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**OECD-Eurostat 2004 INQUIRY ON NATIONAL COLLECTION OF
SERVICES PRODUCER PRICES**

Preliminary REPORT

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OECD-Eurostat 2004 INQUIRY ON NATIONAL COLLECTION OF SERVICES PRODUCER PRICES

ABSTRACT

As a contribution to the development work of the Voorburg Group on services producer price indices and of the OECD-Eurostat Task Force, this paper reports the outcome of the 2004 OECD-Eurostat inquiry into countries' practices in the field of data collection of these prices. It also may be seen as an update of the accumulated record of previous annual inquiries.

As in earlier years, the questionnaire was sent to all OECD Member countries, EU candidate countries and countries associated with the Voorburg Group. Countries were asked to report on new collections, or plans for collection, of services producer prices since July 2003. A variety of supplementary information was requested by ISIC group of service activity. Countries were invited to indicate the CPC classes of products, within each ISIC group, for which prices are collected. Information was also sought on publication of services prices indices, their use as deflators and availability of methodological reports on work in this area.

Countries were also provided an opportunity to check and update directly the existing inventory tables. Several countries used this opportunity, and some updated the old tables and filled in the questionnaire. Via this procedure, many errors in the inventory were identified and corrected.

Responses from 34 countries show a continued expansion of activity since July 2003 in those countries that undertake this work. The total number of countries that collect data is now 29 but, in addition to them, there are several countries where preparatory work has already started. There is a large diversity in both service sector coverage and national practices. Most countries only attempt to cover a subset of service activities, with these prices. Of countries that produce services PPIs, more than two thirds have an index for **telecommunications** and **freight transport by road** and there are already 11 industries for which a PPI is available or under development in half of countries. Industries that have been subject of considerable development work since July 2003, are particularly **freight transport by road, scheduled air transport, courier activities** and number of business services like **accounting, book-keeping etc. activities, advertising, architectural etc. services** and **building cleaning activities**. Strong development work continues also in **computer and related activities**.

Until last year, there has been a fairly equal split between monthly and quarterly pricing frequencies but now the share of quarterly indexes seems to be increasing. An obvious reason is that the present development work concerns largely industries where production of monthly indexes is difficult.

There is also variation amongst types of prices collected and types of services priced though transaction prices of 'simple' services are reported most often.

More and more data are published, and used as deflators in the national accounts, with much useful detail provided by respondents. Nonetheless progress is slow due to the level of development work needed and constant concerns over conceptual correctness and data quality.

Preliminary Report on the OECD-Eurostat 2004 Inquiry on National Collection of Services Producer Prices

INTRODUCTION

1. The inquiry into National Collection of Services Producer Prices became in 2002 year a joint venture between OECD and Eurostat. This has expanded the country coverage and increased the level of interest. It is hoped that this report will inform the discussions of the Voorburg Group and the joint Eurostat-OECD Task Force on Services Producer Prices, as well as provide useful reference material for those statisticians seeking to collect new service producer prices, and others seeking to understand the extent to which countries are improving measures of services output.
2. In order to measure the real output of services, including short-term indicators of output, it is necessary to develop a set of deflators appropriate to particular service products and activities. This need is accentuated by the growing weight of service sector output in GDP that is seen in most economies. Interest in this area is accentuated by analytical needs to understand the impact of the “new economy” on productivity growth and in particular in those service activities where investment in new technology has been high.
3. Mainly in this context there is a considerable effort being undertaken, in a significant number of national statistical agencies, to develop the collection of data on services producer prices. Some agencies have focused exclusively on prices of services provided to enterprises, while others have approached the subject more broadly through the development of services producer price indices.
4. The UN Statistical Commission in 1999 asked the Voorburg Group to focus on the measurement of these prices. The Voorburg Group has been working closely with the Technical Expert Group¹ on Producer Price Indices (TEG-PPI), which is charged with the development of a manual on producer price indices.
5. The Voorburg Group has asked OECD to continue with this study on national development work in the area of services producer prices and provide an information exchange role with a webpage².
6. Inevitably in this fast developing area of statistics both OECD, Eurostat and national statisticians have a concern about quality and international comparability of data. What further needs to be done, beyond that which is being taken forward by the Voorburg Group to identify and spread good practice and ensure a reasonable level of comparability of national economic statistics?
7. This report on the results of the 2004 inquiry is an update of an annual inquiry into services producer prices collected by national statistical agencies. The inquiry was carried out by the Prices and Outreach Activities Division of the Statistics Directorate of the OECD in consultation with Eurostat. The report giving information on the state of activity of 43 countries has a number of annexed tables and explanatory notes. It is offered as a working and evolving document and as a contribution to the work of those concerned with services producer prices.

¹ The Technical Expert Group, set up by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Prices Statistics (IWGPS), has prepared a Manual on Producer Price Indices. More information can be found at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/teggpi>

² for more information go to [Price Indices](#)

The 2004 Inquiry

8. The questionnaire together with the existing inventory tables was sent out first time on 9 July 2004 to all OECD and EU Member States, EU candidate countries and several other countries associated with Voorburg Group meetings. On the whole, the questionnaire was sent to 46 countries.
9. It was requested:
 - a) information on whether or not countries collected services producer prices
 - b) if yes a report on recent developments in national collection of services producer prices since July 2003
including:
 - i. new price surveys with details;
 - ii. plans for future price collection
 - iii. discontinued price surveys:
 - iv. details of publication of services PPI data
 - v. methodological publications/papers
 - vi. details of use of services PPIs as deflators by national accountants
 - c) a PPI contact name for exchange of information
 - d) any comments on the entries in tables 2 and 3 of the 2002 report concerning collection of prices classified by activity (ISIC³ rev 3) and prices classified by product (CPC⁴ v 1.0) respectively;
10. Responses were received from 35 countries. The cumulative responses to this and the previous inquiries are summarised in tables 1, 2 and 3.
11. Table 1 “State of Inquiry - Services Producer Prices” provides a simple summary of cumulative national responses to the inquiry.
12. Table 2 “Summary of Responses to Inquiry on Prices by ISIC Activity” provides summary information by ISIC rev 3 (3 or 4 digit) activity, on which countries collect data, what type of prices are collected, the frequency of collection, the type of service priced, and the start date.
13. Table 3 “Summary of Responses to Inquiry on Prices by CPC Product” sets out, for those countries that have been able to provide it, information on price collection by 3 or 4 digit ISIC activity and product. Products are classified by CPC version 1.0 as far as possible, but some products have not been definitively classified.
14. Table 4 shows the development of new PPIs in countries since July 2003.
15. Table 5 provides new publications of data and methodology, Table 6 why and for who data are collected and Table 7 information on the use of services PPIs as deflators in the national accounts. Country abbreviations and a list of nominated national contacts can be shown at the end.
16. To provide some historical background, the 1997 questionnaire asked countries to indicate for ISIC Rev. 3 service groups or classes, the type of price collected (i.e. whether list, transaction, mark-up price, other), the frequency of pricing, the number of price quotations per period, the type of service priced (simple service, composite service, service bundle, other), the start date of data collection.

³ International Standard Industry Classification of All Activities Revision 3 (UN)

⁴ Central Product Classification version 1.0 (UN)

17. The 1998 questionnaire introduced the correspondence between those ISIC groups or classes for which services PPIs are collected (listed in the response to the 1997 questionnaire) and the CPC⁵ version 1.0, at the five or occasionally four digit level. Respondents were requested to indicate for which CPC classes price data are collected, or to describe which service products are observed where they do not fit CPC classes.
18. At the request of the Voorburg Group contact names were sought and in 2001 a special question was asked on why these data are collected and for which users.
19. The focus over recent years has evolved from prices of services provided to enterprises to services producer price indices (PPIs), which is broader in scope. In fact some countries collect the former and some the latter.

RESULTS

Summary Table 1

20. Table 1 (in the Annex, Tables) sets out which countries have responded to the OECD inquiry in 2004 and in previous years and attempts to categorise their activity in the domain of collection of services producer prices. It indicates which collect price data on these services, which use CPI as a proxy for such prices, which have indicated future plans for data collection, and those countries that have provided CPC product details relating to prices collected.
21. Out of the countries which have responded to OECD since 1997, 29 of them report that they collect services producer prices (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong (China), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States). Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Slovak Republic reported having started to collect services PPI data for the first time in the 2004 inquiry. However, preliminary work has started also in several others, particularly European countries on the auspices of Eurostat.
22. Eight countries reported that they do not yet collect services producer prices (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia). Out of 30 OECD countries 4 appear to compile no services producer prices indices. These are all in Europe with two in the EU. There are nonetheless increasingly encouraging signs of recognition among these countries that this is an important statistical development theme.

Producer price indices by service activity

23. Table 2 provides information by ISIC activity and country on producer price collections. It is an updated version of a table that was first presented to the Voorburg Group in 1998.

⁵ The correspondence between ISIC and CPC and fuller descriptions of CPC products are available *at the UN Classifications web pages at* <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/default.asp>

- Columns 1 and 2 list, ISIC rev 3 codes and descriptions of activity groups (three digit level) or classes (four digit level).
- Column 3 provides the codes of countries which report collecting services PPIs for that activity.
- Column 4 gives details of the *type of price collected*. Three types of prices are identified, list prices, transaction prices, mark-up prices and a residual category “other” is provided for those prices which do not correspond to any of the three differentiated types:
 - A *list price* is a price or tariff published by the service provider which can be collected by simply reading the list; list prices are gross of any discounts which some customers may be able to negotiate.
 - A *transaction price* is the price actually charged by the producer after deduction of any discounts.
 - A *mark-up price* is calculated by the statistical office by adding a mark-up, reported by the service provider, to the estimated cost of hours of work. This type of price is used for services consisting mainly of labour inputs.
 - some countries have also identified the type “*model price*”, where a well specified hypothetical job is priced.
- Column 5, *frequency of pricing*, indicates whether prices are collected monthly (M), quarterly (Q), six-monthly (6 M) or annually (A);
- Column 6 shows the *number of price quotations* per period.
- Column 7, *type of service priced*, three types of services are identified, a simple service, a composite service, a service bundle; a residual category “other” is provided for those services which do not correspond to any of the three differentiated types.
 - A *simple service* is a standard service. These may, in some cases and where appropriate, be measured in physical quantity units such as ton-miles, number of hours.
 - A *composite service* is a service composed of a number of simple services which are necessarily produced together due to existing regulations, security measures or production processes. The customer is not free to choose to purchase only some of the components of a composite service. Either all are purchased together or none are purchased at all.
 - A *service bundle* is composed of a set of services negotiated between the service provider and the customer. The bundle of services provided may differ according to the customer.
- In column 8, *start date*, the actual or planned date for data collection of prices is indicated.
- In column 9 information is flagged on publication and use of the price index as a deflator in the national accounts.
- Column 10, *Notes*, gives additional information on coverage, type of price collected and type of service priced.

24. The most popular service PPIs are shown in the table A. In these industries a PPI either exists or is under development in more than half of price collecting countries.

Table A Number of countries producing PPIs for various industries

ISIC Rev. 3	Number of countries
642 Telecommunications	23
6023 Freight transport by road	22

7412	Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	19
743	Advertising	17
6411	National post activities	17
551	Hotels; camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	16
7411	Legal activities	16
621	Scheduled air transport	16
6412	Courier activities other than national post	15
7111	Renting of land transport equipment	15
7421	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	15

25. The frequency of pricing for the activities is predominantly monthly and quarterly with a few cases of annual or six-monthly. Monthly prices predominate in ISIC sections G, I and O, with quarterly pricing predominating in the other sections except section H where the shares are almost equal. The type of price collected is a transaction price or, slightly less frequently, a list price; mark-up prices, and other prices are less common. Margins are identified as the target price for certain industries such as wholesale and retail, particularly by the US and Australia. The type of service most frequently priced is a simple service. Composite services and, to a lesser degree, service bundles are also priced, sometimes in conjunction with a simple service. The number of price quotations varies widely between countries within each ISIC group and from one ISIC group to another. Most responding countries started collecting data on services PPIs after 1990, but a few countries (Germany, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, USA) have at least some data which go back longer.
26. It is not always clear, where countries collect producer prices of services that might be supplied to consumers or enterprises, whether or not they make a differentiation between the two types of customer in the prices collected.
27. These results serve only as a starting point to define standard practices for data collection on services PPIs. It would appear that there is a broad preference for measuring simple services, transaction prices and for monthly or quarterly data (almost evenly split).

Producer price indices by service product

28. Table 3 indicates the CPC classes of products, or other service products, which may not be matched to the CPC, for which prices are collected. CPC classes are listed so as to show the correspondence with the ISIC groups given in Table 2.
29. To understand the links between Tables 2 and 3, it should be noted that only those ISIC groups or classes for which price collection by product has been identified, by at least one country, appear in Table 3.
30. Table 3 is laid out as follows:
- Columns 1, 2 and 3 are identical in principle to those in Table 2. ISIC Rev.3 codes and headings are given in columns 1 and 2. Codes of countries which collect data on these service activities are given in column 3.
 - Columns 4 and 5 list the product codes and headings of the CPC version 1.0 corresponding to the ISIC headings given in columns 1 and 2.

- Column 6 indicates the acronyms of countries which are able to identify service products for which prices are collected, in terms of the CPC.
 - Column 7 indicates service products for which prices are collected but do not fit the descriptions of CPC classes. Services which do not match the CPC are described in the terms used by respondents. The description of the service is aligned either with the CPC class to which it comes closest or on a separate line when a correspondence with CPC is not possible.
 - Column 8 gives additional information on prices.
31. Countries were asked to provide information if possible on products priced, using either the CPC or a description where the CPC classification is inadequate. Most countries do not actively or directly use the CPC, and this unfamiliarity consequently may make a few respondents reluctant to complete the product section. To date 18 countries have provided information on products being priced (Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States).
32. A crude count of CPC products and “other service products” priced shows that there are 182 CPC service classes corresponding to the 60 ISIC groups for which product prices are collected and identified. Prices for over 160 “other service products” are also collected. If these are added to the CPC classes, under the assumption that all “other services” correspond to different products, a total of over 300 service products are priced by the fifteen respondent countries altogether. In fact these “other products” are in most cases either combinations of CPCs or part of one or several CPCs. This does not mean, of course, that each of the countries collects data for 300 service products. For countries individually, the number of products priced varies between five or less for Spain, Norway, Finland, Italy and Korea, and over 100 for Japan and New Zealand with Australia and USA pricing almost as many products.
33. The figures above give a rough indication of the extent to which producer prices of services are measured. The following table B gives a better idea of the distribution and extent of price collection by identified product for the 18 countries responding in Table 3. For fuller details refer to Table 3 and the accompanying notes. The actual number of products priced when indicated by CPC is not a precise or strictly comparable indicator of price collection activity and numbers should be treated with appropriate caution. We can see that eleven countries are collecting prices by identified product for a broad range of business services (at least four of the ISIC groupings). These are AUS, CAN, FIN, HKG, JPN, KOR, NLD, NZL, SWE, GBR and USA.

Table B Number of reported CPC and distinct other products priced by country and activity

ISIC Group	AUS	CAN	ESP	FIN	FRA	DEU	HKG	ITA	JPN	KOR	NLD	NOR	NZL	PRT	POL	SWE	GBR	USA
45									2									
50-52									1				1				1	18
55		1	3	1									2	7		1	6	1
60-63	20	2				4	4		27		4	1	28		6	22	6	18
64	2	2		1	3	6	3	5	5	1	2		4		2	5	5	6
65-67							2		13				3			1		11
70	3								5				4			2	3	4
71	6			2	2				10	2	3		6			3	4	6
72	5	6			7		2		4	1			5			6	3	2
73	1												1					
74	39	7		1	28	7	10		32		1	2	44			8	27	15
75										1								
80													1				1	
90-93									7				1				8	1

New indexes

34. Activity in the collection of services producer prices continues to expand. The table below shows those industries where new indexes have been reported as launched since July 2003 or are to be launched in 2004 in two or more countries:

Table C Number of countries launching new PPIs for various industries since July 2003

ISIC Rev. 3	Number of countries
743 Advertising	6
602 3 Freight transport by road	5
642 Telecommunications	4
72 Computer & related activities	4
741 2 Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	4
749 3 Building cleaning activities	4
621 Scheduled air transport	3
641 2 Courier activities other than national post	3
722 Software consultancy and supply	3
741 1 Legal activities	3
749 2 Investigation and security activities	3
611 Sea and coastal transport	2
630 1 Cargo handling	2
641 1 National post activities	2
701 Real estate activities with own or leased properties	2
711 1 Renting of land transport equipment	2
723 Data processing	2
741 4 Business and management consultancy activities	2
742 1 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	2
749 1 Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	2

Note: Some services were registered as new already in the 2003 inventory. On the other hand, the list does not cover service indexes that are planned for 2005 although the developing work might have started. Also revisions of old indexes are not included.

Other information

35. **Current use of services PPIs used as deflators in national accounts.** The question has been included only in the inquiries for 2002-2004. Countries were asked: *“If some services PPIs are used as deflators in your national accounts, can you please provide any details as to how they are used and the extent of the use”*. Answers for all inquiries are combined below.
36. Response have been received from fifteen countries, fourteen of which have at least some services PPIs already used as deflators of output in the national accounts. It appears that well-established series are nearly always used as deflators. The full responses including some very detailed ones are described in Table 7 of the Annex.
37. **Why are data collected and who are the principal users?** Fifteen countries have responded to this question of which most explicitly mention use by National Accounts. Other common responses were as a deflator of output, for monitoring of price movements and inflation, as a short-term indicator of economic activity, for business use and as part of a national strategy on improving measures of prices or output. Full responses can be found in the Annex (Table 6).
38. **Price indices:** Information provided indicated that price indices used are generally Laspeyres type indices, but that has not been tested after 2001.
39. **Data publication and methodological documents:** Responses from countries can be found in the Annex, (Table 5).

Some Concluding remarks

40. Responses to the 2004 OECD-Eurostat Inquiry on National Collection of Services Producer Price Indices show a continued expansion of activity since July 2003 and in 2004 in those countries that undertake this work. In several new countries PPIs for services are under development.
41. There is a large diversity in both service sector coverage and national practices. Most countries only attempt to cover a subset of service activities, with these prices. Industries that have been subject of considerable development work since July 2003, are particularly **freight transport by road, scheduled air transport, courier activities** and number of business services like **accounting, book-keeping etc. activities, advertising, architectural etc. services** and **building cleaning activities**. Strong development work continues also in **computer and related activities**.
42. Coverage of detailed services products varies among activity groups. In only a few cases are the service products of an activity group well covered and then it is only by small number of countries. There is also variation amongst types of prices collected and types of services priced though transaction prices of ‘simple’ services are reported most often. There is a fairly equal split between monthly and quarterly pricing frequencies. The share of quarterly pricing seems to be growing due to

active developing work in launching PPIs for business services where monthly pricing is often particularly difficult.

43. More and more data are published, and used as deflators in the national accounts, with much useful detail provided by respondents. Nonetheless progress is slow due to the level of development work needed and constant concerns over conceptual correctness and data quality.
44. Country practices are still very varied and while the proposed the shared experiences and principal papers on prices of the Voorburg Group and the new PPI Manual may help in harmonising practice, further actions are likely to be needed in this fast developing area, from international agencies and Eurostat, to identify the priority needs for harmonisation, if any, and promote a greater degree of convergence towards good practice.
45. The use of the CPC as an internationally accepted product framework in services output and prices work, while inadequate in some respects, should be encouraged and any identified CPC deficiencies addressed in the 2007 revision process.
46. Comments from delegates on the accuracy of the report and possible improvements are invited.

Annex, Tables

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Table 2 Price indexes by activity

Table 3 Price indexes by activity and product

Table 4 New price indexes launched since July 2003

Table 5 New Publications and Methods

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Table 7 Use as deflators

Country abbreviations

National contacts and URLs

Table 1

State of Inquiry - Services Producer Prices

COUNTRY	Response in 2004	Cumulative responses on services producer prices by activity of provider			Responses on prices of services by product
		Collects data	Does not collect data	Plans for future collection	
1 AUS		X			X
2 AUT	X	X			
3 BEL	X	X(1)			
4 CAN	X	X			X
5 CHE	X	X			
6 CHN	X	X			
7 CZE	X	X			
8 DEU	X	X			X
9 DNK	X	X(2)			
10 ESP	X	X			X
11 FIN	X	X			X
12 FRA	X	X			X
13 GBR	X	X			X
14 HKG	X	X			X
15 IRL	X	X			
16 ISR	X	X			
17 ITA	X	X			X
18 JPN	X	X(3)			X
19 KOR	X	X			X
20 LUX	X	X(4)			
21 MEX		X			
22 NLD	X	X			X
23 NOR	X	X			X
24 NZL	X	X(5)			X
25 POL	X	X			X
26 PRT	X	X(6)			X
27 SVK	X	X			
28 SWE	X	X			X
29 USA	X	X			X
30 BGR	X		X		
31 BRA			X	X(7)	
32 CYP	X		X	X	
33 EST	X		X	X(8)	
34 GRC	X		X		
35 HUN	X		X		
36 ISL			X		
37 LTU	X		X	X(9)	
38 LVA	X		X	X(10)	
39 MAC			X		
40 MYS			X	X?	
41 ROM			X		
42 SVN	X		X	X(11)	
43 TUR			X	X?	

(1) BEL	At this moment Belgium collects data for a small amount of service sectors. This project has been started in order to get necessary input data to calculate the CCM index (Construction Costs Material Component).
(2) DNK	From November 2003 some price data are collected for selected services (services covered by the STS regulation proposal for the European Union) for use in a project work co-financed by Eurostat.
(3) JPN	Service prices are collected for compiling the Corporate Service Price Index (CSPI), which is the price index that aggregates the transaction prices between companies. The next revision results of the CSPI from the 1995 base to 2000 will be published at the end of 2004. Items of the CSPI will be rearranged at the timing of the index revision by new item adoption, item combination, item division and item abolishment.
(4) LUX	After the pilot study carried out in 2003/2004, STATEC starts collecting prices in several branches during Q3/2004. It will be the branches contacted for the pilot study. Later, STATEC will establish a timetable that will fix our priorities in order to try to match with the amended version of the STS regulation and with the needs of our national accounts.
(5) NZL	Statistics New Zealand commenced with a redevelopment program in September 2003. All commodity indexes within all the industries in the suite of Producers Price Indexes will be reviewed and redeveloped. The program is planned to continue until July 2008. After that period a new version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 2006) will be implemented. During the current redevelopment period (2003 to 2008), new commodity indexes will be developed to be used in the new industry structures in the PPI based on the new classification (ANZSIC06). An investigation will also be undertaken to determine whether the current PPI (Inputs Outputs) structure is still sufficient for users' needs or whether another alternative structure such as the Stage of Production or Stage of Processing would be more appropriate.
(6) BRA	Since 1998 Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) has been studying services activities through an Annual Survey on Services and we are planning to introduce a Monthly Survey on Services in three years' time. For that we also started studying the alternative to develop a Producer Price Index for Services which will be used as a deflator for its historical number series. Data on service production in selected activities are collected since 2000: road transport, railroad transport, water transport, air transport, computer services and telecommunication and audio-visual services. Product classification used in the survey is developed according to the CPC version 1.0 and will be used to build up PPIs for services.
(7) EST	We are planning to study certain sectors of services (legal and accounting activities)
(8) LTU	According to plans we hope to carry out pilot surveys in 2005 on the following activities of NACE: Sea and coastal water transport (61.1), Scheduled air transport (62.1), National post activities (64.11), Courier activities other than national post activities (64.12) and Telecommunications (64.2).
(9) LVA	It is planned to start the development of the services price index in September 2004. We have applied for the Eurostat grant within STS.
(10) PRT	Portugal is developing services prices indices considering the revision of the Council Regulation 1165/98 of the European Union. Methodological work has started and data collection is planned to be started in the last quarter of 2004 or latest in the beginning of 2005. At this stage prices are collected only for Hotels and Restaurants, bars and canteens.
(11) SVN	A project on developing PPI for services will be launched in 2004.