Basic information

2010/0063(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Statistics on tourism Repealing Directive 95/57/EC 1995/0002(COS) **Subject** 4.50 Tourism 8.60 European statistical legislation	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
TRAN Transport and Tourism	SIMPSON Brian (S&D)	27/04/2010
	Shadow rapporteur FIDANZA Carlo (PPE) UGGIAS Giommaria (ALDE) DURANT Isabelle (Verts/ALE) VLASÁK Oldřich (ECR) KOHLÍČEK Jaromír (GUE/NGL)	

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Environment	3103	2011-06-21

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Eurostat - European statistics	REHN Olli

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
29/03/2010	Legislative proposal published	COM(2010)0117	Summary
21/04/2010	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		

09/11/2010	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
17/11/2010	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A7-0329/2010	
04/04/2011	Debate in Parliament		
06/04/2011	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T7-0137/2011	Summary
06/04/2011	Results of vote in Parliament		
21/06/2011	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
06/07/2011	Final act signed		
06/07/2011	End of procedure in Parliament		
22/07/2011	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2010/0063(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Repealing Directive 95/57/EC 1995/0002(COS)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 338-p1
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	TRAN/7/02672

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE445.969	07/09/2010	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE449.025	05/10/2010	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A7-0329/2010	17/11/2010	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T7-0137/2011	06/04/2011	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Draft final act	00014/2011/LEX	06/07/2011	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary

Legislative proposal	COM(2010)0117	29/03/2010	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2011)4619	25/05/2011	
Follow-up document	COM(2016)0004	20/01/2016	
Follow-up document	COM(2016)0489	29/07/2016	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2021)0086	25/02/2021	
Follow-up document	COM(2022)0002	06/01/2022	
Follow-up document	COM(2025)0729	27/11/2025	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	PT_PARLIAMENT	COM(2010)0117	20/05/2010	
Contribution	IT_SENATE	COM(2010)0117	26/05/2010	
Contribution	PT_PARLIAMENT	COM(2010)0117	26/05/2010	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
National parliaments	IPEX	
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Regulation 2011/0692
OJ L 192 22.07.2011, p. 0017 Summary

Delegated acts

Reference	Subject
2013/2782(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2778(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2020/2750(DEA)	Examination of delegated act

Statistics on tourism

2010/0063(COD) - 06/07/2011 - Final act

PURPOSE: to establish a common framework for the systematic production of the European statistics on tourism.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

CONTENT: the Council adopted, following a first reading agreement with the European Parliament, this Regulation which establishes a common framework for the systematic development, production and dissemination of European statistics on tourism. For this purpose, Member States shall collect, compile, process and transmit harmonised statistics on tourism supply and demand. For all data required by this Regulation, the first reference period, unless otherwise specified, shall begin on 1 January 2012.

Under the Regulation, the **term 'tourism'** shall mean the activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

The Regulation stipulates that the Commission shall draw up a **programme for pilot studies** which may be carried out by Member States on a voluntary basis in order to:

- prepare the development, production and dissemination of harmonised tables for tourism satellite accounts and to assess the benefits in relation to the cost of the compilation;
- develop a system for the compilation of data showing the effects of tourism on the environment.

The Commission (Eurostat) shall, in close cooperation with the Member States, draw up and regularly update a **methodological manual** which shall contain guidelines on the statistics produced pursuant to this Regulation.

By 12 August 2016 and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall submit an **evaluation report** to the European Parliament and to the Council on the statistics compiled pursuant to this Regulation and, in particular, on their relevance and the burden on business.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11/08/2011.

DELEGATED ACTS: the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of adapting the deadlines for data transmission and the Annexes. The Commission should also be empowered to adapt the definitions to the changes in international definitions. The delegation of power shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from 11 August 2011. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than 9 months before the end of the 5-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration. A delegated act shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by 2 months at the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council.

Statistics on tourism

2010/0063(COD) - 29/03/2010 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: establish a common framework for the systematic production of the European statistics on tourism.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

BACKGROUND: the crucial role that tourism plays in generating growth and jobs in the European Union was stressed by the European Council in its Presidency Conclusions of 14 December 2007.

Any appraisal of the competitiveness of the European Union's tourism industry, which occupies an important place in the economy of the Member States with tourist activities representing a large potential source of employment, requires a good knowledge of the volume of tourism, its characteristics, the profile of the tourist and tourism expenditure.

Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism provided for the establishment of an information system on tourism statistics at European Union level. The Directive has helped create national data collection systems with data on the capacity and occupancy of accommodation establishments from a business perspective, and on tourism demand from a visitors' perspective.

Although this system has been a success, both users and producers of the data have underlined the need for it to be updated. Over the past decade, communications from the Commission and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament have called for changes to the legal basis of tourism statistics.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: the Commission looked at two options:

- ***Option 1***: (baseline option, i.e. no new European Union involvement).
- ***Option 2***: (involvement of the European Union, as proposed).

The Commission considers that 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 tourism statistics more efficient, e.g. by not collecting information on the same trip in both the country of residence and the Member State visited.

LEGAL BASE: **Article 338** of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). The objectives of the proposal can 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 tourism, on the other hand, can be organised by the Member States. Comparability is a central quality concern for any statistical data. The Member States cannot achieve comparability to the necessary extent without a clear European framework, i.e. European legislation laying down common statistical concepts, reporting formats and quality requirements.

CONTENT: the aim of this proposal is to update and optimise the existing legal framework for European statistics on tourism, namely Council Directive 95/57/EC. Its objective is to establish a common framework for the systematic production of European statistics on tourism, by means of the collection, compilation, processing and transmission by the Member States of harmonised European statistics on tourism supply and demand.

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 such variables as tourist expenditure, and takes into account recent phenomena such as more short trips of less than four overnight stays or the use of the internet for booking trips.

From a supply side perspective, the proposal responds to changes in user needs, e.g. for data on bedroom occupancy. It also updates the deadlines for data transmission.

The proposal further harmonises the variables and concepts and also significantly improves the completeness of tourism statistics, for instance by covering all rented accommodation and including statistics on same-day visitors and non-holiday makers, for which there is heavy demand.

The level of additional requirements, especially information from businesses, is intended to keep the overall burden comparatively stable. As regards the information to be collected from households or tourists, the efficiency of data collection and the respondent burden is monitored by introducing rotating questions for variables that are expected to be of a more structural nature and by introducing the transmission of micro-data for statistics on tourism trips.

BUDGETARY IMPACT: the proposal in itself has no impact on the budget of the European Union. Nevertheless, and subject to the availability of relevant appropriations entered in the budget of the European Union, Member States may receive from the Commission a financial contribution of a maximum of 70% of the costs eligible under the rules on grants in the Financial Regulation, in relation to future possible ad hoc modules as referred to in the proposal.

Statistics on tourism

2010/0063(COD) - 06/04/2011 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 634 votes to 30, with 10 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European Statistics on tourism.

It adopted its position at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure. The amendments adopted in plenary are the result of a compromise negotiated between the European Parliament and the Council. They amend the proposal as follows:

Subject matter: it is stipulated that this Regulation establishes a common framework for the systematic development, production and dissemination of European statistics on tourism.

Definition of "tourism": this shall mean the activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside the usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

"Same-day visits": this shall mean visits without overnight stay made by residents outside their usual environment and which originated from the place of usual residence.

Social tourism: a new recital recalls that social tourism allows as many people as possible to participate in tourism. Moreover, it can also contribute to combating seasonality, strengthening the notion of European citizenship and promoting regional development besides facilitating the development of specific local economies. To assess the participation in tourism of different socio-demographic groups and monitor the Union programmes in the area of social tourism.

Pilot studies: the Commission shall draw up a programme for pilot studies to be carried out by Member States on a voluntary basis in order to:

- prepare the development, production and dissemination of harmonised tables for **tourism satellite accounts** and to assess the benefits in relation to the cost of the compilation;
- develop a system for the compilation of data showing the **effects of tourism on the environment**.

Delegated acts and implementing acts: the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of adapting the definitions, the deadlines for data transmission and the Annexes, other than the optional nature of the required information and the limitation of the scope as defined in the Annexes.

The power to adopt the delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Regulation.

There is a need for uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation. Implementing powers should therefore be conferred on the Commission and exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers.

Evaluation report: by five years after the entry into force of this Regulation and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit an evaluation report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the statistics compiled pursuant to this Regulation and, in particular on their relevance and the burden on business.

Statistics on tourism

2010/0063(COD) - 29/07/2016 - Follow-up document

The Commission presented a report on the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism.

Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 is the **primary basis for official, harmonised statistics on tourism supply and demand**.

The Regulation covers, on the one hand, data on capacity and occupancy of EU tourist accommodation establishments and, on the other, data on trips made by EU residents. The first is typically collected from businesses in the accommodation sector; the latter is typically collected via household surveys.

This **first report** submitted by the Commission:

- gives an overview of European statistics on tourism, in particular the requirements laid down in the Regulation;
- gives an overview of and rationale for the implementing measures and delegated acts adopted: so far, the Commission has adopted one delegated act, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 253/2013;
- takes stock of how the Regulation has been implemented, with reference to the established quality criteria for official statistics;
- focuses on measures taken to reduce the burden on businesses.

Main conclusions: the report concluded that in a joint effort with Member States, the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 led to **more and better data output of high-quality statistics on tourism**. Since 2012, completeness and timeliness of the data have improved significantly.

The European Tourism Statistics envisaged under the Regulation can be considered as **up and running**, and providing relevant data to the tourism industry's various stakeholders and to local, regional, national or international administrations.

Outlook: the report also takes a forward look at measures that could be considered with a view to update the legal framework, in light of the conclusions of earlier sections. It also assesses the impact that **new user needs and new data sources** could have on the system of tourism statistics set out in the Regulation.

Big data offer a big potential for tourism statistics: information obtained from mobile network operators, from booking or reservation systems, from search engines and internet activities, from electronic payment cards or from social media could all feed data into a system of tourism statistics.

Over a longer term, such new data sources could lead to a revolution rather than an evolution in the way European tourism statistics will be produced.

As tourism behaviour and the structure of the tourism sector constantly change, and as new data sources and methods become available, a **close monitoring** of the current production and output of Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 will remain an important challenge during the coming five years.

As regards the further implementation of Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 in the EU and EFTA Member States, it will be necessary to continue to **focus on quality improvements and burden management**. In addition, activities will continue with a view to setting up a system for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics on tourism in **candidate countries and potential candidate countries**.