

PEEs in focus

A summary for the services producer price index

2010 edition

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This report has been prepared based on information kindly provided by the STS coordinators of each country. The original draft of this report was written and produced by Simon Allen and Andrew Redpath of INFORMA s.à r.l. The opinions expressed in this report are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

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Introduction

What are PEEIs?

Eurostat compiles European Union and euro area infra-annual economic statistics relevant for short-term economic analysis. Among these, a list of indicators, called Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs) has been identified by key users as being of prime importance for the conduct of monetary and economic policy of the euro area. These indicators are mainly released through Eurostat's website under the heading Euroindicators / PEEIs as on of the sets of EU policy indicators:

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/euroindicators/peeis>.

At the time of the first draft of this report nine PEEIs concerned short-term statistics (1) (STS), of which seven were included in the Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics (hereafter the STS Regulation) and the remaining two in the Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

PEEI in focus: reports and other methodological documentation

In the early 1990s Eurostat developed a database recording the methodology used for industrial and construction STS; in the second half of the 1990s this was extended to cover also the retail trade and services STS and was thereafter known as STS Sources. Since then the STS Sources database has been updated several times based on information provided by the EU Member States and the Acceding and Candidate countries, as well as Norway and Switzerland. The latest update was completed in 2007 and a new update is underway and expected to be completed during 2010.

In March 2004 it was decided to carry out a quality project for the PEEIs that would result in a yearly report. As noted above nine PEEIs concern STS, of which seven could be considered as operational in early 2004. Four quality components were selected for this project and the quality indicators that should be included in the quality report were chosen. In June 2004 Eurostat presented further details of this quality project for the PEEIs to the participants of an STS working party.

At the same meeting in June 2004 Eurostat proposed to consider a detailed, focused analysis for one PEEI every year, with the chosen PEEI changing each year.

Indicator	Year information collected for PEEI in focus
Industrial production index	end 2004 / 2005
Retail volume of sales index	2006
Industrial producer price index	2007
Index of production in construction	2008
Index of turnover in services	2009
Index of services producer price indices	2010

A template for a PEEI in focus report on the services producer price indices (SPPIs) was prepared at the end of 2009. In January 2010 this was sent to the EU Member States as well as Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Norway and Switzerland. All of the Member States returned the reports having corrected and completed them, as did Croatia, Norway and Switzerland. Malta, Portugal and Turkey noted that they had little information to report.

The information provided generally relates to the year 2009.

Purpose of this report

This report aims to present in a simple manner the information collected in the PEEI in focus reports for the SPPIs. Its purpose essentially is to allow countries to compare their methods with those in other countries, based on information presented in a structured, and as far as possible, coherent manner. Wherever possible the report presents information for each of the countries, as well as presenting summary information for all of the countries as a whole.

Although the distribution of the PEEI in focus reports has not been restricted since 2008 these reports are still targeted primarily at experts in short-term statistics, and as a consequence some methods are presented with little introduction/explanation: for more detailed explanations please refer to the methodology manual on short-term business statistics available within the STS Interest Group on CIRCA. A few selected abbreviations/acronyms are presented at the end of the publication.

(1) i) industrial production index ii) industrial output price index for domestic market iii) industrial new orders index iv) industrial import price index v) production in construction vi) turnover index for retail trade and repair vii) turnover index for other services viii) corporate output price index for services ix) building permits.

Special note for SPPIs terminology

In this relatively new area of business statistics, a commonly accepted understanding of terminology may not be well established. In particular this is true for the types of methods used by statisticians to price services: the pricing methods.

Output methods	Observe the price of a product	<u>Transaction price</u> for a repeated service, this might be a <u>list price</u>
	Observe the total price of a real bundle of products	<u>Contract pricing</u> (real model, real prices) for a repeated services in a long-term contract, such as for cleaning or security
	Observe the total price of a fictitious bundle of products	<u>Component pricing</u> (also bill method): weighted components (for example a fictitious mobile phone user profile) valued with real prices for each component of the bundle
	Estimate a total price of one fictitious product or an fictitious bundle of products	<u>Model pricing</u> (also virtual price): fictitious product (or bundle of products) that may never have existed for which a quote (fictitious price) is given
	Observe quantity and value and derive an average price	<u>Unit value</u> : calculated from total income divided by the quantity of the service provided
	Observe prices/values of a related product	<u>Percentage fee</u> (need the percentage and the related price or price index)
Time method	Cost / hour	<u>Time based method</u> (also hourly rate or charge out rates)

Notes: bundle = collection of different products typically sold together; quote = a price offer provided by an enterprise, designed to reflect prevailing market conditions.

Conventions used in the report

Unless otherwise specified (the main exception being Table 1.1), please note the following conventions used in tables in this report.

	Cells that are shaded in black indicate activities that do not exist in the country concerned – these are nearly all concerning sea and coastal transport for landlocked countries.
	Cells that are shaded in grey indicate activities for which an SPPI does not exist in the country concerned or for which the SPPI is under development and the country has not provided detailed information.
N/A	N/A (or <i>No information</i> if space permits) indicates that a country has not provided information for that particular question (or for that particular activity within a question).

Structure of the report

Several of the questions in the template required information to be presented separately for each of the different service activities for which an SPPI is compiled, for example concerning which activities/products are included or excluded, the pricing method, price determining characteristics identified etc. These points (mostly from question 3 of the template) have been regrouped in the present report under the heading “coverage and prices”. Detailed information is available for many of these questions relating to coverage and prices and the answers to these questions are inter-related: in order to make this information more accessible this part of the report (concerning coverage and prices) is structured by activity, presenting one after the other the following groupings of activities:

Transport services (49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51);
 Storage and cargo handling (52.1, 52.24);
 Postal and courier activities (53.1, 53.2);
 Information and communication services (61, 62, 63.1, 63.9);
 Professional, scientific and technical activities (69+70.2, 71, 73);
 Administrative and support service activities (78, 80, 81.2).

The questions concerning coverage and prices are presented for each of these headings in turn – an overview of this structure can be seen from the contents page.

As the structure of this report differs from the structure of the original template, a correspondence between the two is provided in annex.

Suggestions for improving the template/questionnaire in the future

The questionnaire/template used to collect the information in this report was different from the templates used for previous PEEI in focus reports, mainly in that it was foreseen that different answers could be given to many of the questions depending on the activity concerned. If this report is repeated in the future it is recommended to make an even wider use of this approach (for example for tables where lots of countries indicated different answers depending on the activity concerned).

Furthermore it is recommended in any future survey of SPPI methods to try to identify whether countries are using a product or activity (industry) approach to index calculation. As this is an area of recent development, it might also be of interest to try to identify the motivation for the development of SPPIs, particularly those outside of the scope of European legislation (where the legislation itself provides a motivation), notably to try to determine whether the primary use of the SPPIs is as price indices to evaluate market conditions, or as deflators (for example for national accounts).

Part A: Overview of SPPIs produced and under development

Annex D of the STS Regulation defines the activity coverage of SPPIs according to a list of activities – these are shown in the list to the right.

At the time of writing all of the Member States had rebased their SPPIs to 2005 and introduced NACE Rev. 2 with one exception. The United Kingdom is providing indices classified to NACE Rev. 2 based on data collected according to NACE Rev. 1.1 and then converted using conversion matrices. The activity coverage indicated in this report for the United Kingdom is an approximate conversion from NACE Rev. 1.1 to NACE Rev. 2. The United Kingdom expects to convert and publish the SPPI using NACE Rev. 2 from November 2010.

Table 1.1 shows the coverage of SPPIs among the Member States and other surveyed countries, indicating for which activities SPPIs are produced, and where these are in various stages of development.

Tables 1.2a and 1.2b show for which extra activities (other than those required according to the STS Regulation) certain Member States produce SPPIs – Table 1.2a shows a list by country, and Table 1.2b summarises (and occasionally approximates) this information to try to identify activities where more than one country produces or develops an SPPI. Note that some countries provided detailed information for the extra activities that they cover, while others did not – as there are few activities that are covered by many countries the detailed information for these extra activities has not been summarised in this report, but remain in the individual country reports.

SPPI requirements according to the STS-Regulation.

Section	Code	Label
H	49.4	Freight transport by road and removal services
H	50.1 + 50.2	Sea and coastal water transport - passenger and freight
H	51	Air transport - passenger and freight
H	52.1	Warehousing and storage
H	52.24	Cargo handling
H	53.1	Postal activities under universal service obligation
H	53.2	Other postal and courier activities
J	61	Telecommunications
J	62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
J	63.1	Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals
J	63.9	Other information service activities
M	69 + 70.2	Legal and accounting activities and management consultancy activities
M	71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
M	73	Advertising and market research
N	78	Employment activities
N	80	Security and investigation activities
N	81.2	Cleaning activities

Table 1.1: development and production of SPPIs – compulsory activities

	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51	52.1	52.24	53.1	53.2	61	62	63.1	63.9	69+ 70.2	71	73	78	80	81.2
BE	X		X		X	X			X								
BG	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
CZ	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
DK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
DE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X	X	X	X	X
EE		X	X	X			X									X	X
IE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X
EL	X		X	X	X	X	X						X	X		X	X
ES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FR	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IT						X	X	X									
CY	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LV	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X
LT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
LU	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
HU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MT																	
NL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
AT	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
PT																	
RO												X					
SI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SK	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
FI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
UK	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X	
HR			X														
NO	X	X		X				X	X			X			X		X
CH	X							X					X				






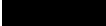
	Produced and disseminated
	Produced, but not yet disseminated
	Mixture of production and development
	Under development
	No index produced
	Not relevant

Table 1.2a: development and production of other SPPIs – analysis by country (1)

	NACE	Label		NACE	Label
BE	77.32	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment	DE	49.2	Freight rail transport
CZ	49.2	Freight rail transport	ES	55	Accommodation
CZ	49.5	Transport via pipeline	FR	50.4	Inland freight water transport
CZ	50.4	Inland freight water transport	FR	52.29	Other transportation support activities (part of)
CZ	52.29	Support services for transportation	FR	58.1	Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities
CZ	58.1	Publishing services of books, periodicals and other publishing services	FR	58.2	Software publishing
CZ	64.1	Financial services	FR	59.1	Motion picture, video and television programme activities
CZ	64.9	Financial leasing	FR	59.2	Sound recording and music publishing activities
CZ	65.1	Insurance	FR	68.1	Buying and selling of own real estate
CZ	68.2	Rental of own or leased real estate	FR	68.3	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
CZ	68.3	Real estate services	FR	77.11	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles (B to all is not yet disseminated)
CZ	74.3	Translation and interpretation	FR	77.12	Renting and leasing of trucks
CZ	77.1	Rental and leasing services of motor vehicles	FR	77.2	Renting and leasing of personal and household goods
CZ	77.3	Rental of other machinery and equipment			
CZ	82.3	Convention and trade show organisation services			

	NACE	Label
FR	77.32+ 77.39	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment; Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c. (wagons only)
FR	77.3 (other)	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods
FR	82.2	Call centers
FR	82.3	Organisation of conventions and trade shows
LV	49.2	Freight rail transport
LT	49.1/2	Rail transport (passenger and freight)
LT	49.5	Transport via pipeline
LU	52.29	Other transportation support activities
NL	68.31	Real estate agencies
NL	77.1	Renting and leasing of motor vehicles
SI	58	Publishing activities
SK	49.2	Freight rail transport services
SK	49.50.11	Transport services via pipeline of crude or refined petroleum and petroleum products
SK	49.50.12	Transport services via pipeline of natural gas
SK	50.4	Inland freight water transport services
SK	60.1	Radio broadcasting services
SK	60.2	Television programming and broadcasting services; broadcasting originals
SK	64.19	Other monetary intermediation services
SK	64.91	Financial leasing services
SK	65.12	Non-life insurance services
SK	68.2	Rental and operating services of own or leased real estate
SK	68.31	Real estate agency services on a fee or contract basis
SK	68.32	Management services of real estate on a fee or contract basis
SK	74.3	Translation and interpretation services
SK	77.11	Rental and leasing services of cars and light motor vehicles
SK	77.12	Rental and leasing services of trucks
SK	77.32	Rental and leasing services of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment
FI	49.2	Freight rail transport
FI	49.32	Taxi operation
FI	55.1	Hotels and similar accommodation
FI	58.1	Publishing of books, directories, newspapers, journals and periodicals
FI	68.2	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate (Rents for office and business premises)
FI	77.32	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment
FI	81.1	Combined facilities support activities
FI	86	Human health activities
FI	96.01	Washing and dry-cleaning

	NACE	Label
SE	49.2	Freight rail transport
SE	49.31	Urban and suburban passenger land transport
SE	55.1	Hotels and similar accommodation
SE	58.1	Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities
SE	64.19	Other monetary intermediation
SE	68.2	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
SE	77.11	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles
SE	77.3	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods
SE	96.01	Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products
SE	52.29	Other transportation support activities
SE	95.11	Repair of computers and peripheral equipment
SE	86	Human health activities
UK	45.2	Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles
UK	49.1	Passenger rail transport-business
UK	49.2	Rail freight
UK	49.31.2, 49.39	Bus and coach hire
UK	52.29	Freight forwarding
UK	55.1	Hotels
UK	56.2	Canteens and catering
UK	64.19	Financial intermediation (banks)
UK	68.3	Real estate agents
UK	68.2	Property rentals
UK	74.2	Commercial film processing
UK	74.3	Translating & interpretation services
UK	77.32	Construction plant hire
UK	82.1/9	Direct marketing & secretarial services
UK	82.92	Contract packaging
UK	85.5	Adult education
UK	96.01	Commercial washing & dry-cleaning
NO	77.11	Car rental
CH	49.1	Passenger transport by train
CH	49.2	Freight rail transport
CH	49.32	Taxi services
CH	50.3	Passenger transport on rivers and lakes
CH	50.4	Freight transport on rivers and lakes
CH	55.1	Hotels and restaurants: Overnight stay
CH	56.1	Hotels and restaurants: Meals and drinks
CH	79.1	Travel agencies

(1) United Kingdom: NACE codes are approximate conversions from NACE Rev. 1.1.

	Produced and disseminated
	Produced, but not yet disseminated
	Under development

Table 1.2b: development and production of other SPPIs – analysis by activity (1)

NACE Rev. 2	Label	Produced and disseminated	Not disseminated	Development
45.2	Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	UK		
49.1	Passenger rail transport	LT, UK		CH
49.2	Freight rail transport	CZ, DE, LT, UK, CH	LV, SK, SE	FI
49.31	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	UK	SE	
49.32	Taxi services	FI		CH
49.5	Transport via pipeline	CZ, LT	SK	
50.3	Inland passenger water transport			CH
50.4	Inland freight water transport	CZ, FR, SK		CH
52.29	Other transportation support activities	CZ, SE, UK	FR, LU	
Rest of 52.2	Support services for transportation	CZ		
55.1	Hotels and similar accommodation	ES, FI, SE, UK		CH
Rest of 55	Accommodation	ES		
56.1	Hotels and restaurants: Meals and drinks			CH
56.2	Canteens and catering	UK		
58.1	Publishing services of books, periodicals and other publishing services	SI, FI	SE	CZ, FR
58.2	Software publishing	FR, SI		
59.1	Motion picture, video and television programme activities			FR
59.2	Sound recording and music publishing activities			FR
60.1	Radio broadcasting services		SK	
60.2	Television programming and broadcasting services; broadcasting originals		SK	
64.19	Other monetary intermediation services	CZ, UK	SK, SE	
64.91	Financial leasing services	CZ	SK	
65.11	Life insurance services	CZ		
65.12	Non-life insurance services	CZ	SK	
68.1	Buying and selling of own real estate			FR
68.2	Rental and operating services of own or leased real estate	CZ, FI, SE, UK	SK	
68.3	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	CZ, (NL), UK	SK	FR
74.2	Photographic services	UK		
74.3	Translation and interpretation services	CZ, UK	SK	
77.11	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles	CZ, FR, NL, SE, NO	SK	
77.12	Renting and leasing of trucks	CZ, NL	FR, SK	
77.2	Renting and leasing of personal and household goods			FR
77.32	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment	BE, CZ, FR, FI, SE, UK	SK	
77.39	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c. (wagons only)	CZ, FR, SE		
77.3 (other)	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods	CZ, SE		FR
79.1	Travel agencies			CH
81.1	Combined facilities support activities	FI		
82.1/9	Office administrative support / business support services	UK		
82.2	Call centers		FR	
82.3	Convention and trade show organisation services	CZ, FR		
85.5	Adult education	UK		
86	Human health activities			FI, SE
95.11	Repair of computers and peripheral equipment		SE	
96.01	Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products	FI, UK	SE	

(1) For the United Kingdom, NACE codes and labels are approximate conversions from NACE Rev. 1.1.

Part B: Coverage and prices – by activity

Part B1: Transport services

2.1 Activities/products excluded (included)

For just under half of the countries road freight transport excludes removal services. Note the inclusion of Class 52.29 in Germany.

For sea and coastal transport, several countries exclude passenger transport, and focus on freight transport – these countries tend to produce B2B indices for this activity and this may explain the exclusion.

Around one third of countries exclude freight transport, and more than one half explicitly exclude space transport (it is likely that in practice most countries exclude this activity). Approximately half of the countries exclude charter/non-scheduled services, and in many cases rental services are also excluded.

Table 2.1: activity/product coverage

	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
BE	Excludes removal services (49.42).		Excludes freight and space transport (51.2).
BG	No exclusions.	Excludes passenger transport (50.1).	Excludes freight and space transport (51.2); excludes charter.
CZ	Excludes removal services (49.42).		Excludes non-scheduled and domestic passenger air transport (CPA 51.10.11/12/14/15); excludes space transport (51.22).
DK	Excludes removal services for households (CPA 49.42.11).	Including tank, container and bulk (part of 50.2); author's note - it is assumed that other services are excluded.	Excl. charter and non-scheduled passenger transport (CPA 51.10.12/14/15).
DE	Includes also Class 52.29.	Excludes cruises (CPA 50.10.12); excludes tramp shipping; covers line shipping and RoRo.	Excludes charter.
EE		No exclusions.	Excludes charter.
IE	49.41 includes refrigerated haulage & bulk haulage; 49.42: no exclusions.	Excludes non-scheduled passenger transport.	Excludes freight and space transport (51.2).
EL	Excludes transport of live animals (CPA 49.41.16), of freight by man or animal-drawn vehicles (CPA 49.41.17), rental services of truck with operator (49.41.20) and removal services for households (CPA 49.42.11).		Excludes non scheduled air transport services.
ES	Excludes: light transport vehicles (< 3.5 T capacity & < 6 T tonnes maximum weight); special vehicles with very high capacity or dimensions; military vehicles and those belonging to Public administrations.	Excludes passenger transport (50.1).	Excludes freight (51.2) and charter (CPA 51.10.12/14/15).
FR	No exclusions.	No exclusions	No exclusions.
IT			
CY	No exclusions.		No exclusions.
LV	Excludes removal services (49.42).		No exclusions.
LT	Excludes removal services (49.42).	No exclusions.	Excludes space transport (51.22).
LU	No exclusions.		Excludes space transport (51.22).
HU	No exclusions.	Imputed with 49.4, 52.1, 52.24.	No exclusions.
NL	No exclusions.	50.1 is imputed with 50.2	Excludes space transport (51.22).
AT	Excludes removal services (49.42).	No exclusions.	Excludes non-scheduled air transport (CPA 51.10.12/14/15, 51.21.14) and probably rental services (CPA 51.10.20/51.21.20) and space transport (51.22).
PL	Excludes removal services (49.42).	No exclusions.	Excludes freight and space transport (51.2).
RO			

	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
SI	Excludes: stock haulage (CPA 49.41.16); renting of trucks with driver (CPA 49.41.2); freight transport by man or animal-drawn vehicles (CPA 49.41.17). Excludes removal services (49.42).	Excludes: transport of passengers overseas, and in coastal waters; transport of freight in coastal waters.	Excludes: charter flights for passengers (CPA 51.10.12/14) ; scenic and sightseeing flights (CPA 51.10.15); renting of equipment with operator for passengers (CPA 51.10.2); general aviation activities. Excludes: non-scheduled transport of freight by air (CPA 51.21.14); renting of air equipment with operator for freight (CPA 51.21.20). Excludes: space transport (51.22).
SK	Excludes export, import and transit. For domestic transport, excludes: road transport services of freight by tank trucks or semi-trailers, petroleum products, other bulk liquids or gases (CPA 49.41.12/13); road transport services of freight by man- or animal-drawn vehicles (CPA 49.41.17); rental services of trucks with operator (CPA 49.41.2); removal services (49.42)		Excludes: non-scheduled passenger transport (CPA 51.10.12/14/15); rental services of passenger air transport equipment with operator (CPA 51.10.2); freight and space transport (51.2).
FI	Excludes removal services (49.42).	Excludes passenger water transport (50.1).	Excludes non-scheduled air transport (CPA 51.10.12/14/15, 51.21.14) and space transport (51.22).
SE	No exclusions.	Excludes passenger water transport (50.1).	No exclusions.
UK	Excludes removal services (49.42).	Includes freight and vehicles.	Excludes freight and space transport (51.2).
HR	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	Excludes: non-scheduled passenger transport (CPA 51.10.12/14/15); rental services of passenger air transport equipment with operator (CPA 51.10.2); freight and space transport (51.2).
NO	Excludes: removal services (49.42); exports.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
CH	Excludes removal services (49.42).		

2.2 Markets covered

For road freight transport B2B indices dominate, as they do to a lesser extent for sea and coastal transport.

A minority of countries produce only a B2B index for air transport, and these tend to be countries that produce B2B indices for all activities (for example Luxembourg, Austria and the United Kingdom).

Table 2.2: markets

	No detailed breakdown	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51		No detailed breakdown	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
BE		B2B=B2all		B2B, B2C	LU		B2B		B2B
BG		B2B	B2B	B2all	HU	B2B			
CZ		B2B		B2B, B2all	NL	B2B, B2all when possible.			
DK	B2B				AT		B2B		B2B
DE	B2all				PL		B2B	B2all	B2all
EE			B2all, B2B	B2all	RO				
IE		B2B	B2B, B2all	B2all	SI		B2B	B2all	B2all
EL		B2B		B2all	SK		B2B		B2C
ES		B2all	B2B, B2all (using CPI)	B2B, B2all (using CPI)	FI	B2B			
FR	B2B; extension to B2all is underway.				SE		49.41: B2B=B2all	50.1: B2C; 50.2: B2B=B2all	51.1: B2all 51.21: B2B=B2all
IT					UK		B2B	B2B	B2B
CY		B2B		B2all	HR		B2all	B2all	B2all
LV		B2B		N/A	NO		B2B	B2B, B2C	B2B, B2C
LT	B2B, B2all				CH	B2B, B2C			

2.3 Pricing methods

For road freight transport transaction prices or contract pricing are the most common methods; model prices are used by three countries (IE, LV, NO) and there is exceptional use of time based methods (DK), component pricing (LU) or unit values (HU, PL).

For sea and coastal transport transaction prices and contract pricing are the most common methods, followed by unit values and model pricing; component pricing (DE) and time based methods (EE) are exceptions.

For air transport by far the most common method is transaction pricing, followed by unit values and exceptional use of contract pricing (LT, UK) and component pricing (DE).

Table 2.3: pricing methods (1)

	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
BE	CONT		TRAN
BG	CONT	UV	TRAN
CZ	TRAN		TRAN
DK	TRAN, CONT, TIME	UV	TRAN
DE	CONT	CONT, COMP	COMP, UV, TRAN
EE		TRAN, CONT, UV, TIME	TRAN
IE	CONT, MODE	CONT, MODE	TRAN
EL	CONT		TRAN
ES	TRAN	TRAN	TRAN
FR	N/A	N/A	N/A
IT			
CY	TRAN		TRAN
LV	TRAN, MODE		N/A
LT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT
LU	TRAN, CONT, COMP		TRAN, UV
HU	TRAN, CONT, UV		UV
NL	MODE	MODE	UV
AT	TRAN		TRAN
PL	UV	UV	TRAN
RO			
SI	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN
SK	TRAN		TRAN
FI	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, UV
SE	CONT	CONT, MODE	TRAN
UK	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT
HR	CONT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN
NO	TRAN, CONT, MODE	TRAN	TRAN
CH	TRAN		

(1) United Kingdom; where TRAN and CONT are both shown the method used is "direct use of prices of repeated services", which may be transaction prices for products, or contract prices.

TRAN	Transaction price of a product
CONT	Contract pricing
COMP	Component pricing
MODEL	Model pricing
UV	Unit value
%FEE	Percentage fee
TIME	Time based method (hourly rate)
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.4 Product lists

This question may not have been well understood and the distinction between OBS and REP may not be clear. As such the main information from the results is to identify countries that use a standard product list (for example Denmark, Poland and Norway), from those that identified products or a product list directly with respondents or their representatives/regulators. Furthermore, in air transport (BE, EE) and sea and coastal transport (DE) the statistical offices developed a classification for use in the SPPI.

Table 2.4: origin of product lists (1)

	No detailed breakdown	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
BE		OBS		NSO
BG	OBS, STAN			
CZ		REP		REP
DK		STAN	STAN	STAN
DE		REP	NSO	REP, STAN
EE			OBS	NSO
IE		REP	REP	REP
EL	OBS, REP			
ES		OBS	OBS	OTH
FR		OBS	OBS	OBS
IT				
CY		OBS		OBS
LV		OBS		N/A
LT		OBS	OBS	OBS
LU		OBS		OBS
HU	OBS, REP			
NL		REP	REP	REP
AT	REP, STAN			
PL		STAN	STAN	STAN
RO				
SI		OBS	OBS	OBS
SK		REP		REP
FI	OBS, (REP)			
SE		REP	REP	REP
UK		REP	REP	REP
HR		REP	REP	REP
NO		STAN	STAN	STAN
CH		REP		

(1) Spain: for air transport the product list of the CPI is reused, excluding the most restricted fare classes.

OBS	Specific product / transaction agreed with each individual observation unit
NSO	Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed by the statistics office
REP	Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed with i) respondents ii) their representatives or iii) a regulatory authority
STAN	Standard statistical product list, such as the CPA
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.5 Price determining characteristics

For road freight transport the most common price determining characteristics are the type of goods/cargo transported and the type of vehicle used, along with an indication of the distance/destination/route; the weight/quantity of the cargo is also quite common (and in fact may be even more common than indicated if prices are collected per tonne).

Other characteristics mentioned by some countries are the distinction between domestic/international transport, the vehicle capacity, the type of client/customer, the duration/delivery time of the transport and the availability of a return cargo.

For sea and coastal transport the main characteristics are similar, namely the type of goods, the type of vessel, the destination and the weight/quantity.

Other characteristics indicated include: the route, the sea region, the season, the distinction between line and tramp, the type of client or type of contract, the ticket type, and the distinction between accompanied and unaccompanied vehicles.

For air transport the destination/route was cited by almost every country; for passenger transport the distinction business/economy class and the fare type were common characteristics; for freight transport the type of goods and weight were common.

Other characteristics are the direction of the flight, the time of reservation (period before flight), the flight dates, duration, and the type of connection.

Table 2.5: price determining characteristics

	No detailed breakdown	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
BE		Destination, type of cargo.		Destination, business or economy, time of reservation.
BG		Domestic or export category, distance, cargo type and weight, type of vehicle etc.	Size and type of ships.	Destinations, representative ticket types.
CZ		Size and type of vehicle, distance, destination (inland/international), availability of return cargo, domestic and export category.		511: Routes and type of ticket, business or economy class. 512: Weight of parcels, distance.
DK	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.			
DE		Distance, type of activity.	Product type, quantity, destination.	Product type, destination (freight); conditions, destination (passengers).
EE			Passengers: destination, ticket category/booking class. Freight: individually specified representative services.	Destination, ticket category/booking class
IE	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.			
EL		Distance, type of freight, destination.		Distance, destination, period.
ES		No information.	Subsector (Liner or tramp); ship type; freight type; client type; origin and destination; shipment conditions; units of measure (per ton or container).	Route, type of tariff.
FR	No information.			
IT				
CY		Product type; route.		Passengers: cabin class, route. Freight: product type, weight and destination.
LV		Transport type, cargo-type, destination, distance, client type.		No information.

(1) Bulgaria: in some cases a unit value index is compiled, and so in some cases other variables are collected.

	No detailed breakdown	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
LT	Type of price; customer type; shipment type; terms of payment; amount of order; measurement unit and size; discount; other (respondent has to indicate).			
LU		Destination (& distance), vehicle type, goods transported (& weight), customer type (important/occasional, large/small).		Destination and departure, category (business or economy), flexibility for cancelation/flight changes.
HU		Type of products, residency of customer, destination, type of vehicle.		Type of products, destination, type of the ticket (economy/business).
NL		Goods type and quantity.	Goods type and quantity.	International / domestic; route.
AT		Distance and destination of transport (domestic/abroad), delivery time, type of cargo.		Passengers: destination, ticket type. Freight: destination, delivery speed.
PL		Means of transport, vehicle capacity, type of goods, distance, duration of rent, route.	Means of transport, type of goods, distance.	Type of connection, direction, type of tariff.
RO				
SI		Size and type of vehicle, nature and weight of cargo, distance.	Origin and destination, type of freight, size of cargo / container.	Passenger / freight, destination, weight of freight item, passenger class.
SK	Products have to be most frequently in the market & create a vital part of turnover			
FI		Type of transport, type of cargo, customer, route, weight.	Type of transport, type of ship, type of cargo, customer, route, weight, length of cargo.	Passenger traffic: Type of ticket (business, economy), route, travelling dates. Air freight: type of freight.
SE		Goods type, quantity, vehicle type, distance.	Goods type, quantity, distance.	Goods type, quantity, distance.
UK		Domestic/international, type of vehicle, type of product.	Ferries: coast (channel, north sea, Irish sea), accompanied/unaccompanied vehicles. Freight: coastal/Europe/other.	Domestic/European/long-haul, ticket type.
HR		Type of good, type of vehicle, distance/market.	Type of good, distance; Season, destination.	Destination, type/class of flight, date of flight..
NO		Freight/vehicle type, distance covered, quantity, customer.	NACE, type of freight; type and length of contract.	Distance, booking class.
CH		No information.		

2.6 Variables collected

Unsurprisingly the most common variable collected is the price. Countries using unit value methods often indicated collecting turnover and quantity data, or in some cases directly collecting unit values. Several countries also

indicated that they collect turnover data for use as weights, sometimes on an annual basis.

Table 2.6: variables collected

	No detailed breakdown	49.4	50.1 +50.2	51
BE		Price		Price
BG	Price			
CZ	Prices monthly. Turnover for weights once a year, but weights updated 5-yearly.			
DK	Depends on the method used: price, revenue, quantity, percentage.			
DE		Price	Price, surcharges.	Freight: turnover and quantity, surcharges. Passengers: price and surcharges.
EE	Prices; turnover for weights.			
IE		Price, surcharges; base year turnover for weights.	Price; base year turnover for weights.	Price; base year turnover for weights.
EL	Price, revenue.			
ES		Price, distance.	Price, contract specifications.	Price
FR	Charge out rate by qualification and structure of the employees; rent price for some material and type of material.			
IT				
CY	Base year turnover is also collected.	Price		Price
LV		Price, revenue.		No information.
LT	Price			
LU		Price (occasionally price change); annually turnover by service.		Price (occasionally price change); annually turnover by service.
HU	Price; 4- and 6-digit level turnover data.			
NL	Price			
AT	Prices, revenue and quantity (for unit value), charge out rates; turnover data for weights.			
PL	Unit prices and sales values.			
RO				
SI	Price			
SK	Price; revenue for weights.			
FI	Price			
SE	Price; some activities: revenue and quantity.			
UK		Price	Price	Price
HR		Price; turnover for weights.	Price; turnover for weights.	Price; turnover for weights.
NO		Price; turnover for weights.	Number of transactions/ contracts, revenue.	Price, quantity.
CH		Price		

Part B2: Storage and cargo handling

2.1 Activities/products excluded (included)

For warehousing and storage most countries indicated that there were no activities or services specifically excluded. For cargo handling rail freight was excluded by Ireland and Greece, the latter also excluding road freight handling as well. Equally Spain and Latvia only cover stevedoring services which is understood to include cargo handling at ports only. Denmark appears to covers container handling at ports and non-container handling outside of ports. Croatia covers all cargo handling in ports, and only containerised cargo handling outside of ports.

Table 2.1: activity/product coverage

	52.1	52.24
BE		No exclusions.
BG	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
CZ	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
DK	No exclusions.	Incl. container handling services at ports and other cargo handling services (CPA 52.24.11/19).
DE	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
EE	No exclusions.	
IE	No exclusions.	Exclusion of rail freight.
EL	Excluding bulk liquid, gas or grain storage (CPA codes 52.10.12/13).	Exclusion of road and railway network activities (very small share).
ES	No exclusions.	Including only stevedoring services (Author's note: CPA 52.24.13, and probably 52.24.11).
FR		
IT		
CY	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
LV	Excluding refrigerated storage services (CPA 52.10.11).	Including only stevedoring services (Author's note: CPA 52.24.13, and probably 52.24.11).
LT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
LU	No exclusions.	
HU	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
NL	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
AT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
PL	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
RO		
SI	Excluding: operation of grain silos (CPA 52.10.13); blast freezing.	No exclusions.
SK	Excluding exports.	Excluding exports.
FI	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
SE	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
UK		
HR	No exclusions.	Excluding other cargo handling services (CPA 52.24.19).
NO	No exclusions.	
CH	No exclusions.	

2.2 Markets covered

All countries are compiling a B2B index or a B2all index, and it is likely that these are practically the same in these activities.

Table 2.2: markets

	No breakdown available	52.1	52.24
BE			B2B=B2all
BG		B2B	B2B
CZ		B2B	B2B
DK	B2B		
DE	B2all		
EE		B2B	
IE		B2B	B2B
EL		B2B	B2B
ES		B2B	B2B
FR	B2B Extension to B2all is underway.		
IT			
CY		B2B	B2B
LV		B2B	B2B
LT	B2B B2all		
LU		B2B	B2B
HU	B2B		
NL	B2B B2all when possible.		
AT		B2B	B2B
PL		B2B	B2B
RO			
SI		B2B	B2B
SK		B2B	B2B
FI	B2B		
SE		B2B=B2all	B2B=B2all
UK			
HR		B2all	B2all
NO		B2all	
CH	B2B, B2C		

2.3 Pricing methods

For warehousing and storage half of the countries only use one method of pricing, while the other half use a combination of methods. Contract pricing and transaction prices are the most common methods, while four countries use model pricing and five use unit values.

For cargo handling contract pricing and transaction prices are again the most dominant pricing methods, followed by unit values which are used in six countries. Exceptional use is made of model pricing (IE, AT), component pricing (ES) and time based methods (ES).

Table 2.3: pricing methods

	52.1	52.24
BE		CONT
BG	CONT	CONT
CZ	TRAN	TRAN
DK	TRAN	TRAN
DE	MODE, CONT	TRAN
EE	TRAN, CONT, UV	
IE	CONT, MODE	CONT, MODE
EL	CONT, TRAN	CONT, TRAN
ES	CONT	TRAN, COMP, TIME
FR		
IT		
CY	TRAN	CONT
LV	TRAN	TRAN
LT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT
LU	CONT, UV	CONT, UV
HU	TRAN, CONT, UV	TRAN, CONT, UV
NL	MODE	UV
AT	MODE	MODE
PL	UV	UV
RO		
SI	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT
SK	TRAN	TRAN
FI	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, UV
SE	CONT, UV	CONT, UV
UK		
HR	CONT	CONT
NO	TRAN, CONT	
CH		

TRAN	Transaction price of a product
CONT	Contract pricing
COMP	Component pricing
MODEL	Model pricing
UV	Unit value
%FEE	Percentage fee
TIME	Time based method (hourly rate)
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.4 Product lists

As already noted, this question may not have been well understood and the distinction between OBS and REP may not be clear. As such the main information from the results is to identify countries that use a standard product list (for example DK, PL and NO), from those that identified products or a product list directly with respondents or their representatives/regulators.

Table 2.4: origin of product lists

	All	52.1	52.24
BE			N/A
BG	OBS, STAN		
CZ		REP	REP
DK		STAN	STAN
DE		REP	REP
EE		OBS	
IE		REP	REP
EL	OBS, REP		
ES		OBS	OBS, REP
FR			
IT			
CY		OBS	OBS
LV		OBS	OBS
LT		OBS	OBS
LU		OBS	OBS
HU	OBS, REP		
NL		REP	REP
AT	REP, STAN		
PL		STAN	STAN
RO			
SI		OBS	OBS
SK		REP	REP
FI	OBS, (REP)		
SE		REP	REP
UK		REP	REP
HR		REP	REP
NO		STAN	
CH			

OBS	Specific product / transaction agreed with each individual observation unit
NSO	Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed by the statistics office
REP	Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed with i) respondents ii) their representatives or iii) a regulatory authority
STAN	Standard statistical product list, such as the CPA
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.5 Price determining characteristics

For storage and warehousing the common characteristics are the time span/duration of storage, the type of goods, the type of storage/warehouse, and the quantity/weight/volume of goods. The level of security offered was identified by two countries (ES, NO), as was additional services/type of service (DE, NO), while the level of care (ES) and customer residency (HU) were also mentioned.

For cargo handling the type of goods and the weight/ quantity dominate. The type of equipment/personnel used were mentioned by a few countries. Other characteristics were noted, some of which may be similar but with different names, such as: port and terminal type; operation, direct/indirect handling, loading/unloading. Other specific characteristics mentioned were customer residency and vehicle type (HU), container type (ES), palletised goods or not (CZ) and contract length (SE).

Table 2.5: price determining characteristics

	No detailed information	52.1	52.24
BE			No information.
BG		Type of goods, type of storage, time for storage.	Type of cargo and weight, handling (direct / indirect).
CZ		Storage space, type of pallet.	Loading/unloading, container size, palletized goods or not.
DK	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.		
DE		Type of storage, type of service.	Product type, type of handling facility.
EE		Individually specified representative services.	
IE	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.		
EL		Quantity, category of storage, length of time.	Weight, type of freight.
ES		Storage type; commodity type; units; volume; time of storage; security level; care level.	Stevedoring type; port; container type and operation type (for containers); professional categories of personnel (for vehicles and bulk freight); freight type, volume and units (for general cargo).
FR	No information.		
IT			
CY		Product type.	Cargo type.
LV		Kind of goods, storage time, type of warehouse.	Cargo type.
LT	Type of price; customer type; shipment type; terms of payment; amount of order; measurement unit & size; discount; other (respondent has to indicate).		
LU		No information.	Type of merchandise, quantity.
HU		Type of products, residency of customer, quantity, time.	Type of products, residency of customer, type of vehicle, quantity, mechanized or manual.
NL		Goods type, quantity and storage period.	Weight
AT		Commodity type, duration of service, warehouse type.	Commodity type, means of transport, direct or indirect handling of goods.
PL		Type of goods, area of warehousing, time of storage.	Type of goods, amount of one-time order of reloading of freight, type of mechanical equipment.
RO			
SI		Warehouse type, weight / volume / quantity of goods, storage period.	Cargo type and quantity.
SK	Products have to be most frequently in the market & create a vital part of turnover.		
FI		Type of warehouse, type of service, type of good.	Type of terminal, price for hour worked (type of employee), type of machine, type of service.
SE		Goods type, quantity, contract length.	Goods type, quantity, contract length.
UK			
HR		Type of good, type of warehouse, time.	Type of good, weight, type of terminal.
NO		Type of goods, storage duration, quantity, level of security, additional services.	
CH			

2.6 Variables collected

As already noted, the most common variable collected is the price. Several countries also indicated that they collect turnover/revenue data for use as weights, sometimes on an annual basis.

Table 2.6: variables collected

	General	52.1	52.24
BE			Price
BG	Prices		
CZ	Prices monthly. Turnover for weights once a year, but weights updated 5-yearly.		
DK	Depends on the method used: price, revenue, quantity, percentage.		
DE		Price	Price
EE	Prices; turnover for weights.		
IE		Price; base year turnover for weights.	Price; base year turnover for weights.
EL	Price, revenue.		
ES		Price, contract specifications.	Price, contract specifications.
FR	Charge out rate by qualification and structure of the employees; rent price for some material and type of material.		
IT			
CY	Base year turnover is also collected.	Price	Price
LV		Price, revenue.	Price, revenue.
LT	Price		
LU		Price (occasionally price change); annually turnover by service.	Price (occasionally price change); annually turnover by service.
HU	Price; 4- and 6-digit level turnover data.		
NL	Price		
AT	Prices, revenue and quantity (for unit value), charge out rates; turnover data for weights.		
PL	Unit prices and sales values.		
RO			
SI	Price		
SK	Price; revenue for weights.		
FI	Price		
SE	Price; some activities: revenue and quantity.		
UK			
HR		Price; turnover for weights.	Price; turnover for weights.
NO		Price; turnover for weights.	
CH			

Part B3: Postal and courier activities

2.1 Activities/products excluded (included)

Postal services (USO) are generally fully covered, with a few exceptions such as excluding counter services in several countries, or being limited to letters and parcels (LV) or just parcels (UK).

Other postal and courier services are also fully covered in most countries, with home food delivery services the most common exception (DK, DE, LV, probably SI).

Table 2.1: activity/product coverage

	53.1	53.2
BE	No exclusions.	
BG	No information.	No information.
CZ	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
DK	Including letters, packages, magazines, unaddressed, local weekly newspapers.	Excludes food home delivery service (CPA 53.20.12).
DE		Excludes food home delivery service (CPA 53.20.12).
EE		No exclusions.
IE	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
EL	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
ES	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
FR	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
IT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
CY	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
LV	Including services related to parcels and letters (CPA 53.10.12/13).	Including multi-modal couriers services (CPA 53.20.11).
LT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
LU	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
HU	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
NL	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
AT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
PL	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
RO		
SI	No exclusions.	Excludes home delivery service.
SK	Excluding: postal services under universal service obligation related to newspapers and periodicals (CPA 53.10.11); other postal services under universal service obligation (CPA 53.10.19).	Excluding exports.
FI	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
SE	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
UK	Includes parcel delivery.	Excludes food home delivery service (CPA 53.20.12).
HR	Includes universal postal services for letter post, registered and/or insured items and parcels (domestic and international).	
NO		
CH		

2.2 Markets covered

For postal services (USO) B2all indices are the most common, followed by B2B indices. Two countries produce a B2C index (CZ, EL) and a B2B index and one country (SK) produces just a B2C index.

For other postal and courier services B2B indices are most common, followed by B2all. One country (EL) produces indices for both markets (B2B and B2C).

Table 2.2: markets

	No breakdown available	53.1	53.2
BE		B2all	
BG		B2all	B2all
CZ		B2B B2C	B2all
DK	B2B		
DE	B2all		B2B
EE			B2B
IE		B2all	B2B
EL		B2B, B2C, B2all	B2B, B2C, B2all
ES		B2all	B2all
FR	B2B Extension to B2all is underway.		
IT		B2B	B2B
CY		B2all	B2all
LV		B2all	B2B
LT	B2B B2all		
LU		B2B	B2B
HU	B2B		
NL	B2B B2all when possible.		
AT		N/A	B2B
PL		B2all	B2all
RO			
SI		B2all	B2B
SK		B2C	B2B
FI	B2B		
SE		B2all	B2B
UK		B2B	B2B
HR		B2all	
NO			
CH	B2B, B2C		

2.3 Pricing methods

For postal services (USO) transaction prices is the standard pricing method used. Four countries did not use this method, with three countries (BE, ES, HU) using unit values and one (NL) using model prices. Two other countries (DK, LU) use unit values alongside transaction prices.

For other postal and courier services transaction prices were again dominant, with again only four countries not using this method: contract prices were used in one (DK), unit values in two (ES, PL) and model prices in one (NL). Again some countries used other methods alongside transaction prices, notably DE and EE which used several methods.

Table 2.3: pricing methods (1)

	53.1	53.2
BE	UV	
BG	TRAN	TRAN
CZ	TRAN	TRAN
DK	TRAN, UV	CONT
DE		TRAN, CONT, COMP, UV
EE		TRAN, CONT, UV, TIME
IE	TRAN	TRAN
EL	TRAN	TRAN
ES	UV	UV
FR	N/A	N/A
IT	TRAN	TRAN
CY	TRAN	TRAN
LV	TRAN	TRAN
LT	TRAN	TRAN
LU	TRAN, UV	TRAN, UV
HU	UV	TRAN, UV
NL	MODE	MODE
AT	TRAN	TRAN
PL	TRAN	UV
RO		
SI	TRAN	TRAN
SK	TRAN	TRAN
FI	TRAN	TRAN
SE	TRAN	TRAN
UK	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT
HR	TRAN	
NO		
CH		

(1) United Kingdom: where TRAN and CONT are both shown the method used is "direct use of prices of repeated services", which may be transaction prices for products, or contract prices.

TRAN	Transaction price of a product
CONT	Contract pricing
COMP	Component pricing
MODEL	Model pricing
UV	Unit value
%FEE	Percentage fee
TIME	Time based method (hourly rate)
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.4 Product lists

As already noted, this question may not have been well understood and the distinction between OBS and REP may not be clear. As such the main information from the results is to identify countries that use a standard product list (PL, DK for other postal and courier services), from those that identified products or a product list directly with respondents or their representatives/regulators. Furthermore, in Slovenia the statistical office developed a classification for use in the SPPI for postal services (USO).

Table 2.4: origin of product lists

	All	53.1	53.2
BE		REP	
BG	OBS, STAN		
CZ		REP	REP
DK		REP	STAN
DE			OBS
EE			OBS
IE		REP	REP
EL	OBS, REP		
ES		REP	REP
FR		OBS	OBS
IT		REP	REP
CY		OBS	OBS
LV		OBS	OBS
LT		OBS	OBS
LU		OBS	OBS
HU	OBS, REP		
NL		REP	REP
AT	REP, STAN		
PL		STAN	STAN
RO			
SI		OBS	OBS
SK		REP	REP
FI	OBS, (REP)		
SE		REP	REP
UK		REP	REP
HR		REP	
NO			
CH			

OBS	Specific product / transaction agreed with each individual observation unit
NSO	Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed by the statistics office
REP	Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed with i) respondents ii) their representatives or iii) a regulatory authority
STAN	Standard statistical product list, such as the CPA
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.5 Price determining characteristics

As for freight transport activities, the main price determining characteristics for postal and courier services were the type of item, their weight/size/quantity and the destination. However an additional factor was quite common, which was the speed of delivery, particularly so for the other postal and courier

activities. Some countries mentioned additional criteria, such as the type of client, the size of order or distinctive qualities such as insurance, or registered / special delivery. Concerning counter services, one country (CZ) mentioned the type of postal orders and the payments systems.

Table 2.5: price determining characteristics

	No detailed information	53.1	53.2
BE		Weight, national/international, type of client (number of units bought).	
BG		Weight/size of parcels, speed of delivery, destination.	Weight/size of parcels, speed of delivery, destination.
CZ		Type and weight of letters and parcels, type of postal orders, kind of system of payments.	Type of delivery (e.g. express), destination.
DK	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.		
DE			Destination, type of service.
EE			No information.
IE	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.		
EL		Weight, distance, destination, speed of delivery.	Weight, distance, destination, speed of delivery.
ES		Item weight; destination and time of delivery.	Item weight; destination and time of delivery.
FR	No information.		
IT		Type of item (bulk mail, priority mail, registered mail, registered judicial act, printed matter, direct mailing).	Weight class and delivery zone.
CY		Product type, weight and destination..	Product type, weight and destination.
LV		Type and weight of parcel, destination, special features (high values, insurance).	Type and weight of parcel, destination, type of service (delivery time).
LT	Type of price; customer type; shipment type; terms of payment; amount of order; measurement unit and size; discount; other (respondent has to indicate).		
LU		National or international, weight/size of package.	Weight/size of package, large or small customer, domestic/export/import, speed of delivery.
HU		Type of products, type of the post (normal, registered, special delivery, letter, package, else), size of the post, speed.	Type of products, type of the post (normal, registered, special delivery, letter, package, else), size of the post, speed.
NL		Weight/volume, destination.	Weight/volume, destination.
AT		Distance (domestic/abroad), delivery time, weight and size of commodity.	Distance (domestic/abroad), delivery time, weight and size of commodity.
PL		Market (domestic / non-domestic), type and size of order.	Market, type and size of order, distance.
RO			
SI		Weight / size of items, destination.	Weight / size of items, destination, insurance, speed of delivery.
SK	Products have to be most frequently in the market & create a vital part of turnover.		
FI		Type of post (letter, parcel), weight, destination, fetching.	Type of post (letter, parcel), weight, destination, customer.
SE		Goods type, quantity, delivery speed.	Goods type, quantity, delivery speed.
UK		Destination, speed of delivery, weight.	Market (UK, EU, other), delivery speed.
HR		Type of service, destination, weight.	
NO			
CH			

2.6 Variables collected

As already noted, the most common variable collected is the price. Several countries also indicated that they collect turnover/revenue data for use as weights, sometimes on an annual basis. Luxembourg expressly noted the use of list prices for postal services (USO) and this practice may well be more widespread.

Table 2.6: variables collected

General		53.1	53.2
BE		Price, quantity.	
BG	Prices		
CZ	Prices monthly. Turnover for weights once a year, but weights updated 5-yearly.		
DK	Depends on the method used: price, revenue, quantity, percentage.		
DE			Price, surcharges (fuel and toll).
EE	Prices; turnover for weights.		
IE		Price; base year turnover for weights.	Price, surcharges; base year turnover for weights.
EL	Price, revenue.		
ES		Price, quantity.	Price, quantity.
FR	Charge out rate by qualification and structure of the employees; rent price for some material and type of material.		
IT		Price, turnover.	Price, turnover.
CY	Base year turnover is also collected.	Price	Price
LV		Price	Price
LT	Price		
LU		List prices, information from annual report.	Prices, revenue per service, quantity (kg etc.); annually turnover by service.
HU	Price; 4- and 6-digit level turnover data.		
NL	Price		
AT	Prices, revenue and quantity (for unit value), charge out rates; turnover data for weights.		
PL	Unit prices and sales values.		
RO			
SI	Price		
SK	Price; revenue for weights.		
FI	Price		
SE	Price; some activities: revenue and quantity.		
UK		Price	Price
HR		Price; turnover for weights.	
NO			
CH			

Part B4: Information and communication services

2.1 Activities/products excluded (included)

Eight of the 21 countries providing information noted no exclusions for telecommunications. In total 13 countries exclude satellite telecommunications, and 11 of these also exclude other telecommunications (Group 61.9). Four countries (ES, SI, SK, UK) also exclude some other activities.

For computer programming, consultancy and related activities 13 of 18 countries reported no exclusions. Of the remaining five countries, four (CZ, CY, SK, NO) excluded computer facilities management services, four (CZ, CY, ES, NO) excluded other IT and computer service activities (Class 62.09), and one (SK) also excluded IT technical support services.

10 of 15 countries reported no exclusions for data processing, hosting and related activities, and web portals. Three countries (CZ, CY, SE) excluded web portals; one country (SK) excluded advertising space or time in Internet.

Only a few countries compile an index for other information service activities. Four countries reported no exclusions, while three (DK, ES, AT) excluded other information service activities n.e.c. (Class 63.99) and one more (DE) part of this activity.

Furthermore, one country (NL) imputed results for information service activities (63.1+63.9) using results for Division 62.

Table 2.1: activity/product coverage

	61	62	63.1	63.9
BE	No information.			
BG	No information.	No information.		
CZ	Excluding satellite telecommunications (61.3).	Excluding computer facilities management and other IT and computer service activities (62.03 and 62.09).	Excluding web portals (63.12).	
DK	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	Excluding other information services activities n.e.c. (63.99).
DE	No exclusions.			Includes: news agency services (CPA 63.91); information services n.e.c. (CPA 63.99.10) with news clipping services, press clipping services without a automated computer-based information services n.e.c.
EE				
IE		No exclusions.		
EL				
ES	Includes fixed telephony, mobile telephony and internet.	Excluding other IT and computer service activities (62.09).	No exclusions.	Excluding other information services activities n.e.c. (63.99).
FR	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
IT	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9).			
CY	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9).	Excluding computer facilities management and other IT and computer service activities (62.03 and 62.09).	Excluding web portals and other information services activities (63.12 and 63.9).	
LV	No information.			
LT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	
LU	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	
HU	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	
NL	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9).	No exclusions.	Imputed with 62.	
AT	Excluding satellite telecommunications (61.3).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	Excluding other information service activities n.e.c. (63.99).
PL	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	
RO				

	61	62	63.1	63.9
	<p>Excluding: operating of cable distribution systems (e.g. for distribution of data and television signals); furnishing telegraph and other non-vocal communications using own facilities; purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of networks and providing telecommunications services using this capacity to businesses and households.</p> <p>Excluding: operating, maintaining or providing access to facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using a wireless telecommunications infrastructure; maintaining and operating paging as well as cellular and other wireless telecommunications networks.</p> <p>Excluding satellite telecommunications (61.3).</p> <p>Excluding other telecommunications activities (61.9).</p>	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
SI				
	<p>Excluding: exports; wired and wireless Internet telecommunications services (CPA 61.10.4/61.20.4); home programme distribution services over wired infrastructure or wireless networks (CPA 61.10.5/61.20.5); satellite telecommunications services (61.3); other telecommunications services (61.9).</p>	<p>Excluding: exports; IT technical support services (CPA 62.02.3); computer facilities management services (62.03).</p>	<p>Excluding: exports; advertising space or time in Internet (CPA 63.11.3).</p>	
SK				
FI	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
SE	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	Excluding web portals (63.12).	No exclusions.
UK	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9), and some wired and wireless services.	Possibly no exclusions.		
HR	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9).			
		Excluding computer facilities management and other IT and computer service activities (62.03 and 62.09).		
NO	Excluding satellite and other telecommunications (61.3 and 61.9).			
CH	No exclusions.			

2.2 Markets covered

For telecommunications three countries (CZ, ES, NO) produce indices for different markets: note that some other countries also try to do this for all activities. Among the remaining countries most produce only a B2B index, while four produce only a B2all index.

For computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service activities (Divisions 62 and 63) B2B indices dominate: one country (CZ) reported a B2all index for data processing, hosting and related activities, and web portals; one other country (SE) reported producing a B2all index being the same as a B2B index for these Divisions.

Table 2.2: markets

	No breakdown available	61	62	63.1	63.9
BE		N/A			
BG		B2B	B2B		
CZ		B2B B2C	B2B	B2all	
DK	B2B				
DE	B2all				
EE					
IE			B2B		
EL					
ES		B2B B2all (using CPI)	B2B	B2B	B2B
FR	B2B Extension to B2all is underway.				
IT		B2B			
CY		B2B	B2B		B2B
LV		N/A			
LT	B2B B2all				
LU		B2B	B2B	B2B	
HU	B2B				
NL	B2B B2all when possible.				
AT		N/A	B2B	B2B	B2B
PL		B2all	B2B	B2B	
RO					
SI		B2all	B2B	B2B	B2B
SK		B2B	B2B	B2B	
FI	B2B				
SE		B2all	B2B= B2all	B2B= B2all	B2B= B2all
UK		B2B	B2B		
HR		B2all			
NO		B2B B2C B2all	B2B		
CH	B2B, B2C				

2.3 Pricing methods

For telecommunications nine countries use exclusively unit values, with four others using this method in combination with other pricing methods. Four countries use exclusively transaction prices, with three others using this method in combination with others. Three countries use exclusively component prices with three more using this with other methods. Three countries use contract pricing alongside other methods, and one country uses model pricing alongside other methods.

For computer programming, consultancy and related activities the most common method is based on time which is used exclusively by seven countries and in combination with other methods by nine more. Just one country uses exclusively transaction prices, but eight use this method in combination with other methods. In a similar manner only one country uses contract pricing alone, but six more use it with other methods. The remaining methods are only used in combination with other methods, with one country making partial use of unit values, three countries making partial use of model pricing, and one country making partial use of component pricing.

Transaction pricing and time based methods are the most commonly used methods for data processing, hosting and related activities, and web portals, occasionally on their own (three times for transaction pricing and twice for time based methods) but normally in combination with each other or other methods. The only other method used exclusively is contract pricing in one country, and it is used in four other countries in combination with other methods. Unit values and model prices are each used in combination with other methods in one country in each case.

For other information service activities most countries use transaction pricing, either alone (three countries) or in combination with other methods (also three countries). Contract pricing is used exclusively in one country (SE) and in combination with other methods in two others. Time based methods (one country), unit values (one country) and component pricing (one country) are only used in combination with other methods.

Table 2.3: pricing methods (1)

	61	62	63.1	63.9
BE	N/A			
BG	COMP, UV	TIME		
CZ	TRAN	TIME	TRAN	
DK	UV	TRAN, CONT, TIME	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME
DE	UV			CONT, UV, COMP, TRAN
EE				
IE		TRAN, CONT, MODE, TIME		
EL				
ES	UV	TRAN, CONT, TIME	TRAN, CONT	TRAN
FR	UV	MODE, TIME		
IT	UV			
CY	TRAN	TIME	TIME	
LV	N/A			
LT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME	
LU	UV	CONT, COMP, MODE, TIME	N/A	
HU	CONT, COMP, UV	TRAN, CONT, UV, TIME	TRAN, CONT, UV, TIME	
NL	MODE, UV	TIME		
AT	UV	TIME	TIME	TRAN
PL	UV, TRAN	CONT	CONT	
RO				
SI	TRAN	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME	TRAN
SK	TRAN	TRAN	TRAN	
FI	COMP	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT
SE	COMP	TIME	TRAN	CONT
UK	UV	TRAN, CONT		
HR	UV			
NO	TRAN, CONT, COMP	TIME		
CH	COMP			

(1) United Kingdom: where TRAN and CONT are both shown the method used is "direct use of prices of repeated services", which may be transaction prices for products, or contract prices.

TRAN	Transaction price of a product
CONT	Contract pricing
COMP	Component pricing
MODEL	Model pricing
UV	Unit value
%FEE	Percentage fee
TIME	Time based method (hourly rate)
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.4 Product lists

As already noted, this question may not have been well understood and the distinction between OBS and REP may not be clear. As such the main information from the results is to identify countries that use a standard product list (for example Poland in all activities and Denmark in most), from those that identified products or a product list directly with respondents or their representatives/ regulators. Furthermore, in Germany the statistical office developed a classification for use in the SPPI for telecommunications and other information service activities.

Table 2.4: origin of product lists

	All	61	62	63.1	63.9
BE		N/A			
BG	OBS, STAN				
CZ		REP	REP	REP	
DK		REP	STAN	STAN	STAN
DE		NSO			NSO
EE					
IE			REP		
EL	OBS, REP				
ES		REP	REP	REP	REP
FR		OBS	OBS	OBS	OBS
IT		REP			
CY		OBS	OBS	OBS	
LV		N/A			
LT		OBS	OBS	OBS	
LU		OBS	OBS	OBS	
HU	OBS, REP				
NL		REP	REP		
AT	REP, STAN				
PL		STAN	STAN	STAN	
RO					
SI		OBS	OBS	OBS	OBS
SK		REP	REP	REP	
FI	OBS, (REP)				
SE		REP	REP	REP	REP
UK		REP	REP		
HR		REP			
NO		REP	REP		
CH		REP			

- OBS Specific product / transaction agreed with each individual observation unit
- NSO Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed by the statistics office
- REP Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed with i) respondents ii) their representatives or iii) a regulatory authority
- STAN Standard statistical product list, such as the CPA
- OTH Other (please specify):

2.5 Price determining characteristics

For telecommunications the most common characteristics can be described as the type of service, in other words separating connection and base charges as well as different types of calls and content (voice, data, text). Linked to this is the type of technology, for example distinguishing fixed, wireless and satellite communications. Other characteristics mentioned are the time of use (for example peak and off-peak), speed of connections (for Internet), type of contract (fixed or variable billing, contract duration) and client type or size.

For computer programming, consultancy and related activities three type of characteristics can be identified: those that define the type of service provided, those that define different types of personnel providing the service (based on professions, qualifications or experience) and those that define the type of client (for example size, frequency of ordering, residency). An extra characteristic mentioned was the technology used.

For data processing, hosting and related activities, and web portals the same three types of characteristics were common, most notably the type of service and to a lesser extent the customer and personnel types. Again, technology was an extra characteristic indicated by one country, while the amount of disk space was the only characteristic indicated by one other country.

For information service activities the few countries reporting the characteristics indicated quite diverse uses, although the type of service/information is the main one. Again some customer characteristics are used, for example the number of subscriptions.

Table 2.5: price determining characteristics

	No detailed information	61	62	63.1	63.9
BE		No information.			
BG		Fixed or mobile services, type of calls, fixed charges.	Charge out rates for a specific activity.		
CZ		611: National and international calls, calls to mobile, connection charges, rental charges. 612: Calls, fixed charges, SMS, connection.	Type of service (analysis, programming, installation, consulting).	Disk space.	
DK	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.				
DE		Type of service (quantity and turnover).			Type of service.
EE					
IE	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.				
EL					
ES		Service type (fixed / mobile; local / national etc.).	Hourly rate: professional categories / experience level. Contract: client type, number of personnel employed, worked hours, ... Product characteristics.	Product characteristics, units.	Subscription type (economic news, national news, international news...) Number of subscriptions.
FR	No information.				
IT		61.1: service (subscriber's base fee, subscriber's fee for internet services, national calls, international calls, calls to mobile, direct circuits, data communication). 61.2: service (subscriber's base fee, calls).			
CY		Type of call; type of Internet connection.	Consultancy level.	Consultancy level.	
LV		No information.			
LT	Type of price; customer type; shipment type; terms of payment; amount of order; measurement unit and size; discount; other (respondent has to indicate).				
LU		Customer size, price plan, call type (national, international, roaming in/out, to other/same operator, mobile to fixed etc.)	Staff type (profile, experience, qualification), service type, customer, contract length.	Service type, customer.	

No detailed information		61	62	63.1	63.9
HU		Type of products, coverage (zone), technology used, time of call, data quantity, access fee.	Product type, customer residency, experts' qualification, technology used, quantity.	Product type, customer residency, experts' qualification, technology used, quantity.	
NL		Minutes/messages, quantity, data speed.	Type of consultancy (project management or information analyst); level of experience (senior or junior staff).		
AT		Capacity and technology of transmission facilities (wired, wireless, broadband, leased lines), contract duration, high or low rate of transmission.	Qualification category, field of activity.	Qualification category, field of activity.	Specifications of the respondent.
PL		Type of standing charges, type of connection, time and duration of connection.	Service type and range, customer type (market & strategic position), order size & complexity, customer contract type (single service, long-term contract), financial condition of a given customer, market factors (changes in exchange rates, interest rates, fiscal and monetary policy of the country, etc.).	Service type and range, customer type (market & strategic position), order size & complexity, customer contract type (single service, long-term contract), financial condition of a given customer, market factors (changes in exchange rates, interest rates, fiscal and monetary policy of the country, etc.).	
RO					
SI		Service type (e.g. local fixed line call, connection charges etc.), type of telecommunication (e.g. voice, data, text), technology, infrastructure type.	Staff category and experience, hours.		Hours, type of information service units (e.g. news agencies), type of information (e.g. news, pictures, clipping services).
SK	Products have to be most frequently in the market & create a vital part of turnover.				
FI		Type of service.	Type of service, type of employee.	Type of service, customer.	Type of service, customer.
SE		No information	Service type, consultant category, competence level.	Service type.	No information.
UK		Technology (wired/wireless), charge type (fixed, variable), call type (local, national, to mobile, SMS, other).	Service type (maintenance & support of software systems and applications / consultancy / facilities management/outsourcing & data processing services).		
HR		No information.			
NO		Client type & size (for businesses), technology (fixed, mobile, Internet), type of services (component).	Level of competence, kind of profession.		
CH		No information.			

2.6 Variables collected

As already noted, the most common variable collected is the price. In many of these services a time base method is used, and so the price is often the hourly rate. In

telecommunications a wide use is made of unit value pricing methods and so turnover/revenue data as well as quantity data are collected.

Table 2.6: variables collected

General		61	62	63.1	63.9
BE		No information.			
BG	Prices				
CZ	Prices monthly. Turnover for weights once a year, but weights updated 5-yearly.				
DK	Depends on the method used: price, revenue, quantity, percentage.				
DE		Price, quantities (for unit value).			Price
EE					
IE			Price; base year turnover for weights.		
EL	Price, revenue.				
ES		Revenue, quantity.	Price, hours worked.	Price	Price
FR	Charge out rate by qualification and structure of the employees; rent price for some material and type of material.				
IT		Turnover, quantity.			
CY	Base year turnover is also collected.	Price	Hourly rate.	Hourly rate.	
LV		No information.			
LT	Price				
LU		Prices, revenue per service, quantity (minutes, megabytes etc.); annually turnover by service.	Price, hourly rate, hours billed, revenue per activity, coverage rate, number of employees by profile; annually turnover by service.	Price, hourly rate, hours billed, revenue per activity, coverage rate, number of employees by profile; annually turnover by service.	
HU	Price; 4- and 6-digit level turnover data.				
NL	Price				
AT	Prices, revenue and quantity (for unit value), charge out rates; turnover data for weights.				
PL	Unit prices and sales values.				
RO					
SI	Price				
SK	Price; revenue for weights.				
FI		Revenue, quantity.	Price, hourly rate.	Price	Price
SE	Price; some activities: revenue and quantity.				
UK		Revenue, quantity.	Price		
HR		Revenue and number of minutes or subscribers.			
NO		Price; annual turnover for weights.	Price per hour; annual number of persons employed.		
CH		Revenue and number of minutes.			

Part B5: Professional, scientific and technical activities

2.1 Activities/products excluded (included)

Just over half of the countries indicated no exclusions for legal, accounting and management consultancy activities. Four countries (DE, EE, ES, FI) exclude some legal activities (within 69.1). Three countries (ES, SK, NO) exclude insolvency and receivership services, while Norway also excludes tax consulting services. Two countries (CZ, RO) exclude all management consultancy activities, while four others (DE, ES, CY, SK) exclude part of these activities. Around two thirds of countries did not note any exclusion for architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (hereafter technical services). One excluded all architectural and engineering services (UK), while four others (CZ, SK, NO, CH) excluded part of these services.

One country (CH) excluded all technical testing and analysis except for vehicle testing, while another (SI) also excluded some testing/analysis activities. France noted the exclusion of turnkey projects.

Just under half of the countries did not note any exclusion for advertising and market research activities. Nine countries (DE, IE, ES, CY, LU, SI, SK, UK, CH) exclude part of advertising and media representation while the Czech Republic excludes all of these services. Two countries (LV, NO) exclude all market research and public opinion polling, while four others (CZ, EL, SK, CH) exclude part of these activities.

Table 2.1: activity/product coverage

	69 +70.2	71	73
BE	No exclusions.		No exclusions.
BG			
CZ	Excluding management consultancy activities (70.2).	Excludes engineering services (CPA 71.12.1) and technical testing and analysis services (71.2).	Excludes advertising services (73.1) and public opinion polling services (CPA 73.20.20).
DK	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
DE	Excludes legal services concerning patents, copyrights and other intellectual property rights (CPA 69.10.15); arbitration and conciliation services (69.10.17); auction legal services (69.10.18); other legal services (69.10.19); public relations and communication services (70.21).	No exclusions.	Excludes online advertising (CPA 73.12.13).
EE	Excluding notaries (CPA 69.10.16) and bailiffs (part of 69.10).		
IE	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	Excluding media representation (73.12).
EL		No exclusions.	Exclusion of other market research services (CPA 73.20.19).
ES	Excluding legal services concerning patents, copyrights and other intellectual property rights (CPA 69.10.15), arbitration and conciliation services (CPA 69.10.17), auction legal services (CPA 69.10.18), insolvency and receivership services (CPA 69.20.4), public relations and communication services (70.21).	No exclusions.	From 73.1, includes only advertisement placements; 73.2 also included.
FR	No exclusions.	Excluding turnkey projects.	No exclusions.
IT			
CY	Excluding public relations and communication activities (70.21).	No exclusions.	Excluding advertising (73.11).
LV	No exclusions.		Excluding market research and public opinion polling (73.2).
LT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
LU	No exclusions.		Excluding marketing consulting and creation of advertisement.
HU	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
NL	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
AT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.

	69 +70.2	71	73
PL		No exclusions.	No exclusions.
RO	Excluding management consultancy activities (70.2); professional associations of enterprises in Division 69 are also excluded.		
SI	No exclusions.	Excluding: testing with use of models or mock-ups; operation of police laboratories.	Excluding: aerial advertising; creation of stands and other display structures in sites; point-of-sale marketing; direct mail advertising.
SK	Excluding: exports; insolvency and receivership services (CPA 69.20.4); public relations and communication services (70.21); trademarks and franchises (CPA 70.22.4).	Excluding: exports; geological, geophysical and related prospecting and consulting services (CPA 71.12.3).	Excluding: exports; resale of advertising space or time on a fee or contract basis (CPA 73.12.2); market research and similar services (CPA 73.20.1).
FI	Excluding legal advisory activities, advisory activities concerning patents, other legal activities.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
SE	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
UK		Excluding architectural and engineering activities (71.1).	Advertising covers the price of advertising space in newspaper/magazines/television. Advertising excluding: services provided by advertising agencies (73.11); sale of radio advertising space (part of 73.12.12); sale of internet, events and other advertising space (73.12.13/14/19); part of resale of advertising space (73.12.2). Market research: possibly no exclusions.
HR			
NO	Excluding: tax consulting services (CPA 69.20.3); insolvency and receivership services (CPA 69.20.4).	Excluding: project management services for construction projects (CPA 71.12.2); geological, geophysical and related prospecting and consulting services (CPA 71.12.3).	Excluding: market research and public opinion polling (73.2).
CH		Excluding: urban and land planning services (CPA 71.11.3); landscape architectural services and architectural advisory services (CPA 71.11.4); geological, geophysical and related prospecting and consulting services (CPA 71.12.3). Excluding technical testing and analysis (71.2) except for technical controlling of vehicles (CPA 71.20.14).	73.1: advertising space for print, electronic and posters is included. 73.2: ad-hoc survey research is included.

2.2 Markets covered

Most countries produce a B2B index for legal, accounting and management consultancy activities. Two countries (RO, SI) produce a B2all index for legal services, and a B2B index for other activities. Three countries (CZ, ES, NO) produce a B2B index as well as either a B2C or a B2all index.

Concerning technical services the majority of countries specifying the type of index for each activity indicated that they produce a B2B index, while the remainder produce a B2all index. One country (NO) produces both a B2B and a B2all index, while another (SE) produces a B2all index, which for Group 71.1 is considered to be the same as a B2B index. None of the countries produce a B2C index.

All countries that specified the index used for advertising and market research activities indicated that they compile a B2B index, with two countries (SE, CH) indicating that this is the same as a B2all index.

Table 2.2: markets

	No breakdown available	69 +70.2	71	73
BE		N/A		N/A
BG				
CZ		B2B B2C	B2all	B2B
DK	B2B			
DE	B2all			
EE		B2B		
IE		B2B	B2B	B2B
EL			B2B	B2B
ES		B2B B2all	B2B	B2B
FR	B2B; extension to B2all is underway.			
IT				
CY		B2B	B2all	B2B
LV		B2B		B2B
LT	B2B B2all			
LU		B2B	B2B	B2B
HU	B2B			
NL	B2B; B2all when possible.			
AT		B2B	B2B	B2B
PL			B2all	B2B
RO		69.1: B2all; 69.2: B2B		
SI		69.1: B2all 69.2+70.2: B2B	B2all	B2B
SK		B2B	B2B	B2B
FI		B2B	B2B	B2B
SE		B2B	71.1: B2B=B2all 71.2: B2all	B2B=B2all
UK			B2B	B2B
HR				
NO		B2B B2C	B2B B2all	B2B
CH	B2B, B2C			B2B(=B2all)

2.3 Pricing methods

A small number of countries use only one pricing method for legal, accounting and management consultancy activities, mainly time based (FR, SE, NO), but also transaction prices (SK) and contract pricing (RO). Overall the most common method is time based, used at least in part by 16 of the 20 countries that provided information on their methods.

Transaction and contract pricing are each used by 11 countries. Model pricing is used by four countries (IE, LT, NL, AT), and unit values by two countries (EE, NL).

In technical services nearly all countries use a combination of methods, with AT and SE (time based) and SK (transaction pricing) the only ones using exclusively one method. In all 15 out of 20 countries use transaction prices and 16 countries use time based methods. Model prices and contract pricing are also quite widely used, in six and five countries respectively. Unit values are used in one country (HU), and a percentage fee in three countries (DE, ES, CY).

For advertising and market research activities five countries use only one method, but this varies greatly: transaction prices (CZ, SK) are used each by two countries, while model pricing (CH), contract pricing (EL) and unit values (SE) are only used by one each. As with technical services transaction prices and time based methods are the most commonly used, with 14 and 16 countries respectively using these methods. Contract pricing (8 countries), model prices and unit values (each 7 countries) are also quite widely used.

Table 2.3: pricing methods

	69+70.2	71	73
BE	TRAN, CONT		TRAN, CONT
BG			
CZ	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, MODE, TIME	TRAN
DK	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME
DE	%FEE, TIME	CONT, MODE, %FEE, TIME	TRAN, MODE, TIME
EE	TRAN, CONT, UV, TIME		
IE	CONT, MODE, TIME	TRAN, TIME	CONT, MODE, TIME
EL		TRAN, CONT	CONT
ES	TRAN, CONT, TIME	MODE, %FEE, TIME	UV, TIME
FR	TIME	CONT, TIME	UV, TIME
IT			
CY	TIME, CONT	TRAN, %FEE	CONT, TIME
LV	TIME, CONT		TRAN, MODE, TIME
LT	TRAN, CONT, MODE, TIME	TRAN, CONT, TIME	TRAN, CONT, MODE, UV, TIME
LU	TIME, CONT	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, UV, TIME
HU	TRAN, CONT, TIME	TRAN, UV, TIME	CONT, MODE, UV, TIME
NL	MODE, UV	MODE, TIME	MODE, TIME
AT	TRAN, MODE, TIME	TIME	TRAN, TIME
PL		TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME
RO	CONT		
SI	TRAN, CONT, TIME	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, CONT, TIME
SK	TRAN	TRAN	TRAN
FI	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, MODE, TIME	TRAN, TIME
SE	TIME	TIME	UV
UK		TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT, UV
HR			
NO	TIME	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME
CH		TRAN, MODE	MODE

(1) Poland: for Division 71 "specifications pricing" is also used; author's note, this may be component pricing.

(2) United Kingdom: where TRAN and CONT are both shown the method used is "direct use of prices of repeated services", which may be transaction prices for products, or contract prices.

TRAN	Transaction price of a product
CONT	Contract pricing
COMP	Component pricing
MODEL	Model pricing
UV	Unit value
%FEE	Percentage fee
TIME	Time based method (hourly rate)
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.4 Product lists

As already noted, this question may not have been well understood and the distinction between OBS and REP may not be clear. As such the main information from the results is to identify countries that use a standard product list (for example DK, DE, PL, RO, NO), from those that identified products or a product list directly with respondents or their representatives/regulators. Furthermore, in Slovenia and Norway the statistical office developed a classification for use in the SPPI for some of these activities.

Table 2.4: origin of product lists

	All	69+70.2	71	73
BE		REP		REP
BG	OBS, STAN			
CZ		REP	REP	REP
DK		STAN	STAN	STAN
DE		REP, STAN	REP	REP, STAN
EE		OBS		
IE		REP	REP	REP
EL	OBS, REP			
ES		REP	REP	REP
FR		OBS	OBS	OBS
IT				
CY		OBS	N/A	OBS
LV		OBS		OBS, REP
LT		OBS	OBS	OBS
LU		OBS	OBS	OBS
HU	OBS, REP			
NL		REP	REP	REP
AT	REP, STAN			
PL			STAN	STAN
RO		STAN		
SI		NSO, OBS	OBS	OBS
SK		REP	REP	REP
FI	OBS, (REP)			
SE		REP	REP	REP
UK		REP	REP	REP
HR				
NO		REP, STAN	REP, STAN	REP, NSO
CH			REP	REP

- OBS Specific product / transaction agreed with each individual observation unit
- NSO Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed by the statistics office
- REP Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed with i) respondents ii) their representatives or iii) a regulatory authority
- STAN Standard statistical product list, such as the CPA
- OTH Other (please specify):

2.5 Price determining characteristics

For legal, accounting and management consultancy activities the type of characteristics observed are similar to those for computer programming, consultancy and related activities, namely those that define the type of service provided, those that define different types of personnel providing the service (based on professions, qualifications or experience) and to a lesser extent those that define the type of client (for example size). Extra characteristics mentioned were the volume of work or duration/term (LV, LU, HU, AT, SI, FI), the complexity of the work (LU, SI) and various contractual issues, such as the type of payment (DE) or the existence of a success fee (SI).

For technical services the service type was the most dominant characteristic, followed again by personnel characteristics (based on professions, qualifications or experience). The type of object designed (in the case of architectural services) or tested (in the case of testing and analysis services) was also indicated by several countries. Characteristics related to the type of client were cited by a relatively small number of countries (for example HU, PL, SE), as was the cost/volume of work or duration (CZ, HU, AT, NO), and contractual issues (DE, LU).

For advertising and market research activities the characteristics used are quite detailed. An essential characteristic is clearly the type of service, or more specifically the type of media and the type of research. Some kind of size measure is also common, for example the length or size of an advertisement, its print run, or the number of surveyed units. Personnel characteristics (based on professions, qualifications or experience) seem to be less commonly used than in other professional services, but were nevertheless mentioned by around one third of countries. The type of client was rarely identified.

Table 2.5: price determining characteristics

	No detailed information	69 +70.2	71	73
BE		No information.		N/A
BG				
CZ		Audit, regular closure of accounts, bookkeeping (number of actuarial documents).	Projects – value of capital expenditure, type of buildings according to branches.	731: TV-Length of the ad, seasons, size of the ad, Newspaper -coverage (nationwide, local), colour, position, day of week Radio – day and time of diffusion, coverage, length of the ad Billboards – location, type of ad space (billboard or bigboard), size, length of rent, illuminated/ non-illuminated Internet – placement and position, type and size of banner, length of diffusion. 732: Interview – type of survey (face-to-face survey, CATI, CAPI, internet or telephone survey, length of interview, size of respondent sample Discussion- number of respondents, type of survey (e.g. collective discussion) and length.
DK	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.			
DE		Type of activity, function, type of payment (time or fee).	Type of activity, type of payment.	Function, type of advertising; model characteristics.
EE		Individually specified representative services.		
IE	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.			
EL			Type of analysis.	Size of sample, type of survey, time of interview.
ES		69.1: professional category & experience; legal branch. 69.2 (audit & fiscal consultancy), 70.2: professional category & experience. 69.2 (accounting and labour agency): size of client; activities included in price.	Personnel type, labour category and experience.	73.1 Type of media: television - different channels; newspapers - type of newspaper (economic, regional, etc...); radio - different radio stations; exterior – media type (street furniture, booths, etc...); magazines - type (women's, decoration, motor,...). 73.2 Type of interview: desk research, qualitative (team dynamic or interviews), quantitative ad-hoc (personnel interview at home, personnel interview Hall Test, phone interview, postal interview, on-line interview), quantitative panel.
FR	No information.			
IT				
CY		69: consultancy level. 70.22: kind of programme offered.	71.1: no information. 71.2: kind of product.	73.12: duration and time of representation. 73.2: number of persons employed; data collection means.
LV		Contract type, specification and term of contract.		73.11: staff type. 73.12: advertisement type & size, placement, positioning, timing and date of advertisement.
LT	Type of price; customer type; shipment type; terms of payment; amount of order; measurement unit and size; discount; other (respondent has to indicate).			
LU		Staff type (profile, experience, qualification), complexity, customer, contract length, quantity.	Staff type, contract type, service type.	Media type, length of advertisement, expected number of viewers. Interview method (for market research), number of interviews. Time spent in the shops (for point-of-sale marketing), customer.
HU		Type of products, residency of customer, size of customer, type of document/topic, qualification of experts, quantity/size of items.	Product type, customer residency, customer size, type of document/topic, experts' qualification, item quantity/size.	Type of products, residency of customer, type of media, type of model, qualification of experts, quantity/size/time of items.

No detailed information		69 +70.2	71	73
NL		Type of activity (advisory, tax-advisory, financial administration); qualifications; experience.	Building type.	Duration, research type, output type.
AT		69.1: qualifications. 69.2: qualifications, field of work, project type. 70.21: qualifications, service type. 70.22: qualifications, hours, turnover.	Qualifications, field of work, size of project, kind of analysis, characteristics of the personnel and machinery.	73.1: staff type, size of the advertisement. 73.2: qualifications, type of interview (CATI, CAPI, PAPI, web-based).
PL			Type and range of service, type of customer, structure for which given service is concerned, type of certification.	Type and range of service, type of customer, type of channel, day of transmission, duration of transmission and place in the advertisement block, the length of advertisement spots and place in the advertisement block, type of survey, methods and techniques of research.
RO		Legal actions; economic operations.		
SI		69.1: hours, professional expertise, type of client. 69.2: hours worked, professional expertise, season. 70.2: hours, professional expertise (e.g. consultant, manager director), existence of a success fee, duration and complexity of project.	71.1: job title (e.g. designer, consultant), project field & phase, object type. 71.2: testing method, material or product being tested.	73.1: hours, professional expertise (e.g. account manager, production manager, media planner, copy designers), type of service (e.g. advertisement length, size and complexity, type of media), additional expenses (e.g. travel expenses). 73.2: hours, methodology (e.g. number and length of interviews or number of respondents), additional outputs (e.g. final reports, presentations).
SK	Products have to be most frequently in the market & create a vital part of turnover.			
FI		Legal activities: type of employee. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy: type of service, amount of service (salaries for 40 persons vs. salaries for 10 persons). Business and management consultancy activities: type of employee, type of service.	Architectural services: type of employee, type of building. Engineering services: type of employee. Technical testing and analysis: type of service.	Market research & opinion polling: study type, number of interviews/questions, target group; Planning: type of employee. Sale or leasing services of advertising space: no. of weeks, type of advertisement, size, place, estimated viewers. Advertising in newspapers and magazines: type, size, colours, place in newspaper; TV advertising: target group, primetime, length.
SE		Service type, consultant category, competence level.	Service type, consultant category, competence level, customer type.	Type of ad, type of media, timing, length of ad, geographical region.
UK			Service type (CPA).	Advertising: media (television, consumer magazines, business magazines, daily regional news, free weekly regional news, paid weekly regional news, national news), ad type (display / classified); Market research: service type (group discussion, tracking study, hall test, other).
HR				
NO		69.1: experience and competence, type of client. 69.2: experience, authorization or not, product / activity. 70.2: field of activity, experience, company size.	71.11: employment category, company size. 71.121: field of activity, employment category, company size. 71.2: field of activity, experience, duration and company size.	73.11: employment category, company size. 73.12: type of media, number of units and company size.
CH			No information.	No information.

2.6 Variables collected

Prices and hourly rates are the most commonly collected variables. Regulated tariffs are also collected (DE). As many countries use unit value indices revenue and quantity are also frequently collected.

In some cases hourly rates are compiled from revenue and the number of billed hours, and are effectively an average hourly value.

Table 2.6: variables collected

	General	69 +70.2	71	73
BE		Price		Price
BG	Prices			
CZ	Prices monthly. Turnover for weights once a year, but weights updated 5-yearly.			
DK	Depends on the method used: price, revenue, quantity, percentage.			
DE		Price, regulated tariffs, hourly rate.	Price, regulated tariffs, hourly rate.	CPA 73.11: hourly rate. CPA 73.12: price and rebate.
EE	Prices; turnover for weights.			
IE		Price; base year turnover for weights.	Price, surcharges; base year turnover for weights.	Price, surcharges; base year turnover for weights.
EL	Price, revenue.			
ES		Price, hours worked.	Price, hours worked, percentage.	Price, revenue, number of minutes.
FR	Charge out rate by qualification and structure of the employees; revenue and number of minutes (advertising); rent price for some material and type of material.			
IT				
CY	Base year turnover is also collected.	69: hourly rate. 70.22: price; for base year, turnover breakdown by task.	71.1: quarterly output price index in construction. 71.2: price.	73.12: cost per rating point. 73.2: price; for base year, turnover breakdown by task.
LV		Prices; wages and salaries and hours worked.		73.11: wages and salaries, hours worked. 73.12: price and revenue.
LT	Price			
LU		Price, hourly rate, hours billed, revenue per activity, coverage rate, number of employees by profile; annual turnover by service.	Price, hourly rate, hours billed, revenue per activity, coverage rate, number of employees by profile; annual turnover by service.	Price, seconds of advertisement, turnover by media, hourly rate; annually turnover by service.
HU	Price; 4- and 6-digit level turnover data.			
NL	Price			
AT	Prices, revenue and quantity (for unit value), charge out rates; turnover data for weights.			
PL	Unit prices and sales values.			
RO		Price		
SI	Price			
SK	Price; revenue for weights.			
FI	Price; some activities using hourly rates: revenue and hours worked.			
SE	Price; some activities: revenue and quantity.			
UK			Price	73.1: revenue and quantity. 73.2: price.
HR				
NO		Hourly rate.	71.11: hourly rate. 71.121: turnover and hours worked. 71.2: price, price unit.	73.11: hourly rate. 73.12: price, price unit, number of units.
CH			71.1: price. 71.2: rate.	Price, hourly rate.

Part B6: Administrative and support service activities

2.1 Activities/products excluded (included)

For employment activities around half the countries exclude some services. The most common exclusion is other human resources provision (Group 78.3) which is not covered by half of the countries. Four countries exclude activities of employment placement agencies (ES, LU, FI, SE), while activities of casting agencies and bureaus; activities of on-line employment placement agencies are excluded by one country (SI).

Less than half of the countries indicated exclusions for cleaning activities. Several of the exclusions are of specific types of cleaning, such as snow and ice removal (AT, UK), swimming pools and bottle cleaning (SI), chimney cleaning (EL). A broader range of exclusions were noted for three countries (CZ, FI, NO) excluding parts or all of other building and industrial cleaning activities and other cleaning activities (81.22 and 81.29).

Again just over half of the countries exclude some services from security and investigation activities. The most common exclusion is investigation activities, excluded by eleven countries. Security systems are excluded in part or as a whole by five countries (CZ, DE, AT, SK, FI), while private security services are excluded in part by two countries (EL, SI) and as a whole by one another (CY).

Table 2.1: activity/product coverage

	78	80	81.2
BE			
BG	No information.		No information.
CZ	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3)	Excluding: security systems services (80.2); investigation services (80.3).	Excluding other cleaning activities (81.29).
DK	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
DE	No exclusions.	Excluding investigation activities (80.3) and electronic security systems (part of 80.2).	No exclusions.
EE		Excluding investigation activities (80.3).	No exclusions.
IE	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
EL		Exclusion of other security services (CPA 80.10.19) and investigation activities (80.3).	Exclusion of furnace and chimney cleaning services (CPA 81.22.13) and other cleaning services n.e.c. (CPA 81.29.19).
ES	Excludes services provided by employment placement agencies and other human resources provision services (CPA 78.1 and 78.3).	Excluding investigation activities (80.3).	No exclusions.
FR	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
IT			
CY	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3)	Including private security activities (80.1).	No exclusions.
LV		Excluding investigation activities (80.3).	Excluding exterior cleaning of buildings, cleaning of industrial machinery, cleaning of the inside of road and sea tankers (parts of 81.22.12); bottle cleaning (part of 81.29.19); street sweeping and snow and ice removal (81.29.12).
LT	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
LU	Excluding activities of employment placement agencies and other human resources provision (78.1 and 78.3).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
FI	No exclusions.	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
NL	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.

	78	80	81.2
AT	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3).	Excluding alarm systems services activities (part of CPA 80.20.10).	Excluding snow and ice removal (81.29.12).
PL	No exclusions	Excluding investigation activities (80.3).	No exclusions.
RO			
SI	Excluding: activities of casting agencies and bureaux (part of CPA 78.20.19); activities of on-line employment placement agencies (part of 78.1).	Excluding: polygraph services; fingerprinting services; security shredding of information on media (part of CPA 80.10.19).	Excluding: swimming pool cleaning and maintenance activities; bottle cleaning (part of CPA 81.29.19).
SK	Excluding exports.	Excluding: exports; security systems services (80.2); investigation services (80.3).	Excluding exports.
FI	Excluding activities of employment placement agencies and other human resources provision (78.1 and 78.3).	Excluding security systems and investigation activities (80.2 and 80.3).	Excluding other building and industrial cleaning activities and other cleaning activities (81.22 and 81.29).
SE	Excluding activities of employment placement agencies and other human resources provision (78.1 and 78.3).	No exclusions.	No exclusions.
UK	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3).	Excluding investigation activities (80.3).	Excluding snow and ice removal (81.29.12).
HR			
NO	Excluding other human resources provision (78.3).		Excluding other building and industrial cleaning activities and other cleaning activities (81.22 and 81.29).
CH		Probably excluding investigation activities (80.3).	

2.2 Markets covered

All of the countries providing specific information on the services covered here indicated that the indices are produced for B2B markets, with occasionally B2all indices produced (CY in Division 78 and Group 81.2, PL in Division 80 and Group 81.2); For Divisions 78 and 80 Sweden produces a B2all index that is considered to be the same as a B2B index. No countries produce B2C indices for these activities.

Table 2.2: markets

	No breakdown available	78	80	81.2
BE				
BG		N/A		N/A
CZ		B2B	B2B	B2B
DK	B2B			
DE	B2all			
EE			B2B	B2B
IE		B2B	B2B	B2B
EL			B2B	B2B
ES		B2B	B2B	B2B
FR	B2B; extension to B2all is underway.			
IT				
CY		B2all	B2B	B2B or B2all
LV			B2B	B2B
LT	B2B B2all			
LU		B2B	B2B	B2B
HU	B2B			
NL	B2B; B2all when possible.			
AT		B2B	B2B	B2B
PL		B2B	B2all	B2all
RO				
SI		B2B	B2B	B2B
SK		B2B	B2B	B2B
FI	B2B			
SE		B2B=B2all	B2B=B2all	B2B
UK		B2B	B2B	B2B
HR				
NO		B2B		B2B
CH	B2B, B2C			

2.3 Pricing methods

The pricing methods used for employment activities are quite diverse. Time based methods are used by 11 countries, with six of these exclusively using this method. Seven countries use a transaction price, with two using only this method. Six countries use a method based on a percentage fee, two countries using exclusively this method. Three countries use contract prices, all in combination with other methods. Two countries use unit values, one on its own, and one in combination with another method. Finally one country uses model prices, in combination with other methods.

Three methods dominate security and investigation activities, namely transaction prices used by nine countries (two exclusively), contract prices used by 15 countries (seven exclusively), and time based methods used by eight countries (always with other methods). Four countries use model pricing, one of which exclusively. Two countries use unit values and one uses a percentage fee method, in all cases in combination with other methods.

The methods used for cleaning services are very similar to those used for security and investigation activities, but with contract pricing even more dominant as this is used by 18 out of 22 countries, and in five cases this is the only method used. Transaction pricing is used by 12 countries, among which two use this method exclusively. Time based methods are used by seven countries. The use of other methods matches closely that for security and investigation activities, with model prices (4 countries), unit values (two countries) and percentage fee (one country) all in use.

Table 2.3: pricing methods (1)

	78	80	81.2
BE			
BG	N/A		N/A
CZ	%FEE	CONT	TRAN, CONT
DK	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, %FEE, TIME	TRAN, CONT, TIME
DE	%FEE, TIME	CONT	CONT, %FEE
EE		TRAN, CONT, UV, TIME	TRAN, CONT, UV, TIME
IE	%FEE	CONT, MODE, TIME	CONT, MODE, TIME
EL		CONT	CONT
ES	TIME	TRAN, CONT, TIME	CONT
FR	UV	TRAN	TRAN
IT			
CY	TRAN	CONT	CONT
LV		CONT, TIME	CONT, TIME
LT	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT, TIME	TRAN, CONT, TIME
LU	TIME	CONT, MODE	CONT, TIME
HU	UV, %FEE	CONT, UV, TIME	TRAN, CONT, UV
NL	TIME	MODE	MODE
AT	TRAN, MODE, TIME	TRAN, MODE	TRAN, MODE
PL	CONT, %FEE, TIME	CONT	TRAN, CONT
RO			
SI	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, TIME	TRAN, CONT, TIME
SK	TRAN	TRAN	TRAN
FI	TIME	CONT	CONT
SE	TIME	CONT	TRAN, CONT, MODE
UK	TRAN, CONT, %FEE	TRAN, CONT	TRAN, CONT
HR			
NO	TIME		CONT
CH			

(1) United Kingdom: where TRAN and CONT are both shown the method used is "direct use of prices of repeated services", which may be transaction prices for products, or contract prices.

TRAN	Transaction price of a product
CONT	Contract pricing
COMP	Component pricing
MODEL	Model pricing
UV	Unit value
%FEE	Percentage fee
TIME	Time based method (hourly rate)
OTH	Other (please specify):

2.4 Product lists

As already noted, this question may not have been well understood and the distinction between OBS and REP may not be clear. As such the main information from the results is to identify countries that use, at least in part, a standard product list (for example DK, DE, PL, NO), from those that identified products or a product list directly with respondents or their representatives/ regulators. Furthermore, in NO for cleaning activities the statistical office developed a classification for use in the SPPI.

Table 2.4: origin of product lists

	All	78	80	81.2
BE				
BG	OBS, STAN			
CZ		REP	REP	REP
DK		STAN	STAN	STAN
DE		REP, STAN	REP, STAN	REP, STAN
EE			OBS	OBS
IE		REP	REP	REP
EL	OBS, REP			
ES		REP	REP	REP
FR		OBS	OBS	OBS
IT				
CY		OBS	OBS	OBS
LV			OBS	OBS
LT		OBS	OBS	OBS
LU		OBS	OBS	OBS
HU	OBS, REP			
NL		REP	REP	REP
AT	REP, STAN			
PL		STAN	STAN	STAN
RO				
SI		OBS	OBS	OBS
SK		REP	REP	REP
FI	OBS, (REP)			
SE		REP	REP	REP
UK		REP	REP	REP
HR				
NO		STAN		NSO
CH				

- OBS Specific product / transaction agreed with each individual observation unit
- NSO Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed by the statistics office
- REP Product list defined specifically for the SPPI - developed with i) respondents ii) their representatives or iii) a regulatory authority
- STAN Standard statistical product list, such as the CPA
- OTH Other (please specify):

2.5 Price determining characteristics

For employment activities characteristics related to the person to be employed (or the post to be filled) are unsurprisingly the most commonly specified. The type of service (which often distinguishes the activity of the client) is also often specified. The type of client was indicated by three countries (DE, LU, PL), as was the location (HU, PL, SE).

The price determining characteristics for security and investigation activities often contain characteristics of the type of service, as with most other activities. The characteristics related to type of personnel are less common than in some other services, although the type of guard is mentioned by two countries (ES, SI). The type of object/surface to be guarded is mentioned by several countries (for example CZ, LU, NL, SI). The type of customer is mentioned by one country (PL). Several countries mentioned a range of specific contract conditions, for example those mentioned by PL (uniforms, guns, insurance, operation costs of devices and vehicles and a margin, duration of the service), or by ES (number of personnel, number of alarm connections, time and place of the service).

For cleaning activities the main characteristic is to define the type of cleaning service/object to be cleaned, which was indicated by nearly all countries. The area to be cleaned was mentioned by just over half of the countries, as was the frequency and/or time of day of cleaning. The size or duration of the contract was mentioned by around one third of the countries, with two more mentioning the type of client (ES, PL). The type of machinery or techniques used was indicated by five countries (ES, HU, AT, PL, SI), while the type of personnel was only mentioned by one country (LU). One country (NO) mentioned the service quality as a criteria, as well as the salary costs; one country (SE) indicated the region as a characteristics; one country (AT) makes a distinction between regulated and unregulated services.

Table 2.5: price determining characteristics

No detailed information		78	80	81.2
BE				
BG		No information.		No information.
CZ		781: Recruitment - posts of staff and qualifications in provision of personnel. 782: Temporary help - posts of staff and qualifications in provision of personnel.	Type of property guarded.	Space (metres squared) cleaned.
DK	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.			
DE		Clients, type of activity, function.	Type of activity, contract characteristics.	Type of object, contract characteristics.
EE			Individually specified representative services.	Individually specified representative services.
IE	The respondents state a description of selected representative services.			
EL			Type of the service, number of guards.	Kind, time and frequency of cleaning, type of building.
ES		Personnel type (office support, commercial and trade, industrial, hotels and restaurants, transport, warehousing and logistics) and labour category.	Service type (guarding, emergency call centre, money transport); guard category; contract characteristics (number of personnel, number of alarm connections, time and place of the service).	Client (public, private sector); service type (cleaning of buildings, windows, disinfection, chimney sweeping, vehicles); frequency; time of cleaning; surface area; use of special machinery; contract length; type of object (offices, factories, schools,...); special cleaning (hospitals, baths, ...).
FR	No information.			
IT				
CY		Employee nationality.	The number of persons employed.	Type of place cleaned.
LV			Contract type, specification and terms of contract.	Contract type, type of object, area (square meters), cleaning time, term of contract.
LT	Type of price; customer type; shipment type; terms of payment; amount of order; measurement unit and size; discount; other (respondent has to indicate).			
LU		Profile and experience of the worker, customer.	Service type, surface to be guarded.	Surface to be cleaned, details of cleaning to be done (number of bathrooms,...), staff type.
HU		Type of products, qualification, command of a language, length of activity, locality of activity, manpower.	Type of products, type of object, technology used, quantity/size/time of items.	Type of products, type of object, technology used, quantity/size/time of items.
NL		Personnel type; experience.	Time of day/ day of the week, object of security.	Cleaning surface, type of rooms to clean, time of day.
AT		Qualifications, field of work.	80.1: service type. 80.3: hours, turnover.	Type of object, type of cleaning service, regulated or unregulated service (chimney cleaning).

No detailed information		78	80	81.2
PL		Type and range of service, type of customer, range of services – e.g. temporary employment, recruitment, area connected with a given profession – e.g. accountancy, categories of professions – e.g. assistant accountant, programmer, office staff, specification of professions' categories – e.g. direct accounting services, secretaries of managers, full-time or part-time employment, length of assignment (e.g. 1 month, 1 year), region.	Type and scope of service, type of customer, working costs, uniforms, guns, insurance, operation costs of devices and vehicles and a margin, duration of the service.	Type and range of service, type of customer, structure for which given service is concerned, type of the surface, type of machines used, frequency of rendering the service, time of the day, negotiation position of the client.
RO				
SI		Type of work, salary, length of contract, skill level, working status (permanent or temporary), additional services (e.g. psychological tests for employees).	Staff category and experience, hours, customer details, type of object, type of investigation activity.	Type of object, size/area to be cleaned, time/day of cleaning, materials and techniques.
SK	Products have to be most frequently in the market & create a vital part of turnover.			
FI		Type of personnel.	Type of contract, area, circuit vs. local guarding.	Area (m ²) to clean, hours, evening/ day time cleaning, type of building.
SE		Service type, profession, competence level, region.	Service type.	Service type, frequency, area (m ²), timing, region.
UK		Type of personnel.	Service type.	Type of object (/ types of commercial and non-commercial).
HR				
NO		Field of activity.		Contract size, service quality, salary.
CH				

2.6 Variables collected

Prices and hourly rates are the most commonly collected variables. Regulated tariffs are also collected (DE). As some countries use a percentage fee method the fee and the wages (to which the fee is applied) are collected.

Table 2.6: variables collected

	General	78	80	81.2
BE				
BG	Prices			
CZ	Prices monthly. Turnover for weights once a year, but weights updated 5-yearly.			
DK	Depends on the method used: price, revenue, quantity, percentage.			
DE		Price	Price	Price, regulated tariffs.
EE	Prices; turnover for weights.			
IE		Price; base year turnover for weights.	Price, surcharges; base year turnover for weights.	Price, surcharges; base year turnover for weights.
EL	Price, revenue.			
ES		Price, hours worked.	Price, hours worked.	Price
FR	Charge out rate by qualification and structure of the employees; rent price for some material and type of material.			
IT				
CY	Base year turnover is also collected.	Price	Price; for base year, turnover breakdown by task.	Price; for base year, turnover breakdown by task.
LV			Revenue, hourly rate, price.	Revenue, hours worked
LT	Price			
LU		Price, hourly rate; annually turnover by service. Price includes fee and wages.	Price, hourly rate; annually turnover by service.	Price, hourly rate; annually turnover by service.
HU	Price; 4- and 6-digit level turnover data.			
NL	Price			
AT	Prices, revenue and quantity (for unit value), charge out rates; turnover data for weights.			
PL	Unit prices and sales values.			
RO				
SI	Price			
SK	Price; revenue for weights.			
FI	Price; some activities using hourly rates: revenue and hours worked.			
SE	Price; some activities: revenue and quantity.			
UK		Price or percentage commission.	Price	Price
HR				
NO		Turnover, hours worked.		Price, number of square meters.
CH				

Part B annex: Taxes – all activities

2.7 Treatment of taxes

In most countries VAT is excluded from the price for all activities. The exceptions are: Belgium (activities 69+70.2, 73); Spain (49.4); Cyprus (51, 61).

Generally countries that specifically mentioned discounts, rebates and surcharges noted that these were taken into account.

Table 2.7: treatment of taxes, subsidies, charges, discounts

	Inclusion of taxes/charges
BE	49.4: net price to client; 51: VAT and taxes excluded; 52.24 and 53.1: N/A; 69+70.2, 73: VAT included.
BG	All indirect taxes (such as VAT) are excluded. Charges collected by the reporting units on behalf of other units (such as airport charges) are excluded. Included are surcharges and discounts (for bulk or regular customers).
CZ	Taxes are excluded. No other charges are included.
DK	Selling prices, excluding VAT. The prices are actual transaction prices. Group 49.4: including MAUT.
DE	VAT is excluded. All surcharges are included.
EE	VAT is excluded. No information on other charges.
IE	VAT is excluded. Groups 49.4 and 53.2: include also surcharges.
EL	Basic prices excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover and also excluding all other taxes on products, but including subsidies and surcharges on products.
ES	49.4: VAT and other taxes and charges are included. All other activities: VAT is excluded (surcharges included).
FR	VAT is excluded.
IT	Taxes are excluded.
CY	Taxes are excluded, except for passenger air transport and telecommunications.
LV	VAT is excluded. All surcharges are included and discounts deducted.
LT	VAT is excluded.
LU	VAT is excluded. All surcharges (such as fuel, or insurance) are included.
HU	VAT and other taxes are excluded. Discounts, rebates, surcharges are taken into account.
NL	All taxes are excluded. Charges are only included when they are described in the model (for model prices). Discounts are included.
AT	VAT is excluded. Discounts, rebates, surcharges are taken into account.
PL	VAT is excluded. Discounts, rebates, subsidies are taken into account.
RO	VAT is excluded. success-related fees are excluded.
SI	All taxes are excluded. Subsidies are included. Discounts and rebates are taken into account. 50.1+50.2, 51, 53.2: include also surcharges.
SK	VAT is excluded.
FI	VAT and other taxes are excluded. Surcharges are included.
SE	VAT is excluded; Generally excluding insurance, booking fees, surcharges etc, but their inclusion is not considered a problem, as long as the specification is stable.
UK	VAT is excluded; Generally, the aim is to collect price data that accounts for discounts and surcharges.
HR	VAT and other taxes are excluded, as are discounts and rebates; Surcharges are included.
NO	VAT is excluded.
CH	VAT is excluded.

Part C: Sources and sampling

3.1 Sources of basic data

The main sources for data are surveys carried out by the statistical offices themselves. In some cases surveys of web prices are made (for example for air transport or sea transport) or published commercial lists. Regulatory bodies also provide some data (for example DE, EL, IE, AT, HR, NO). For advertising alternative sources (commercial or other institutions) are also used (ES, FI, UK), as they are for postal services (UK).

Some other cases also exist. In CY the construction price index is reused, applying a percentage fee to produce an index for architectural services. In some countries CPIs may also be reprocessed to produce PPI data (for example to compile B2all indices). The active participation of trade associations in data collection was also noted (CH).

Table 3.1: data sources

	Main sources
BE	49.4, 52.24: statistical survey carried out by the public administration; 51: survey of web prices; 53.1: regulatory body; 69+70.2, 73: survey of published prices.
BG	Statistical survey.
CZ	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office (99%), administrative source (1%).
DK	Author's note: probably a statistical survey.
DE	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office. In some cases data from regulatory bodies are also used.
EE	50.1, 51: survey of web prices; 50.2, 52.1, 53.2, 80, 81.2, 69+70.2: statistical survey.
IE	Most activities: statistical surveys; 51: Consumer Price Index data; 78: percentage fee from respondents and CSO earnings data. Note, for 61: plan to use data from the Telecommunications survey taken from the Commission for Communications Regulation (COMREG).
EL	Statistical survey carried out by Hellenic Statistical Authority and published commercial lists. Additional data are provided by the SBS and regulatory bodies registers.
ES	73.1: supplied by a company which has the biggest Spanish database about advertising. All other activities: statistical survey carried out by the public administration.
FR	No information.
IT	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office.
CY	Statistical survey; for Group 71.1 a percentage fee is applied to the construction price index.
LV	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office.
LT	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office.
LU	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office.
HU	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office.
NL	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office.
AT	Mainly statistical survey carried out by the statistical office, supplemented by survey of the regulatory authority for telecommunications.
PL	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office, and use of published price lists.
RO	Statistical survey.
SI	53.1, 69.1, 71.20.14: use of published tariffs; 61: published (web) price lists are used; for other activities, a statistical survey is carried out by the statistical office. For 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.24, 53.2, 73.1, 81.2 published price lists are used as well as the statistical survey.
SK	Statistical survey carried out by the statistical office.
FI	Statistical survey carried out by the statistics office. Data on prices of radio advertising is received from Radiomedia institute.
SE	Statistical survey carried out by the statistics office. Published commercial lists are also used, as well as expert judgement.
UK	Main source is a statistical survey carried out by the statistics office; 61: regulatory data; 53.1 and 73.1: data from commercial sources.
HR	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 52.24: statistical survey; 61: regulatory data.
NO	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 61, 62, 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2: statistical survey carried out by the statistics office; 61: Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority.
CH	Combination of sources: statistical survey carried out by the federal statistical office, in several of cases with the active help of a trade association; statistical survey carried out by a research institute paid and supervised by the federal statistical office; web based data published by enterprises (for telecommunications); CPI data processed for PPIs.

3.2 Frequency and timing of data collection

Most data collection is conducted quarterly, although nine countries collect some or all of their data on a monthly basis. One country (CH) noted an annual collection of prices, while another (BE) noted an annual collection for some activities with annually-established tariffs.

Advance collection of prices was noted for air transport in several cases (BE, EE, ES, SI, FI), while one country (SI) noted this practice also for some other activities.

A mixture of point in time and average prices are used, with average prices dominant – see table 3.2.2.

Table 3.2.1: frequency of data collection

	Frequency of collection	Advance data collection
BE	49.4, 69+70.2, 73: quarterly. 51: monthly. 52.24 and 53.1: annually (because only one price change a year).	51: T-1 day, T-4, T-15, T-60. All other activities: no information.
BG	Quarterly	No information.
CZ	Monthly	No information.
DK	Quarterly	No information.
DE	Quarterly	None
EE	Monthly	51: air ticket prices are collected one month in advance.
IE	Quarterly	None
EL	Quarterly	Prices collected after the end of the reference period.
ES	49.4: continuously. 51, 61: monthly. all other activities: Quarterly.	49.4: no information. 51: the data is collected in advance as the data is based on tickets purchased in advance. all other activities: no advance data collection.
FR	Quarterly	None
IT	Quarterly	None
CY	51 (passengers): monthly. All other activities: quarterly.	None
LV	Quarterly	None
LT	Quarterly	None
LU	Quarterly	No information.
HU	Quarterly	No information.
NL	Quarterly	None
AT	Quarterly	No information.
PL	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: monthly. 62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: quarterly.	No information.
RO	Quarterly	No information.
SI	Quarterly. 51 (part), 53.1, 53.2 (part), 61 (part), 69.1, 73.1 (part), 81.2 (part): monthly prices are collected on a quarterly basis.	51 (part), 53.1, 53.2 (part), 61 (part), 69.1, 73.1 (part), 81.2 (part): data collection from published commercial lists / tariffs is done in advance.
SK	Monthly	None
FI	Quarterly	51: ticket prices are collected 3 weeks in advance.
SE	Quarterly	No information.
UK	Quarterly	No information.
HR	50.1+50.2 (passengers), 51, 53.1: monthly. 49.4, 50.1+50.2 (freight), 52.1, 52.24, 61: quarterly.	None
NO	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 52.1, 61, 62, 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2: quarterly. 51: monthly.	None
CH	Annually (in some cases, monthly or quarterly is planned).	No information.

Table 3.2.2: accounting period

	Accounting period / data collection date
BE	No information.
	50.1+50.2, 62, 52.1, 52.24: average prices for a quarter; others: monthly prices collected quarterly. 49.4: average prices for a km or tonne/km or fixed price for course with detailed specification around the 15th day of the month or the possible nearest date. 51: fixed travel dates.
BG	53.1, 53.2, 61: prices for a fixed date.
CZ	Accounting period / monthly average.
DK	Average price (changed from point in time since October 2009).
	Average price, collected on the 15th of the middle month of a quarter.
DE	Generally a price for a quarter; monthly figures collected for sea transport, daily figures for air transport.
	50.1, 51: prices for particular days of a month.
EE	50.2, 52.1, 53.2, 80, 81.2, 69+70.2: prices for a month.
IE	Surveys issued on 15th of middle month with 10 week deadline given for return of data. Prices are for an average of the reference period.
EL	Quarterly average.
	49.4: no information. 51, 61: monthly average.
ES	all other activities: quarterly average.
FR	Quarterly average.
IT	Quarterly average.
	51 (passengers): first day of the month. 61: middle day of the last month of the quarter.
CY	all other activities: quarterly average.
LV	Quarterly average.
LT	Quarterly average or 15th of the reference month.
LU	Mainly quarterly average.
HU	Quarterly average.
	For model pricing: prices are for the 15th of the middle month.
NL	For unit values and time based methods: prices represent a quarterly average.
AT	Quarterly average.
	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: monthly average.
PL	62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2/ quarterly average.
RO	Quarterly average.
	53.1, 69.1: fixed date in the month.
SI	51, 53.2, 61, 73.1, 81.2: part of data collection is from published commercial lists on a fixed date of a month. Other activities: quarterly average or fixed point in time: enterprises choose.
SK	Monthly average.
FI	Quarterly average or fixed point in time: quarterly average prices are used in services with volatile prices and / or large weight in the index.
SE	Quarterly average.
UK	Quarterly average.
	50.1+50.2 (passengers), 51, 53.1: third Monday of the month.
HR	61: quarterly average.
	49.4, 52.1: no fixed point in time. 61, 62: on a fixed date.
	50.1+50.2, 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2: quarterly average.
NO	51: monthly average.
CH	Assumed to be annual.

(1) Germany: the information may have been misunderstood, as it seems unlikely that an average price is collected in the middle of a period.

3.3 Statistical unit

Nearly all countries use the enterprise as the observation unit.

Table 3.3: Statistical unit

	Unit
BE	Enterprise
BG	Enterprise
CZ	Enterprise
DK	Enterprise
DE	Enterprise
EE	Enterprise
IE	Local unit.
EL	Enterprise
ES	49.4: vehicles; 50.2, 51, 52.1, 52.24, 53.1, 53.2, 61, 62, 63, 69+70.2, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: enterprise.
FR	Enterprise
IT	Enterprise
CY	Enterprise
LV	Enterprise
LT	Enterprise
LU	Enterprise
HU	Enterprise
NL	Enterprise
AT	Enterprise
PL	Enterprise
RO	Enterprise
SI	Enterprise
SK	49.4: enterprise and local KAU. Other activities: enterprise.
FI	Enterprise
SE	Enterprise
UK	Enterprise
HR	Enterprise
NO	49.4, 69, 70.2, 71.1 (not 71.121), 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 81.2: local KAU. 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 61, 62, 71.121, 78: enterprise. 50.1+50.2: also information from brokers.
CH	Enterprise

3.4. Sampling

3.4.1 Selection method

Table 3.4.1 provides an overview of the methods used. More information on each of the methods is provided in Table 3.4.2 (in several parts). In only a few countries is there one single approach to selecting units.

A census is generally only used in postal services (USO) where there is normally only one enterprise, with occasional uses in other areas, often where a regulatory body can provide data (or a tariff is used). Cut-offs (with a sample or census above the cut-off) are very common.

Table 3.4.1: Overview of selection methods

	Census	Census above cut-off	Sample above cut-off	Sample survey (1)	Other
BE	53.1	69+70.2, 73	49.4; 52.24	51	
BG		All activities			
CZ				All activities	
DK			All activities		
DE		61	49.41, 52.1, 52.24, 53.2, 63.9, 69+70.2, 71, 73.11, 73.2, 78, 80, 81.21		50.1+50.2 (expert selection); 51 use of industry data (associations etc.); 73.12: mix of industry data and expert selection of representative firms (for rebates); 69+70.2, 71, 81.22: partial use of Gebührenordnungen (scale of fees).
EE			52.1, 80, 81.2, 69+70.2	50.1, 50.2, 51, 53.2	
IE			All activities		
EL		All activities			
ES	53.1	50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.2, 61, 62, 63, 70.2, 71, 73.2, 78, 80, 81.2	69	49.4; 52.24	
FR		Most activities	Some activities		
IT		All activities			
CY				Most activities	71.1: none (no new data collected)
LV	53.1		Other activities		
LT		All activities			
LU				All activities	
HU		51, 53.1, 61	Other activities		
NL			All activities		
AT		Some activities		Some activities	
PL			All activities		
RO		All activities			
SI	53.1, 69.1, 71.20.14			Other activities	
SK	53.1	Other activities			
FI				All activities	
SE			All activities		
UK	53.1, 61 (use of regulatory data)		Other activities	73.1 (use of data from intermediaries)	
HR	53.1, 61	50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 52.24		49.4	
NO		50.1+50.2, 51, 71.11	52.1, 62	49.41, 61, 69, 70.2, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 81.2	78: trade association data
CH	All activities				

(1) Sample surveys may include one or more strata in which the probability of selection is one (in other words some "take-all" strata).

(2) Spain: information also collected for Group 73.1 for all media (television, radio, newspapers, magazines and exterior).

(3) Austria: a cut-off is used in all activities, and in some (unspecified) activities a sample is used for smaller enterprises.

3.4.2 Selection criteria

Table 3.4.2a: Selection of observation units using a census

		Description
BE	53.1	Only one unit.
ES	53.1	Only one unit.
LV	53.1	Only one unit.
SI	53.1, 69.1, 71.20.14	Enterprises are not directly selected, as regulatory tariffs applicable to all units are used.
SK	53.1	Only one unit.
UK	53.1	Only one unit.
	61	Use of regulatory data.
HR	53.1	Only one unit.
	61	Use of regulatory data.
CH	All	In some cases (for example market research, security services) the sample covers most but not all of the enterprises.

BG, EL, FR, IT, LT, AT, RO, SK, HR use percentage thresholds, whereby the aim is to cover a specified fraction of the activity, normally determined using turnover. In contrast

DE, ES use a fixed threshold based on a value of turnover, and NO uses an employment threshold in a similar way for one activity.

Table 3.4.2b: Selection of observation units using a census above a cut-off

		Description
BE	69+70.2, 73	Employment and turnover (no information on threshold).
BG	All	70% of the turnover is covered.
DE	61	EUR 100 million turnover.
EL	All	70% of the turnover is covered.
ES	50.2, 63.1, 78	EUR 20 million turnover.
	51	EUR 90 million turnover from scheduled air transport.
	52.1	EUR 8 million turnover.
	53.2	EUR 6 million turnover.
	61	EUR 350 million turnover / 90% of turnover.
	62	EUR 18 million turnover.
	63.9	EUR 4 million turnover.
	70.2	EUR 15 million turnover.
	71, 80	EUR 25 million turnover.
	73.2	EUR 5 million turnover.
81.2	EUR 10 million turnover.	
FR	Most activities	60% of the turnover is covered; sometimes a lower threshold is used. Note that enterprises with a secondary activity in the survey range may be included.
IT	53.1	97% of the turnover is covered.
	53.2	81% of the turnover is covered.
	61	61.1: 85% of the turnover is covered; 61.2: 98% of the turnover is covered.
LT	All	The aim is to cover about 90% of turnover for each NACE class. Generally enterprises with >5 employees are included. About 80% of enterprises agree to participate in the survey.
HU	51, 53.1, 61	Largest enterprises (no information on threshold).
AT	All	The aim is to cover 75% of turnover for each activity. Note that in some activities a simple random sample of smaller enterprises is also included.
RO	69	The aim is to cover 45% of turnover for each activity, selecting the largest enterprises.
SK	49.4, 51, 52.1, 52.24, 53.2, 62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2, 69+ 70.2	The aim is to cover at least 40% of turnover.
	61	The aim is to cover at least 70% of turnover.
HR	51, 52.24	The aim is to cover at least 80% of turnover.
	50.1+50.2	The aim is to cover at least 75% of turnover for passenger transport and 90% for freight.
	52.1	The aim is to cover at least 90% of turnover.
NO	50.1+50.2, 51	Turnover threshold - no further information.
	71.11	10 employees.

For countries using a sample above a threshold a distinction can be made between countries that use a common approach for (nearly) all activities (such as DK, LV, UK) and those that have selection strategies tailored to each activity (DE, HU, SE).

The choice of stratification variable also varies with neither turnover or employment dominating.

Table 3.4.2c: Selection of observation units using a sample above a cut-off

		Basic method	Out-of threshold	Take-all threshold	Description of strata; other comments.
BE	49.4; 52.24	Random	49.4: Annual turnover EUR 1 million. 52.24: Annual turnover EUR 5 million.	No information.	No information.
DK	All	Top-down approach.	Annual turnover DKR 20 million (around 2.7 million euro) and 10 persons employed.	No information.	No information.
DE	63.9	PPS	EUR 1 000 000	Market leaders.	
	49.41 (+52.29)		EUR 250 000.	EUR 25 million turnover.	EUR 0.25-0.5;0.5-1;1-2;2-5;5-10;10-25;25+million turnover.
	52.1		EUR 250 000.		EUR 0.25-10;10-25;25+million turnover.
	52.24		EUR 250 000.		EUR 0.25-5;5-25;25+million turnover.
	53.2		EUR 100 000.		EUR 0.1-0.25;0.25-0.5;0.5-1;1-2;2-5;5-10;10-25;25+million turnover.
	69/70.2		EUR 100 000.		EUR 0.1-0.25;0.25-0.5;0.5-1;1-2;2-5;5-10;10-25;25+million turnover.
	71		EUR 250 000.		EUR 0.25-0.5;0.5-1;1-2;2+ and others million turnover.
	73.11+73.12		EUR 250 000.		EUR 0.25-0.5;0.5-1;1-2;2-5;5-10;10-25;25+million turnover.
	73.2		EUR 250 000.		EUR 0.25-0.5;0.5-1;1-2;2-5;5-10;10-25;25+million turnover.
	78		EUR 2 000 000.		EUR 2-5;5-10;10-25;25-50;50-75;75-100;100+million turnover.
	80		EUR 1 000 000.		EUR 1-2; 2-5; 5-10; 10-25; 25+million turnover.
81.2	EUR 1 000 000.		Class 81.21: EUR 1-2; 2-5; 5-10; 10-25; 25+million turnover.		
EE	52.1, 80, 81.2, 69+70.2	PPS	No information.	No information.	52.1 – 90%; 69.1 – 85%; 69.2 – 80%; 80 – 95%, 81.2 – 85% of turnover.
ES	69.1	Purposive	EUR 100 000 and > 1 employee.	EUR 10 million.	Turnover class: sampling fraction EUR 100 000 – 499 999: 1/204 EUR 500 000 – 1 499 999: 1/88 EUR 1 500 000 – 9 999 999: 1/24 More than EUR 10 000 000: exhaustive.
	69.2		EUR 100 000 and > 1 employee.	EUR 50 million.	Turnover class: sampling fraction EUR 100 000 – 499 999: 1/811 EUR 500 000 – 4 999 999: 1/210 EUR 5 000 000 – 49 999 999: 1/12 More than EUR 50 000 000: exhaustive.
FR	Some activities.	Purposive	No information.	No information.	The size of a sample should not be more than 80 enterprises. If the population is not concentrated, an exhaustive stratum provides half of the sample and a sampling stratum (1/5 or 1/10) is used to complete the sample.

		Basic method	Out-off threshold	Take-all threshold	Description of strata; other comments
IE	All	Mixture of purposive and random	10 employees.	No information.	No information.
LV	49.4, 52.1, 52.24, 53.2, 69+70.2, 80, 81.2	Purposive	4 persons employed and base year turnover LVL 10 000 and stable activity and large share of the services. Strata are generally 3-digit activity level or more detailed.		
	73	Purposive	Stable activity and large share of the services.	No information.	Strata are 73.11 and 73.12.
HU	49.4	Mixture of purposive and random.	50 persons employed.	No information.	CPA classes; domestic/non-domestic customers, enterprise size.
	52.1, 52.24, 62, 63.1, 69.2, 71.11, 71.2		20 persons employed.		
	61.1		HUF 10 billion turnover.		
	61.2		HUF 20 billion turnover.		
	61.3, 61.9		HUF 0.5 billion turnover.		
	69.1, 70.21, 73.2		HUF 0.3 million turnover.		
	70.22		HUF 1 billion turnover.		
	71.12		HUF 2.5 billion turnover or 50 persons employed.		
	73.1		HUF 2.5 billion turnover.		
	78.1		150 persons employed.		
	78.2		100 persons employed.		
	78.3, 81.22, 81.29		HUF 0.5 billion turnover or 100 persons employed.		
	80.1		HUF 1 billion turnover or 50 persons employed.		
	80.2		HUF 0.3 billion turnover or 50 persons employed.		
	80.3		HUF 0.5 billion turnover or 50 persons employed.		
	81.21		HUF 0.5 billion turnover or 250 persons employed.		
NL	All activities.	PPS Purposive	5+ employees.	100 or more employees.	Activity and employee size class: 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-149, 150-199, 200-249, 250-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000+ employees. In practice some classes are merged.
PL	All activities.	Purposive	> 9 employees.	None	No strata.
SE	50.2, 51, 53.1, 61	Purposive	None	No information.	No information.
	69.1	PPS	1 employee.		
	49.4	5 employees.			
	53.2	7 employees.			
	52.1, 52.24, 62.01/02, 63.1, 63.9, 71.12, 73, 80	10 employees.			
	62.09	15 employees.			
	78, 81.2	20 employees.			
	62.03	25 employees.			
	71.11	SEK 1 million SEK turnover.			
	69.2	SEK 20 million turnover; 5 employees.			
	UK	All except 53.1, 61, 73.1.	51: purposive. Other: random.		
NO	52.1	Purposive	NOK 2 million.	No information.	No information.
	62	PPS	10 employees.	250 employees.	10-19 employees: 5%; 20-49 employees: 10%; 50-249 employees: 25%; 250 or more: 100%.

Most of the countries using sampling rely on a purposive sampling method, with some (ES, FI, HR, NO) mixing use of either random or PPS sampling for at least some activities.

Table 3.4.2d: Selection of observation units using a sample without a cut-off

		Threshold for take-all strata	Basic method	Description of strata; other comments.
BE	51	None	Purposive	Largest domestic carrier and largest online ticket service.
CZ	All	None	Purposive	None
EE	50.1, 50.2, 51, 53.2	No information	Purposive	50.1 – 80%; 50.2 – 90%; 51 - 80%; 53.2 - 90%. Mainly large enterprises have been selected.
ES	49.4	None	Random	Type of transport: 1: own account; 2: hire or reward. Type of vehicle and weight capacity: 1: lorries of 3.6 to 10 tonnes; 2: lorries of 10.1 to 13,5 tonnes; 3: lorries of over 13,5 tonnes; 4: tractors. The sampling fraction is proportional to the population of vehicles.
	52.24	N/A	Purposive	First a sample of ports is selected (the most important for each type of freight such as containers, bulk products, vehicles, general cargo). In each port the main stevedoring enterprises are selected.
CY	All except 71.1.	None	Purposive	Mainly large enterprises have been selected.
LU	All	None	Purposive	Mainly large enterprises have been selected, excluding those that have no real activity in Luxembourg and also those that only work for other enterprises within a group. An extension of the sample started at the end of 2009 and is partly based on the SBS sample and so representative and important enterprises are also included in the SPPI sample.
SI	All except 53.1, 69.1, 71.20.14	None	Purposive	Large enterprises are selected, as well as medium-sized and small enterprises.
FI	All	No information.	Mixture of purposive and PPS.	No information.
UK	73.1	No information.	Random sample of publications surveyed by BRAD (British rates and data); revenue and audience figures supplied by Nielsen Media Research for television.	No information.
HR	49.4	Enterprises with 3 or more vehicles	Random	No information.
NO	49.41	No information.	PPS	Freight type and turnover.
	61	No information.	Purposive	Mainly large enterprises have been selected.
	69, 70.2, 71, 121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 81.2	No information.	PPS	Mainly: 1-4; 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100+ employees.

Table 3.4.2e: Selection of observation units using other methods

		Description
DE	50.1+50.2	Expert selection.
	51	Use of industry data (associations etc.).
	73.12	Mix of industry data and expert selection of representative firms (for rebates).
	69+70.2, 71, 81.22	Partial use of Gebührenordnungen (scale of fees).
NO	78	Members of the NHO Service trade association - no further information.

PPS = probability proportional to size.

3.5 Size of the national sample

The selection criteria indicated under point 3.4 above lead to the selection of the sample sizes indicated in Table 3.5A below. Tables 3.5B and 3.5C show the coverage of these samples (relative to the population).

Note that the sum indicated for each country should be compared with caution given the many differences in activity coverage between countries.

The largest samples tend to be in professional, scientific and technical activities, and road freight transport.

Table 3.5A: Sample size

	49.4	50.1+ 50.2	51	52.1	52.24	53.1	53.2	61	62	63.1	63.9	69 + 70.2	71	73	78	80	81.2	Sum
BE	150		2		26	1						1000		50				1 229
BG	460	1	1	15	11	1	6	4	150						66		37	752
CZ (1)	37		3	9	10	1	6	5	42	9		60	42	62	20	30	25	361
DK	50	10	2	13	8	1	13	5	58	23		46	50	30	24	11	22	366
DE (2)	350	30	10	125	80		350	25			20	660	150	170	170	90	116	2 346
EE		11	2	22			9					64				17	31	156
IE	12	6	7	12	8	1	15		16			57	33	8	29	16	17	237
EL	23		3	6	4	1	9						29	13		8	11	107
ES (3)	~	14	6	46	18	1	21	9	38	29	5	164	83	31	25	18	51	559
FR (4)	525	N/A	19			1	22	12	147	36	12	226	175	139	48	48	65	1 475
IT						1	6	8										
CY	16		1	5	4	1	5	6	9	4		28	13	10	7	2	8	119
LV	47		N/A	15	15	1	3	N/A				100		7		37	15	240
LT	426	6	3	21	18	1	15	41	66	14		88	96	100	20	37	43	995
LU (5)	13		2	0	3	1	5	5	8	2		12	4	4	6	2	5	72
HU	50		2	35	20	1	20	15	190	30		140	100	80	30	55	35	803
NL	97	28	3	96	46	1	33	4	74			234	183	122	25	54	103	1 103
AT (4)	34		1	29	3	1	13	0	119	58	2	584	393	170	107	25	108	1 647
PL	62	7	1	11	24	1	5	20	34	24			33	10	21	55	34	342
RO												191						191
SI	48	21	14	11	15	N/A	16	12		142	18	153	112	74	33	46	57	772
SK	54		1	10	12	1	3	6	49	5		31	42	29	5	63	29	340
FI	15	11	2	8	4	1	7	7	14	7	5	58	45	35	11	4	5	239
SE	50	12	15	15	18	1	20	6	80	35	10	160	85	32	20	20	30	609
UK	329	19	3			1	34	N/A	170				38	169	114	55	68	1 000
HR	N/A	6	1	8	3	1		16										35
NO	110	835	3	31				7	31			470	240	160	75		90	2 052
CH	77							3					852	38				970

(1) For some activities more detail was given, and the percentages could not be combined: the highest percentage for any of the sub-activities is given.

(2) 50.1+50.2 includes 50.3; further units covered by CPI.

(3) 52 000 vehicles/year for Group 49.4.

(4) Plus regulatory authority for telecommunications.

(5) No units are selected for Group 52.1, however prices for products related to this activity are collected from units classified to NACE Group 49.4 or Class 52.29 (other transportation support activities).

Table 3.5B: Coverage rates in terms of the number of units

	49.4	50.1+ 50.2	51	52.1	52.24	53.1	53.2	61	62	63.1	63.9	69+ 70.2	71	73	78	80	81.2
BE	2		N/A		11	100						N/A		N/A			
BG	7	4	3	11	10	100	2	1	6						7		8
CZ (1)	0.2		2	0.1	0.1	100	7	5	1	1		1	0.4	1	2	1	2
DK	18	24	12	57	100	100	59	14	23	58		27	25	0.2	32	92	35
DE (1)	2	10	N/A	21	28		N/A	1			N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3	3	0.5
EE		20 67	29	32			14					3				24	12
IE	0.2	4	8	3	10	0.2	1		0.2			0.3	0.4	1	2	1	1
EL	46		100	27	67	100	69						57	25		40	32
ES (1)	13	18	9	16	3	100	5	5	0.2	2	7	0.1	0.1	13	3	1	0.3
FR (1)	1	N/A	15			100	1	0.3		0.3	5	1	1	1	2	1	0.5
IT (1)						50	0.3	45									
CY (1)	2		50	7	4	100	7	27	10		67	3	12	33	12	10	19
LV (1)	10		N/A	23	15	100	17	N/A				8		1		22	8
LT	10	38	33	24	21	20	20	13	8	15		6	5	8	8	23	18
LU	3		11	N/A	30	100	9	7	1	4		1	0.4	1	7	6	4
HU	17		28	42	16	22	12	25	9	8		6	7	9	53	12	18
NL	1	4	6	11	7	100	1	1	3			1	0.4	1	0.3	2	1
AT (1)	0.3		1	25	60	100	4	37	2	1	2	10	4	24	9	9	4
PL	2	35	100	21	42	100	14	11	7	7			3	2	13	6	5
RO (1)												10					
SI (1)	1	46	48	28	12	100	3	7		5	20	100	35	9	34	31	6
SK	17		100	12	50	100	42	90	72	7		8	37	19	12	17	10
SE	1	12	8	17	14	100	14	3	1	9	13	1	1	1	2	6	1
HR (1)	N/A	33	33	75	10	100		100									
NO (1)	1	N/A	N/A	16				0.0	1			5	40	5	7		4
CH (1)	5							100					84	14			

(1) For some activities more detail was given, and the percentages could not be combined: the highest percentage for any of the sub-activities is given.

Finland and the United Kingdom, not available.

Table 3.5C: Coverage rates in terms of turnover

	49.4	50.1+ 50.2	51	52.1	52.24	53.1	53.2	61	62	63.1	63.9	69+70.	71	73	78	80	81.2
BE	8		N/A		58	100						N/A		N/A			
BG	65	96	72	80	90	100	71	90	75						72		73
CZ (1)	6		60	5	5	100	7	89	5	1		20	6	10	10	15	9
DK	88	78	21	92	100	100	85	100	67	84		64	38	52	58	28	81
DE (1)	19	95	N/A	54	83		N/A	97			N/A	N/A	N/A	35	40	30	25
EE		80 92	80	84			91					42				92	71
IE	2	51	N/A	31	37	99	60		5			17	5	15	16	13	48
EL (2)																	
ES (1)	N/A	85	88	54	42	100	48	90	47	61	71	N/A	30	40	66	61	43
FR (1)	50	N/A	70			100	N/A	50		42	38	31	55	56	94	47	37
IT (1)						97	81	98									
CY (1)	34		75	34	56	100	44	90	79		80	47	33	39	41	84	54
LV (1)	22		N/A	50	57	100	57	N/A				30		8		33	30
LT	64	89	97	64	81	100	82	86	64	81		59	60	68	69	83	66
LU	23		93	N/A	51	100	68	76	18	97		30	37	17	40	84	61
HU	74		96	85	88	98	79	90	65	63		65	61	68	65	68	80
NL	36	95	74	56	36	100	54	56	12			41	50	10	28	60	39
AT (1)	4		80	75	100	100	68	95	45	60	39	41	30	80	61	80	55
PL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RO (1)												59					
SI (1)	15	89	N/A	87	95	100	65	76		44	65	100	69	71	65	58	55
SK	48		100	43	78	100	83	95	89	35		34	59	42	53	47	38
FI (1)	15	75	88	37	45	100	59	80	30	30	80	30	22	60	40	58	65
SE	5	25	12	17	21	100	23	44	50	13	8	24	37	25	74	62	53
HR (1)	N/A	90	80	90	80	100		100									
NO (1)	15	81	99	60				90	40			35	80	52	55		40
CH	N/A							100					95	85			

(1) For some activities more detail was given, and the percentages could not be combined: the highest percentage for any of the sub-activities is given.

(2) At least 70% for all activities covered.

The United Kingdom, not available.

3.6. Frequency of sample update

The most common frequencies for updating samples are annually or every five years. Three countries (CZ, UK, CH) noted a continuous or ad hoc maintenance. Two countries (BE, NO) noted different frequencies depending on the activity concerned), and both used rotating samples in some activities.

Table 3.6: Frequency of updating the sample

	Frequency of updating the sample of observation units
BE	49.4: 3 year rotation; 51: no information; 52.24: no change in the sample as there are only a few large enterprises; 53.1: no change in the sample as there is only one large enterprise; 69+70.2, 73: 4-5 years.
BG	Annually.
CZ	Continuously during the year, mainly in case of an enterprise death or change of activity.
DK	Annually.
DE	Approximately every 5 years.
EE	Annually.
IE	Expected to be done in line with new base year, during 2011.
EL	Approximately every 5 years.
ES	49.4: Monthly; all other activities: (approximately) every 5 years.
FR	Every 5 years, except 62+63.1 every 3 years.
IT	Annually.
CY	Every 5 years; also updating due to births or deaths of significant enterprises.
LV	Annually.
LT	Annually.
LU	Irregularly: 2005, extended in 2009.
HU	Annually.
NL	Every 5 years.
AT	Every 5 years.
PL	Annually.
RO	Annually.
SI	Annually.
SK	Every 5 years.
FI	Every 5 years, as well as regular maintenance.
SE	Annually.
UK	No fixed rhythm. Sample maintenance carried out on an ad hoc basis, following reviews of individual indices.
HR	No information.
NO	52.1: about 30 % of the sample size is rotated every third year; 49.41: about 30 % of the sample size is rotated every year; 50.1+50.2, 51, 61: annually; 62, 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 81.2: every two years; 78: based on trade association membership.
CH	Regularly maintained.

Part D: Response rates, imputation and quality change

4.1 Response rate at the time of the first national publication of the data

Tables 4.1A and 4.1B show the unweighted and weighted response rates at the time of first publication.

The unweighted response rates are generally over 80 %, with rates below this in several activities in CZ, ES, LU, HU and PL, as well as in one activity each in BG and CH.

In both tables (weighted and unweighted) the 0 response rate for Group 53.1 for LU reflects the non-availability of prices from the one enterprise in this activity, a situation which is expected to change during the course of 2010. For Division 62 the 0 response rate for LU reflects the fact that the index for this activity is under development.

Table 4.1A: Response rates at the time of national publication (%)

	49.4	50.1+ 50.2	51	52.1	52.24	53.1	53.2	61	62	63.1	63.9	69+ 70.2	71	73	78	80	81.2
BE	100		95		95	100		N/A				N/A		N/A			
BG	90	100	100	80	100	100	100	100	70						N/A		N/A
CZ	85		90/100	87	85	100	100	60/80	75	98		60	70	95/85	85	88	88
DK	99 - 100			99 - 100		99 - 100		99 - 100				99 - 100			99 - 100		
DE	Around 95			Around 95		Around 95		Around 95				Around 95			Around 95		
EE		100	100	100			100					100				100	100
IE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100			100	100	100	100	100	100
EL	100		100	100	100	100	100						97	100		100	100
ES	70	86	100	96	83	100	81	100	79	79	60	89	98	100	92	89	86
FR	100	82	100	82		82		82				82			82		
IT						100	100	100									
CY (1)	96		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	82		100	100	100	100	100	95
LV	100		N/A	100	100	100	100	N/A				100		100		100	100
LT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100
LU	85		100	N/A	33	0	100	100	63	0		75	50	100	67	100	60
HU	75	75	100	75	75	100	75	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
NL	96	100	100	93	91	100	94	100	91			92	88	91	100	89	89
AT	94			94		94		94				94			94		
PL	85	85	100	85	85	100	85	85	75	72			72	67	70	59	85
RO												N/A					
SI (1)	93	90	87	100	86	100	100	100	94		100	100	98	96	88	92	86
SK	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	98	98		100	100	100	100	100	100
FI	99			99		99		99				99			99		
SE	87	98	100	94	90	100	100	100	87	100	N/A	95	98	95	88	89	100
UK	≥ 82			≥ 82		≥ 82		≥ 82				≥ 82			≥ 82		
HR	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
NO	98	98	100	N/A				100	95			98-100			98-100		98
CH	100							N/A					60	N/A			

(1) For some activities more detail was given, and the percentages could not be combined: the highest percentage for any of the sub-activities is given.

Table 4.1B: Response rates at the time of national publication, weighted (%)

	49.4	50.1+ 50.2	51	52.1	52.24	53.1	53.2	61	62	63.1	63.9	69+ 70.2	71	73	78	80	81.2
BE	100		95		95	100		N/A				N/A		N/A			N/A
BG	85	100	100	70	100	100	100	100	67						N/A		N/A
CZ	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
DK	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
DE	Close to 100			Close to 100		Close to 100		Close to 100				Close to 100			Close to 100		
EE		100	100	100			100					100				100	100
IE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100			100	100	100	100	100	100
EL	100		100	100	100	100	100						N/A	100		100	100
ES	N/A	92	100	90	95	100	73	100	80	92	60	N/A	99	100	95	96	94
FR	100	91	100	91		91		91				91			91		
IT						100	100	100									
CY (1)	76		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	68		100	100	100	100	100	97
LV	100		N/A	100	100	100	100	N/A				100		100		100	100
LT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100
LU	84		100	N/A	82	0	100	100	69	0		91	93	100	69	100	79
HU	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
NL	89	81	100	94	94	100	94	100	83			89	84	96	100	81	94
AT	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
PL	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
RO												N/A					
SI	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
SK	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99		100	100	100	100	100	100
FI	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
SE	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
UK	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
HR	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		
NO	N/A	N/A	100	N/A				100	N/A			N/A			N/A		N/A
CH	N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A				N/A			N/A		

(1) For some activities more detail was given, and the percentages could not be combined: the highest percentage for any of the sub-activities is given.

4.2. Treatment of missing values

Two methods for treating missing values dominate, namely repeating the price from the previous period, and using the average price development of similar products/enterprises.

Some countries noted that in general, or in some cases for particular activities, there are no missing values.

Table 4.2: Methods for treating missing data

	Repeating previous period prices	Average price development within a stratum	Other	Comments (on other)
BE	51, 69+70.2, 73		52.24	Excluded from the survey
BG				
CZ				
DK				
DE				"Aggregation within an enterprise"
EE				
IE				
EL				
ES	50.2, 52.1, 52.24, 61, 62, 63.1, 63.9, 69+70.2, 71, 78, 80, 81.2	49.4; 50.2, 51, 52.1, 52.24, 61 (sometimes), 62, 63.1, 63.9, 69+70.2 (sometimes), 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2	50.2; 53.1, 53.2	50.2: Average price development within an enterprise (for other services) 53.1, 53.2: average price development within the same enterprise during the same quarter of the previous year
FR				
IT				Generally there are no missing values: estimates may be provided by the respondents
CY				
LV	All activities	69+70.2		
LT				Other method is "imputation"
LU	All activities	All activities	49.4, 51, 52.1, 52.24	Repeating previous period prices, but adjusting for changes in oil prices and exchange rates
HU	For contract pricing			
NL				
AT				
PL				Generally there are no missing values
RO				
SI				No missing values for 53.1, 69.1; 71.20.14 (as tariffs are used)
SK	Other activities	49.4		No missing values for 51, 53.1
FI	Prices missing for one period	Prices missing for more than one period		
SE	When relevant			
UK				No missing values for 53.1, 61 and 73.1
HR	No information			
NO	61, 62, 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.2, 71.121, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2	69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 73.11, 78		49.4, 52.1: generally there are no missing values: respondents are recontacted for a price
CH				

Note: where countries did not indicate the importance of a method it has been show as "sometimes" (mid blue shaded).

	Often
	Sometimes
	Rarely

4.3. Treatment of quality change

The most commonly used quality adjustment methods are the overlap method and comparable replacement, followed by quantity adjustment. Expert estimation and production and option costs are much less commonly used.

DK uses the link to show no price change method. ES uses what it describes as chaining, which may in fact be link to show no change. DE and LU both use hedonic methods to some extent.

Several countries said that no adjustment is made or is necessary.

Table 4.3: quality change

	Over-lapping	Comparable replacement	Quantity adjustment	Judgmental approach/ Expert estimation	Production & option costs	Other	Unadjusted price comparison (1)
BE							
BG							
CZ							
DK						Link to show no price change	
DE						Hedonic adjustment	
EE							
IE							
EL							
ES	All except 49.4			49.4; 50.2, 52.1, 52.24, 62, 63.1, 63.9, 71, 78, 80, 81.2: expert estimation (sometimes)		"Chaining": all except 49.4, 51, 61	
FR							
IT							
CY		49.4, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61.1/2, 71.2, 78.1/2					Other activities
LV	All activities	All activities	81.2				
LT							
LU	All activities	All activities	All activities			Hedonic adjustment: 49.4, 51, 52.1, 52.24, 53.1, 53.2, 61, 73, 78, 80, 81.2	
HU							
NL							
AT							
PL							
RO							
SI	All except 53.1, 69.1, 71.20.14	All activities except 53.1, 69.1, 71.20.14	51, 53.2, 61, 63.9, 69.2, 70.2, 73, 81.2				53.1, 69.1, 71.20.14
SK							
FI							
SE		When relevant	When relevant				
UK							
HR	No information						
NO	61	49.4, 50.1, 50.2, 51, 52.1, 61, 62, 71.2, 71.2, 73.1, 78, 79.12, 81.2	69, 70.2, 71.1, 81.2		71.2, 73.12		49.4, 52.1
CH							

(1) Where countries indicated that no adjustment is made, or that none has so far been necessary, these have been classified as unadjusted price comparison.

Note: where countries did not indicate the importance of a method it has been show as "often" or "sometimes".

	Often
	Sometimes
	Rarely

Part E: Index compilation and dissemination

Part E of this report starts with a text summary of the index compilation methods used in each country, focusing on the order of producing relatives and aggregating across products and respondents.

The remainder of part E (question 52 onwards) then looks at some specific aspects, such as the type of index formula, the use of chaining, and the revision policy.

5.1 Description of index

Belgium

Freight transport by road is subdivided in 2 types of strata: national or international; type of cargo (container, solid bulk, liquid bulk, ...). Each enterprise is attributed to one of these strata (source: national transport survey). Weights for the strata are calculated from the same survey.

Within each strata the price index is a weighted average of the price evolution of the enterprises within the strata, using turnover as the weight. The second step is to make a weighted average of the strata

Air transport is subdivided in three types of strata: destination; business of economy; time of reservation. Weights for strata have been calculated based on: number of passengers by destination (source: travel survey); relative proportions of business/economy (source: Belgian Travel Organisation –federation); relative proportion of reservation times (source: Belgian Travel Organisation –federation). The weights are the passenger numbers X proportions X average price in stratum.

A monthly index is calculated and then averaged to a quarterly index because of volatility of the prices of flights booked shortly in advance with huge impact on index. B2all is a weighted average of B2B and B2C.

Bulgaria

Enterprises in the survey provide turnover for the activity concerned for the base year, classified by product groups. Each enterprise chooses the services which are representative for each product group and every quarter gives information on the prices for the selected services.

Elementary indices are calculated first. These are weighted to compile aggregated indices on product group level and a total for the activity concerned.

Czech Republic

The selected enterprises provide several quotes for individual representatives. For each representative item a simple or weighted average price is compiled using turnover weights collected annually from the respondent through the statistical survey.

Then price indices are calculated for each representative as a ratio of average prices. From these indices the weighted average for higher aggregation up to 4-digit level is calculated using turnover weights annually collected from the

respondent through the statistical survey. These indices for different types of services are then combined into higher level aggregates using base year weights from SBS.

Denmark

The different products are first grouped in elementary aggregates for which elementary aggregate indices are calculated. The elementary aggregate indices are calculated as geometric indices. The elementary aggregate indices are weighted together (arithmetic mean) into sub-indices for a particular activity.

Germany

For the Weighting scheme (every 5 years) enterprises are selected randomly. They are asked about the type of service they produce and related turnover in order to define sub-aggregates (products) and the weighting scheme. For quarterly price collection individual representatives of the selected products are identified and price quotes are requested. The collected prices are combined into elementary indices (Jevons formula). Using base year weights (Laspeyres) the elementary indices form the final aggregate indices.

Estonia

For each price quote series a simple index (price relative) is compiled. These relatives are aggregated for each respondent separately using turnover weights collected specially from the respondent at the time of setting up the survey. An index is compiled by aggregating the indices of each respondent into an index for the whole economy, again using turnover weights for the aggregation.

Ireland

Sectoral and Enterprise and product weights are based on data collected from the annual services inquiry (assumed to be SBS), Servcom (assumed to be a services PRODCOM survey) and data collected from enterprises at the time of the setting up of the survey. In a given period for each transaction that has a quotation in the current and previous quarter a weight is assigned based on this information. Relatives are then aggregated directly to sectoral level.

Greece

The price of the product/service in the reference quarter is divided by the average price of that product/service in the base year (2006), multiplied by 100. The computation of the index of each subcategory (6-digit level) for each enterprise is made by using the simple average of the price relatives of each product/service constituting within each subcategory (6-digit level) from each enterprise.

The overall index of each subcategory is compiled as the weighted average, using the weights (shares) of each enterprise in each subcategory. For a number of activities weights of each enterprise in each subcategory are not used, so the index of the subcategory is compiled as a simple average of all product/service level indices in the subcategory.

The successive aggregation phases from lower to higher level are: products/services, subcategories (6-digit level), categories (5-digit level), activities or classes (4-digit level), overall (B2B) index.

Spain

For road freight transport each price is weighted by its distance and its expansion factor. The weighted prices are summed to obtain the average unit price. The average price is related to the base price for calculating the index.

For Sea transport, Warehousing and storage services, Cargo handling, Computer programming, consultancy and related activities, Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals, Other information service activities, Legal and accounting activities and management consultancy activities, Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis, Employment activities, Security and investigation activities, Cleaning activities; the selected enterprises provide the price of several quotes for each type of service. An average price is calculated for each type of service for each respondent, and then this is converted to a price relative. These relatives are aggregated for each respondent separately, using turnover weights for each type of service collected specially from the respondent in the 2006 questionnaire. An index is compiled by aggregating the indices of each respondent into an index for the whole economy, again using base year turnover weights from SBS. Note: For Group 71.1 using the percentage fee method the price is estimated as follow: the percentage fee is applied to the 2006 total expense after updating it with the index of building materials cost.

For air transport the selected enterprises provide the price of several services for passenger air transport. For each tariff, each type of destination and respondent, a simple price relative is compiled. These relatives are aggregated using turnover weights for each respondent. An index for the whole economy is calculated aggregating with turnover weights.

For postal and courier activities, the selected enterprises provide a price for each type of service. A weighted average price is calculated for each type of service using turnover weights from SBS and from the 2006 questionnaire. For each type of service, a price relative is compiled. These relatives are aggregated into an index for the whole economy, again using turnover weights from the 2006 questionnaire.

For telecommunication the selected enterprises provide the revenue and number of minutes for several services for each of which a unit value is then calculated. A weighted average unit value is calculated for each type of service using turnover weights. For each type of service a price relative is compiled. These relatives are aggregated into an index for the whole economy, again using turnover weights for each service.

For advertising a unit value is calculated for each type of media from the revenue and an appropriate quantity measure. From each unit value a relative is compiled. These relatives are aggregated into an index for the specific media, using turnover weights for the aggregation. These indices are then combined into an overall index for advertising.

For market research, each enterprise provides several quotes – a weighted average price is calculated for each type of service. From the average prices a price relative is compiled. For each type of service an index is compiled by aggregating the relatives of each respondent. An index is compiled by aggregating the indices of each type of service into an index for the whole economy, again using turnover weights for the aggregation.

France

Each quote is assigned to a special collection classification designed for each activity. There is a weight for each quote established when the survey was set up. An index is compiled for each item of this classification. Aggregated indices are compiled through the classification tree.

Italy

For postal services (USO) average prices for each service class are provided. The weights structure for each class is defined by the B to B turnover, and this is used to produce an overall index.

For other postal and courier activities the selected enterprises provide prices for each service class. For each enterprise and for each class a geometric average of prices is calculated and a relative compiled. These relatives are then weighted by using B to B turnover to obtain an index for each enterprise. These enterprise level indices are weighted according to B to B total annual turnover to produce an index for the activity as a whole.

For telecommunications (separately for wired and wireless) the selected enterprises provide turnover and quantity data for several types of services. For each enterprise and for type of service a unit value is compiled. These unit values are combined for each respondent using turnover weights to obtain an index for each enterprise. The enterprise level indices are weighted according to the respondents' B to B turnover so that indices are compiled for wired and wireless telecommunications. These are then combined weighting them according to the B to B turnover.

Cyprus

For Freight transport by road and removal services, Air transport - passenger and freight, Warehousing and storage, Postal activities under universal service obligation, Other postal and courier activities, Telecommunications, Technical testing and analysis, Business and other management consultancy activities, Employment activities; a quarterly price relative is compiled from the provided price quotes. If enterprise level base year turnover for each task is available, the price relatives are combined to produce Laspeyres enterprise level indices. If the base year data is not available the enterprise level indices are compiled as a geometric mean. Enterprise level indices are aggregated to activity level indices using the annual turnover values of the base year. Note for air transport: the price quotes are monthly and so the monthly price relative is then averaged to a quarterly relative

For cargo handling a quarterly price relative is compiled for each task, and then an enterprise level index calculated as a geometric mean of the relatives. These are combined to

activity level using the annual turnover values of the base year.

For Computer programming and consultancy, Data processing, hosting and related activities, Legal activities, the selected enterprises provide quarterly hourly rates for each type of consultancy and from this a relative is compiled. Enterprise level indices are compiled using a geometric mean.

For Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy the quarterly index is computed by dividing the current quarterly construction output price index with the average of the corresponding output price index in the base year (simple index).

For media representation the selected enterprises provide the monthly cost per rating point and a monthly relative is compiled and then this averaged to a quarterly frequency. These enterprise level indices are aggregated to activity level using the annual turnover values of the base year.

For Market research and public opinion polling, Cleaning activities the selected enterprises provide quarterly prices for every task from which a price relative is compiled. Enterprise level indices are compiled using the base year turnover of the tasks.

For Private security activities the selected enterprises provide monthly prices for different contracts and a relative is compiled for each contract, and then this averaged to a quarterly frequency. Enterprise level indices are compiled as a geometric mean of the price relatives per contract.

Latvia

The selected enterprises provide average prices and turnover for specific services. Price relatives are compiled from this price data (or from derived values/hourly rates). These relatives are aggregated into an overall index for each activity using the weights of the specific services within the whole activity.

Lithuania

The selected enterprises provide individual price quotes for selected representative services which are then converted into price relatives. Individual price relatives are aggregated using Laspeyres formula and turnover weights to obtain higher level indices for services headings (CPA 5- and 6-digit) for each respondent and then these are aggregated further to NACE Rev. 2 Class (4-digit) level for each respondent. These enterprise level indices are combined into price indices at 4, 3 or 2-digit level of NACE Rev. 2 using weights from Transport and Services Statistics.

Luxembourg

Enterprises provide prices (see note below concerning unit values) for representative services from which a price relative is compiled. These indices are then combined into an index for each kind of activity within an enterprise. These are then combined into an enterprise level index using turnover weights. The enterprise level indices are compiled into an activity level index using turnover weights.

For Postal and courier activities, Telecommunications, and parts of Advertising and market research, Employment activities, Security and investigation activities, Cleaning activities the same approach is used, except that respondents provide value and quantity data for each service from which a unit value is derived – this is then treated in the same way as the price quotes described above.

Hungary

Price relatives are compiled from collected data. From these a price index is compiled for each enterprise based on an unweighted geometrical average and/or weighted arithmetical average of relatives.

A sub-index by product for large enterprises (full coverage) is compiled, as is a sub-index by product for smaller enterprises (unweighted geometrical average from sampled enterprises). Product level (CPA 4-digit level) indices are compiled from the two sub-indices using turnover weights for large and smaller enterprises.

The Netherlands

The selected enterprises provide several quotes on a quarterly basis, from which a price relative is calculated for each quote. These relatives are aggregated (unweighted) for each respondent separately for each activity. For each activity an index is compiled by aggregating the indices of each respondent using turnover weights. The indices for different types of activity are then combined into an overall index, again using turnover weights.

Austria

Two types of indices are distinguished, product and activity indices.

For product indices (example for Class 81.21). For each identified service product category (for example office cleaning services) several service products (for example ongoing cleaning of a small office) have been selected a price relative is compiled for each enterprise. An unweighted average (geometric mean) is calculated from these price relatives for each service product across all sampled respondents.

The indices for the product categories are combined using turnover weights produce an index for the Class 81.21. The higher level index for Group 81.2 is also compiled using turnover weights.

For activity indices (example for Group 52.1). For every selected service product a price relative is compiled. If the respondent provides weighting information (turnover) its price relatives are aggregated using a weighted arithmetic mean to derive an enterprise level index. The enterprise level indices are aggregated to an average service branch index by an unweighted geometric mean.

Poland

For Freight transport by road and removal services, Sea and coastal water transport, Air transport, Warehousing and storage, Cargo handling, Postal and courier activities, Telecommunications price relatives are compiled for each product. Enterprise level indices are then compiled as a weighted average of the product level price relatives, using the sales values in the reporting month (Paasche index) as the

weighting system. These enterprise level indices are combined into activity level indices as weighted averages using the annual turnover from 2005.

For Computer programming, consultancy and related activities, Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals, Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis, Advertising and market research, Employment activities, Security and investigation activities, Cleaning activities price relatives are compiled for each product. Enterprise level indices are then compiled as a geometric average of price relatives. These enterprise level indices are combined into activity level indices as geometric averages.

Romania

A price relative is compiled for each legal action/economic operation for each enterprise. An enterprise level index is obtained as a simple unweighted average of these price relatives. The enterprise level indices are combined using turnover weights to produce CPA 6-digit level indices. These indices are then combined into higher level activity indices using turnover weights.

Slovenia

Price relatives are compiled for each representative service. These are aggregated to the 4-, 3- and 2-digit levels using a simple arithmetic mean. The average indices are multiplied by the appropriate weight.

Slovakia

A price relative is compiled for each product from each respondent. Weights are calculated for base year that they reflect the importance of each product for each respondent, based on sales. Indices at higher levels are compiled by applying the weights to the price relatives.

Finland

Price ratios are compiled for each service quote for each enterprise from the price data. A geometric mean of these ratios is calculated for each service for each enterprise, and these ratios used to extend the time series of the indices for each service and enterprise. These indices are combined into enterprise level indices by using turnover weights for each service within the enterprise. The enterprise level indices are weighted together into an activity level index using the enterprise's turnover from the activity concerned. An overall index is obtained by weighting together the activity indices.

United Kingdom

Enterprises selected in the survey provide quarterly prices for each representative product group (within the applicable industry) and base period turnover. Price relatives are then calculated and aggregated together using turnover weights to create activity (industry) indices and an overall 'aggregate SPPI' index.

Where alternative data sources are used (such as telecommunications), a similar concept is followed. For example, a unit value is derived using value and quantity data which is then aggregated in the same way as above.

Croatia

For Air transport the selected enterprise provides quotes for a range of representative services (flights). The prices are multiplied by turnover weights and aggregated to the levels of different type of passenger air transport (domestic, international, business, economy) and to an overall level; relatives are compiled by comparing with the values compiled in the same way but using base year average prices.

For Telecommunications the regulator provides data on quantities and revenue for various services from which unit values are calculated. These unit values are weighted by base year quantities and aggregated for different groups of telecommunication services (fixed network, mobile network, cable TV and Internet) and for an overall index.

For Sea transport, Postal services (USO), the prices for each representative service are multiplied by corresponding weights for the base and current periods and these are aggregated for different types of services and a total, from which relatives are compiled.

Norway

For Road freight transport an elementary index (a geometric mean of price quotes) per freight type is calculated for each respondent. An index for each strata (respondent size) for each freight type is compiled using weights. These strata level indices are then aggregated to indices by freight type. The freight type level indices are then averaged (weighted) to produce an overall index.

For Warehousing and storage a price change per storage type is calculated for each respondent (if there is more than one quote for each storage type for a respondent these are combined by a geometric average). A price index by storage type and stratum is calculated by taking a weighted arithmetic mean of the respondent level indices per storage type and stratum, using turnover weights. A price index by storage type is calculated by aggregating over strata. The indices at the storage type level are combined to produce an overall index.

For Sea transport prices are collected from transport enterprises and shipbrokers. Price relatives are compiled for 23 elementary levels (freight/product types). These are combined to produce several activity indices (based on national 5-digit classification) and also four product sub-indices for ocean transport of goods.

For Telecommunications business client groups are defined by the enterprises in fixed and mobile telephone services markets. Indices per client group are aggregated enterprise level indices. These enterprise level indices are then aggregated to indices for fixed and mobile telephone services and internet services. These service group indices are weighted together to an overall index for business clients. The price index for private clients is the CPI for telecommunication services (to be adjusted for changes in VAT). Price indices for business and private clients are weighted together to a total index.

For Computer programming, consultancy and related activities enterprises are divided into five different strata: for each category of consultants / level of competence in each stratum a price change is calculated. These are weighted

using the share of employees in each category of consultants and the share of turnover in each stratum.

For Legal and accounting activities and management consultancy activities, Architectural and engineering activities, Advertising agencies, Employment activities the respondents provide several price quotes (or turnover and hours from which average prices are calculated): the price quotes are assigned to a field of activity and an employee category, each of which has its own weight. A price relative is compiled for each category and these are then combined into an overall index for the activity.

For Technical testing and analysis, Media representation the establishments provide price quotes for various types of service. Price relatives are compiled for each quote. A geometric average is used to combine these price relatives within the same type of service for an individual respondent. These respondent level indices are combined based on the turnover of the establishment to produce an overall index.

For Cleaning activities the establishments provide three price relatives (based on contracts) each. These are weighted using turnover into an overall index for the activity.

Switzerland

The indices are being developed. It is expected that the price quotes will be converted to a price relative and that these will be combined for each service type for each respondent (if possible using turnover weights). For each service type these indices will be combined across enterprises to produce indices for each service. These will then be combined using weights into higher level indices. If turnover weights are not available alternatives will be investigated, such as employment weights.

5.2. Type of index

The vast majority of countries produce a Laspeyres index. In a number of cases simple unweighted indices are compiled. NL produces a Lowe index (which may in fact be the case for other countries that refer to a Laspeyres type index), while IT produces a Fisher index for telecommunications.

Table 5.2: Type of index

	Type of index
	Laspeyres.
BE	69+70.2, 73: no information.
BG	Laspeyres
CZ	Laspeyres
DK	Laspeyres
DE	Laspeyres
EE	Laspeyres
IE	Laspeyres
EL	Laspeyres
	49.4: Simple index.
ES	All other activities: Laspeyres.
FR	Laspeyres
	53.1, 53.2: Laspeyres.
IT	61: Fisher chain index.
	53.1, 53.2, 62.01/02, 63.11, 69, 80.1: unweighted simple index (geometric mean).
	71.1, 73.12: simple index.
	51, 52.24, 73.2, 81.2: Laspeyres.
CY	49.4, 52.1, , 61.1/2, 70.22, 71.2, 78.1/2: mixture of unweighted simple and Laspeyres indices.
LV	Laspeyres
LT	Laspeyres
LU	Laspeyres
HU	Laspeyres
NL	Lowe
AT	Laspeyres
	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: mixture of current weights at product level, and Laspeyres indices at higher levels.
PL	62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: unweighted simple index (geometric mean).
RO	Laspeyres
SI	Laspeyres
SK	Laspeyres
FI	Laspeyres
SE	Laspeyres
UK	Laspeyres
HR	Laspeyres
	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2: Laspeyres.
NO	61, 62: similar to a Laspeyres index.
CH	Laspeyres

5.3 Use of chaining and weights

5.3.1 Use of chaining and base year weights

A total of 14 countries indicated that they do not produce chain indices. Eight countries chain all indices annually, and two countries chain all indices every five years (with the base year change). BE, PL and NO chain their indices, but with different frequencies depending on the activity concerned. ES does not use chaining for most activities, but does do so for two Divisions.

For most countries that have a single year for base year weights the weights are from 2006 (eight countries), while four countries use 2005. The remaining eight countries use a mixture of years, the earliest being 2004.

Table 5.3.1: chaining and base year weights

	Chained	Year of base year weights (if relevant)
BE	Most activities: yes, quarterly (yearly for 52.24); 69+70.2, 73: no information.	Most activities: 2005. 69+70.2, 73: 2009.
BG	No	50.1+50.2, 51, 53.1, 53.2, 61: 2005. 49.4: 2006. 52.1, 52.24, 62: 2007.
CZ	No	2005
DK	Yes (5 year base year change).	2006
DE	No	2006
EE	Yes, annually.	Not relevant.
IE	No	2006
EL	No	Combination of 2005 and 2006.
ES	61: Yes, every 2 years. 73: yes, annually. All other activities: No.	49.4: none. 50.2, 52.1, 52.24, 53.1, 53.2, 62, 63.1, 63.9, 69+70.2, 71, 78, 80, 81.2: 2006. 51: 2005. 61, 73: not relevant.
FR	Yes (5 year base year change).	Generally the year before the survey-year, when the turnover of the enterprise is well known, with its breakdown in secondary activities.
IT	Yes, annually.	Not relevant.
CY	No	71.1: no weights. other activities: base year weights (2006).
LV	Yes, annually.	Not relevant.
LT	Yes, annually.	Not relevant.
LU	No	2006
HU	Yes, annually.	Not relevant.
NL	Yes, annually.	The weights per enterprise are updated every year. The weights for higher aggregates are fixed: the base years range from 2004 to 2007 depending on activity.
AT	No	2006
PL	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: yes, monthly (at product level). 62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: yes, quarterly.	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: 2005 at enterprise and activity level. 62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: not relevant.
RO	No	2006
SI	Yes, annually.	Not relevant.
SK	No	2006
FI	No	2005
SE	Yes, annually.	Not relevant.
UK	No	2005
HR	No	50.1+50.2 (passengers), 51, 53.1: 2008. 61: 2007
NO	49.4, 52.1, 61: yes, annually. 50.1+50.2, 51, 62, 78, 81.2: yes, quarterly. 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12: yes, every second year.	49.4: 2007. 52.1: 2006. 61, 62: previous year. 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.2, 71.121, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2: prices are from the previous year.
CH	No	Not yet decided.

(1) Belgium and France: the information on chaining and the year of weights appears to be inconsistent.

5.3.2 Source of weights

Turnover is used for weights in nearly every country. The exceptions are: ES uses the number of vehicles from a register of vehicles for road freight transport (note that for ES the vehicle is the main unit of this survey, rather than an enterprise); SE uses production value for higher level aggregations; NO uses hours worked and employment data for some activities.

The sources of weights vary but the main ones are SBS data and special surveys conducted specially to collect weights, with these two sources each used by around one half of the countries. The next most common sources are national accounts data (used by six countries), and the price survey itself (five countries). Occasional use is made of data from trade associations or from regulatory bodies.

Table 5.3.2: source of weights

	Source of weights
	Most activities: mainly turnover data from national accounts.
BE	69+70.2, 73: special survey.
BG	Turnover data is collected through a special survey.
CZ	Turnover data from SBS.
DK	Turnover data from national accounts.
DE	Turnover data is collected through a special survey.
EE	50.1, 51: SBS turnover. 50.2, 52.1, 53.2, 80, 81.2, 69+70.2: enterprise turnover and specific service group turnover asked within the price survey questionnaire.
IE	Turnover from enterprises, or from SBS.
EL	Turnover from extra surveys conducted specifically to compile weights.
ES	49.4: number of vehicles, from the official register of the Ministerio de Fomento. 50.2, 52.1, 52.24, 53.1, 53.2, 62, 63.1, 63.9, 71, 78, 80, 81.2: SBS turnover and intra-enterprise weights from 2006 survey. 51; turnover weights (by destination type, and rate type) from special survey. 61: turnover from the questionnaire itself. 69+70.2, 73: turnover from SBS and the questionnaire itself.
FR	Turnover in a special survey when the field-officers visit each enterprise in the sample.
IT	B to B turnover for each product class and for each enterprise (total B to B turnover) collected by the SPPI survey.
CY	71: not relevant (unweighted). Other activities: for many activities the Laspeyres enterprise level index is compiled using the annual turnover of every task of the base year from enterprise accounts. Annual enterprise turnover (base year) from SBS (if available) or annual accounts is used for aggregating enterprise level indices into an index for the whole activity.
LV	Enterprise turnover by type of activity (SBS data) in the base year. 52.1, 52.24, 81.2: turnover data of the previous year from the SPPI survey.
LT	The database on turnover provided by the Transport and Services Statistics of Lithuania. Weights for the representative services are based on sales values from enterprises.
LU	For intra-enterprise weights (by service/customer etc.) a special annual turnover survey is used. For aggregation within an activity turnover weights from the special annual survey or SBS are used.
HU	For aggregation of indices of "big" companies: turnover by product from the previous year (Y-1), collected by the SPPI survey. Aggregation of CPA classes: SBS turnover from 2 years previous (Y-2).
NL	The weights for respondents are based on turnover, collected from a special survey at the time of setting up the survey. These weights are updated every year. The weights for higher aggregates are also based on turnover.
AT	SBS turnover data. For low level index aggregation the turnover information is provided by enterprises and branch organisations.
PL	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: at product level, monthly value of sales, at enterprises and activity level, value of sales from services. 62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: no weights.
RO	SBS turnover data.
SI	2006 SBS turnover, annually updated using price indices for the 4th quarter of each year.
SK	SBS turnover data.
FI	Within an activity, the weights are based on the enterprises' turnover broken down by services. The data are either figures reported by the enterprises or from the Business Register. The individual service products don't have their own weights. The weights for the different activities are based on national accounts data from 2005 on the use of services by enterprises and the public sector.
SE	SBS turnover at lower levels. National accounts production values at higher levels.

Source of weights	
UK	Product level: turnover is collected directly from enterprises via an ad hoc survey (typically every five years). Activity level: national accounts supply/use data.
HR	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 52.24, 53.1: product level: turnover is collected at the time of setting up the survey. 61: quantities are used as weights.
NO	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.2, 71.121, 73.12, 78, 81.2: turnover. 73.11: number of hours worked. 61: for B2B, weights are revenue shares of components in fixed and mobile services collected from the sample. Weights on internet services are from the Internet survey (of Statistics Norway) and from the sample. Weights on technology (fixed, mobile and Internet) and enterprise weights are based on turnover from the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications authority. 62: number of persons employed and turnover from SBS.
CH	If possible, turnover data on all levels (enterprise level, trade associations, higher aggregated levels); national statistics of value added, national statistics by occupation, business surveys, and other available sources enable better estimations.

5.4. Reference period

Five countries use 2005 as the reference year for national publications and one (IE) uses 2005Q4. A total of 15 countries use 2006 as the reference year. In the remaining seven countries more than one year is used, possibly reflecting when the index started for different activities that have been recently developed.

Table 5.4: Reference period for national purposes

	Year (quarter)
BE	69+70.2, 73: 2009. Other activities: 2006.
BG	50.1+50.2, 51, 53.1, 53.2, 61: 2005. 49.4: 2006.
CZ	2005
DK	2006
DE	2006
EE	50.1, 50.2, 51, 69+70.2: 2006. 81.2: 2007. 53.2: 2008. 52.1, 80: 2009.
IE	2005Q4
EL	2006
ES	49.4: 1999-Q1. Other activities: 2006.
FR	2005
IT	2006
CY	2006
LV	2006
LT	2006
LU	2006
HU	2006
NL	2006
AT	2006
PL	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: compiled with previous month = 100, then chained to 2005. 62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: 2006 (but not yet published).
RO	2006
SI	2006
SK	2006
FI	2005
SE	2005
UK	2005
HR	50.1+50.2 (passenger), 51, 53.1: 2008. 61: 2007.
NO	2006
CH	Varies

5.5. Comparisons with other sources

A total of 13 countries do not compare their SPPIs with data from other sources.

Ten countries make comparisons, mainly on an ad hoc basis, with the CPI. Four countries (DK, DE, PL, FI) make comparisons with SPPIs from other countries (or Eurostat data – assumed to be SPPIs from other countries).

DK and FI make comparisons with wage indices. FI also make a comparison with the building cost index. The UK compares with the industrial PPI.

BE compares the road freight transport SPPI with diesel prices. HU makes ad hoc comparisons with exchange rate movements as prices are often in euro.

ES and SK make comparisons with regulatory or administrative data for particular activities. DE and NO make comparisons with a range of market data and other official statistics.

Table 5.5: Comparisons with other sources

	Comparison with other sources	Purpose of comparison
BE	49.4: compared with diesel price. 51: comparison with CPI. Other activities: none.	Quality checks.
BG	With CPI on an ad hoc basis, where relevant.	Quality checks.
CZ	None	Not relevant.
DK	With SPPI in FI, SE and NO, also with a wage index.	Data validation and benchmarking.
DE	Ad hoc with indices from other countries, market information, and other official statistics.	Plausibility checks.
EE	None	Not relevant.
IE	None	Not relevant.
EL	None	Not relevant.
ES	51: with CPI. 61: with regulatory data. Other activities: none.	Data validation and information.
FR	None	Not relevant.
IT	None	Not relevant.
CY	71.1: the construction cost index used to compile the SPPI for Group 71.1 is itself compared with other indices. Other activities: none.	Not relevant.
LV	None	Not relevant.
LT	With CPI on a regular basis.	Data validation.
LU	None	Not relevant.
HU	Ad hoc with CPI and also exchange rates (as many prices are in euro).	Data validation.
NL	Ad hoc with CPI.	Plausibility checks.
AT	Ad hoc with CPI.	Data validation and benchmarking.
PL	Regular with CPI and Eurostat data.	Data validation.
RO	None	Not relevant.
SI	None	Not relevant.
SK	49.4: ad hoc with administrative data.	Data validation.
FI	Ad hoc with CPI, index of wage and salary earnings, building cost index, SPPIs from other countries.	Data validation and benchmarking.
SE	None	Not relevant.
UK	With industrial PPI.	User information
HR	None	Not relevant.
NO	49.4: with road freight cost index. 50.1+50.2: ad hoc with turnover and market data from brokers. 61, 62: ad hoc with other activities. 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2: ad hoc with turnover data and opinions of trade associations.	Data validation.
CH	Ad hoc, for example with CPI for telecommunications.	Data validation and harmonisation.

5.6 Publications and revisions

Four countries have not yet or only recently started publishing data. Of the remaining 24 countries the freshest indices are published in FI (17 days after the quarter) while both CZ and SK have indices available within 1 month. Eight more countries have at least some indices published within 2 months. All of the remaining countries publish (at least provisional data) within 3 months.

Nine countries make no revisions and one more only revises the index for one activity (and this once a year). Three countries only revise when there is a clear error or a necessity to revise. Four countries regularly revise data once, one country twice, and one country three times. The remaining seven countries revise as often as necessary, mainly because of new data and/or because the SPPIs are considered to be experimental.

Table 5.6: Timeliness of publications; frequency and reasons for revisions

	First publication of the index	Number of revisions and reasons for revision
BE	3 months after quarter.	None
BG	90 days after quarter.	None
CZ	25 calendar days after month.	None
DK	2.5 months after quarter.	None
DE	90 days after period.	None, except for advertising which may be revised at the beginning of the following year to adjust for retrospectively applied annual rebates.
EE	45 days after quarter.	None
IE	11/12 weeks after quarter.	Revision each quarter due to changes in employment data (impacting on the employment activities SPPI and the overall SPPI. Other revisions due to the experimental nature of the SPPIs.
EL	The indices have only recently been published.	As often as necessary because of updated price information.
ES	49.4: 3 months after month. Other activities: approximately 80 days after quarter.	49.4: None; All other activities: up to 3 times because of updated price information - after 1 year data is final.
FR	2 months after quarter; for the 2nd quarter dissemination is after 3 months.	Once
IT	3 months after quarter.	As often as necessary because of updated price information.
CY	3 months after period (transmission to Eurostat).	As often as necessary because of updated responses or samples.
LV	60 working days after quarter.	As often as necessary because they are experimental.
LT	85 calendar days after period.	Routinely subject to revision one quarter after the original publication to reflect corrections made by respondents. The revised indices are considered to be final.
LU	3 months after period (transmitted to Eurostat excluding activities for which there is a derogation).	As often as necessary because they are experimental.
HU	3 months after period (transmitted to Eurostat). Publication in Hungary started in June 2010 for most activities; expected in June 2011 for 52.1, 52.24, 69+70.2, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2.	The revision policy is under development.
NL	49.4, 50.2, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61, 69, 73, 80, 81.2: one month and 15 days after quarter. 51, 52.24, 62, 71, 78: three months after quarter.	Once, because of new/updated information.
AT	Preliminary after 90 days, final data after 180 days.	Once
PL	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 53.1, 53.2, 61: 50 days after month, transmitted to Eurostat after 3 months. 62, 63.1, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81.2: not yet published nationally, transmitted to Eurostat after 3 months.	Not regularly, only in the case of clear errors.
RO	90 days after period.	Because of new/updated information.
SI	80 days after period.	Not regularly, only in the case of clear errors.
SK	Available after 28 days, but not published.	None
FI	17 days after quarter.	Only when necessary.
SE	45 days after period.	None
UK	8 weeks after quarter.	Two most recent quarters are provisional and may be changed because of more data. Significant revisions are shown.
HR	Not published.	No information.
NO	49.4, 50.1+50.2, 51, 52.1, 61, 62: up to 60 days after period. 69, 70.2, 71.1, 71.121, 71.2, 73.11, 73.12, 78, 81.2: 45 days after quarter.	None
CH	Not yet decided.	Generally price statistics are not revised.

Annex

1. Definition of output prices

General definition

It is the objective of the output price index to measure the monthly development of transaction prices of economic activities.

The domestic output price index for an economic activity measures the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold on the domestic market. The non-domestic price index shows the average price development (converted to local currency) of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold outside of the domestic market. When combined, these two indices show the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from an activity.

It is essential that all price-determining characteristics of the products are taken into account, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions and destination. The specification must be such that in subsequent reference periods, the observation unit is able uniquely to identify the product and to provide the appropriate price per unit.

The following rules apply for the definition of prices:

— The appropriate price is the basic price that excludes VAT and similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit, whereas subsidies on products received by the producer, if there are any, should be added.

— If transport costs are included, this should be part of the product specification,

— In order to show the true development of price movements, it should be an actual transaction price, and not a list price.

— The output price index should take into account quality changes in products.

— The price collected in period *t* should refer to orders booked during period *t* (moment of order), not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates.

— For output prices of the non-domestic market, the price should be calculated at national frontiers, fob (free on board).

The index should in principle reflect the average price during the reference period. In practice the information actually collected may refer to a particular day in the middle of the reference period that should be determined as a representative figure for the reference period. For products with a significant impact on the national economy that are known to have, at least occasionally, a volatile price development, it is important that the index does indeed reflect average prices.

Specific note for services

The same definition applies to output prices for services, with the following exceptions:

— Output prices for services show the price development for services delivered to customers that are enterprises or persons representing enterprises.

— The reference period is quarterly.

— Domestic and non-domestic services are monitored.

— The appropriate price measure is the transaction price reflecting the revenue received by the producer for products actually sold to customers. They should take into account any applicable discounts, rebates, surcharges, etc. that may apply to the customers. Because the price reflects revenue received by the producer, taxes on products should be excluded from prices whereas subsidies on products received by the producer, if there are any, should be added.

The price should be recorded at the date of delivery of the service. If the service delivery spans over several time periods, appropriate adjustments have to be made.

2. Terminology and selected abbreviations

Indexes or indices? The plural of index has been standardised in this report as indices.

Index or relative? Efforts have been made to refer to the first comparison of a price (or average price, unit value, hourly rate, tariff etc.) with the price of some reference period as a relative, and then to use the term index for combinations thereof, whether weighted or not.

Industry or activity? As NACE is a classification of activities the term activity has been used throughout this report, rather than industry. The term industry remains in the text when referring to the name of a national classification, or when referring to the range of activities that makes up industry in the sense of NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to E (for example when referring to industrial production or the industrial PPI).

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland

B2all	business to all customers
B2B	business to business customers
B2C	business to consumers (as in households)
CIRCA	communication & information research centre administrator (a collaborative workspace with partners of the European Institutions)
CPA	classification of products by activity
CPI	consumer price index
EU	European Union
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
PEEI	principal European economic indicators
PPI	producer price index
SPPI	services producer price index
STS	short-term statistics
USO	universal service obligation
VAT	value added tax

3. Correspondence between the structure of the report and the original template

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European Commission

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