hl or 100kg) ¹³	
					Red	Wht
Vine area, total (in/not yet in production)	Total					
Vine area in production planted with	wine grape varieties				(b)	(b)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PDO				(b)	(b)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PGI				(b)	(b)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines without PDO or PGI				(b)	(b)
	- of which "grapes for double end"				(b)	(b)
	dried grapes				(b)	(b)
	Total				(b)	(b)

(a) Member States concerned: BG, CZ, DE, IT, EL, ES, FR, HU, AT, PT, RO, SI and SK.

(b) Optional

¹³ "Olympic" average (3-year production in the last 5 crop years, excluding therefore the two extreme values).

Table 1.2: Wine-grower holdings by type of production by NUTS 2 (a)

Variables/Characteristics		No. hold.	No. precl.	Area (ha)	Production (hl or 100kg) ³	
					Red	Wht
Vine area, total (in/not yet in production)	Total					
Vine area in production planted with	wine grape varieties				(b)	(b)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PDO				(b)	(b)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PGI				(b)	(b)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines without PDO or PGI				(b)	(b)
	- of which "grapes for double end"				(b)	(b)
	dried grapes				(b)	(b)
	Total				(b)	(b)
Vines not yet in production, planted with...	wine grapes (including "grapes for double end")				-	-
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PDO				-	-
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PGI				-	-
	- of which suitable for the production of wines without PDO or PGI				-	-
	- of which "grapes for double end"				-	-
	dried grapes				-	-
	Total				-	-
Vines (in/not yet in production) intended to produce...	material for the vegetative propagation of vines				-	-
	other vines not elsewhere classified (nec)				-	-

(a) Member States concerned: BG, CZ, DE, IT, EL, ES, FR, HU, AT, PT, RO, SI and SK.

(b) Optional

Table 1.3: Data by type of production by production region (PDO (a), PGI (a), other areas) (b)

Variables/Characteristics		No. hold.	No. prcl.	Area (ha)	Production (hl or 100kg) ³	
					Red	Wht
Vine area, total (in/not yet in production)	Total					
Vine area in production planted with	wine grape varieties				(c)	(c)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PDO				(c)	(c)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PGI				(c)	(c)
	- of which suitable for the production of wines without PDO or PGI				(c)	(c)
	- of which "grapes for double end"				(c)	(c)
	dried grapes				(c)	(c)
	Total				(c)	(c)
Vines not yet in production, planted with...	wine grapes (including "grapes for double end")				-	-
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PDO				-	-
	- of which suitable for the production of wines with PGI				-	-
	- of which suitable for the production of wines without PDO or PGI				-	-
	- of which "grapes for double end"				-	-
	dried grapes				-	-
	Total				-	-
Vines (in/not yet in production) intended to produce...	material for the vegetative propagation of vines				-	-
	other vines not elsewhere classified (nec)				-	-

(a) The data by production region have to be produced for each "designation of origin or geographical indication" as referred to in Part II, Title II, Chapter I, Section I a, Subsection I of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

(b) Member States concerned: BG, CZ, DE, IT, EL, ES, FR, HU, AT, PT, RO, SI and SK.

(c) Optional

Table 2: Wine-grower holdings by size class by Member States

Table 2.1: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, total vineyard

Size classes of (ha)	No. hold.	No. prcl.	Area (ha)	Prod. (hl or 100kg)
< 0.10 *				
0.10 - < 0.50				
0.50 - < 1				
1 - < 3				
3 - < 5				
5 - < 10				
> 10				

* Only for the country(ies) concerned.

Table 2.2: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, vines for wine grapes - Total

Data with the same breakdown as for Table 2.1.

Table 2.2.1: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, vines for wine grapes suitable for the production of wines with PDO

Data with the same breakdown as for Table 2.1.

Table 2.2.2: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, vines for wine grapes suitable for the production of wines with PGI

Data with the same breakdown as for Table 2.1.

Table 2.2.3: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, vines for wine grapes of "double end"

Data with the same breakdown as for Table 2.1.

Table 2.2.4: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, wine grapes intended for obtaining wines without PDO and/or PGI

Data with the same breakdown as for Table 2.1.

Table 2.3: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, vines for grapes to be dried

Data with the same breakdown as for Table 2.1.

Table 2.4: Wine-grower holdings by size classes of the total area under vines, vines nec.

Data with the same breakdown as for Table 2.1.

Table 3: Wine-grower holdings by degree of specialisation and size classes

Size classes (in column): see lines of Table 2 (< 0.1 ha / 0.10 - < 0.50 ha / etc.).

Table 3.1: Wine-grower holdings by degree of specialisation and size classes by NUTS1/NUTS 2 (to be defined by MS)

Degree of specialisation	< 0.10 ha ⁴			...		
	No. hold.	Area (ha)	Prod. (hl or 100 kg)	No. hold.	Area (ha)	Prod. (hl or 100 kg)
Holdings with vines						
Holdings having vine areas exclusively intended for wine production						
•of which holdings having vine areas exclusively intended for production of PDO and/or PGI wine						
- of which only PDO						
- of which only PGI						
- of which PDO and PGI						
•of which holdings having vine areas exclusively intended for wine production without PDO and/or PGI						
•of which holdings having vine areas intended for the production of several types of wines						
Holdings having vine areas exclusively intended for production of dry grapes						
Holdings having other areas under vines						
Holdings having vine areas intended for several types of production						

Table 3.2: Wine-grower holdings by degree of specialisation and size classes by production regions (PDO, PGI, other areas to be defined by MS)

Degree of specialisation	< 0.10 ha ⁴			...		
	No. hold.	Area (ha)	Prod. (hl or 100 kg)	No. hold.	Area (ha)	Prod. (hl or 100 kg)
As for table 3.1						

Table 4: Main vine varieties

The varieties to be identified in the tables are those included in the list of the main varieties and of corresponding areas communicated under Regulation (EC) No 555/2008¹⁴ (Annex XIII, Table 16).

Age classes to be used:

< 3 years

3 - 9 years

10 - 29 years

> 30 years

Table 4.1: Main wine grape varieties by age class by NUTS 2

Table 4.1.01: Main wine grape varieties by age class for "NUTS X*"

Vine variety	< 3 years		...	
	No. hold.	Area (ha)	No. hold.	Area (ha)
Holdings with vines				
1. of which red varieties, total				
1.1. of which variety 1				
1.2. of which variety 2				
1.3. of which variety...				
...				
1.N. of which other red mixed varieties				
2. of which white varieties, total				
2.1. of which variety 1				
2.2. of which variety 2				
2.3. of which variety...				
...				
2.N. of which other white mixed varieties				

¹⁴ OJ L 170, 30.6.2008, p. 1.

Vine variety	< 3 years		...	
	No. hold.	Area (ha)	No. hold.	Area (ha)
3. of which different colour varieties, total				
3.1. of which variety 1				
3.2. of which variety 2				
3.3. of which variety...				
...				
3.N. of which other mixed varieties of other mixed colours				
4. of which varieties without specified colour				

* X corresponding to which one of the existing NUTS 2 in the country with a vineyard area above the threshold (Table 4.1.01, 4.1.02, etc.)

Table 4.2: Main wine grape varieties by production region (PDO)

Table 4.2.01: Main wine grape varieties for "PDO X*"

Vine variety	< 3 years		...	
	No. hold.	Area (ha)	No. hold.	Area (ha)
As for Table 4.1				

* X corresponding to which one of the existing PDOs in the country with a vineyard area above the threshold (Table 4.2.01, 4.2.02, etc.)

Table 4.3: Main wine grape varieties by production region (PGI)

Table 4.3.01: Main wine grape varieties for "PGI X*"

Vine variety	< 3 years		...	
	No. hold.	Area (ha)	No. hold.	Area (ha)
As for Table 4.1				

* X corresponding to which one of the existing PGIs in the country with a vineyard area above the threshold (Table 4.3.01, 4.3.02, etc.)

Table 4.4: Main wine grape varieties by production region (other areas)

Table 4.4.01: Main wine grape varieties for "other area X*"

Vine variety	< 3 years		...	
	No. hold.	Area (ha)	No. hold.	Area (ha)
As for Table 4.1				

* X corresponding to which one of the existing other areas in the country with a vineyard area above the threshold (Table 4.4.01, 4.4.02, etc.)

Thresholds

The breakdown of data should only be provided when the total area in the cell or corresponding to the vineyard area related to the data in the cell is of at least 500 ha.