

Industry paper

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Mini-Presentation
on SPPI
for
Packaging activities (ISIC 8292)
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Table of content:

1.	Description and characteristics of the industry	3
1.1.	Definition of the industry	3
1.2.	Market conditions and constraints	4
1.3.	Characteristics of packaging activities market	7
2.	Measurement of SPPI.....	8
2.1.	General framework.....	8
2.2.	Pilot study.....	9
2.3.	Description sample selection	9
2.4.	Data obtaining process	10
2.5.	Pricing methods used in Packaging activities survey and other result of the survey.....	13
2.6.	Calculation of weights	14
2.7.	Calculation of SPPI for Packaging activities	15
3.	Main conclusions	15

The main purpose of this paper is to present practices and experiences of Statistics Poland when information on SPPI for enterprises classified into Packaging activities (ISIC 8292/NACE 8292) are compiled.

1. Description and characteristics of the industry

1.1. Definition of the industry

According to the ISIC Rev. 4 and NACE Rev.2 the packaging activities are classified into the class 8292

This class includes: - packaging activities on a fee or contract basis, whether or not these involve an automated process:

- bottling of liquids,
- including beverages and food
- packaging of solids (blister packaging, foil-covered etc.)
- security packaging of pharmaceutical preparations
- labelling, stamping and imprinting
- parcel-packing and gift-wrapping

This class excludes:

- manufacture of soft drinks and production of mineral water
- packaging activities incidental to transport

In **the Central Product Classification (CPC)**, the products of Packaging Activities (ISIC 8292/NACE 82.92) are classified under group 854 Packaging services class 8540 Packaging services and subclass 85400 Packaging services.

While in **the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA2015)** the products of Packaging Activities services are classified as follows:

Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA)

82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	
82.9	829 Business support service activities n.e.c.	
82.92	Packaging activities	
82.92.1	Packaging activities	
82.92.10	Packaging services	This subcategory includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services consisting of packaging goods for others, such as food products, pharmaceuticals, household cleaners, toilet preparations and hardware, using a variety of automated or manual packaging techniques, including blister forming and packaging, shrink or skin wrapping, form filling and sealing, pouch filling, bottling and aerosol packaging. This service may also include the labelling or imprinting of the package. • parcel packing and gift wrapping • coin and currency packing services

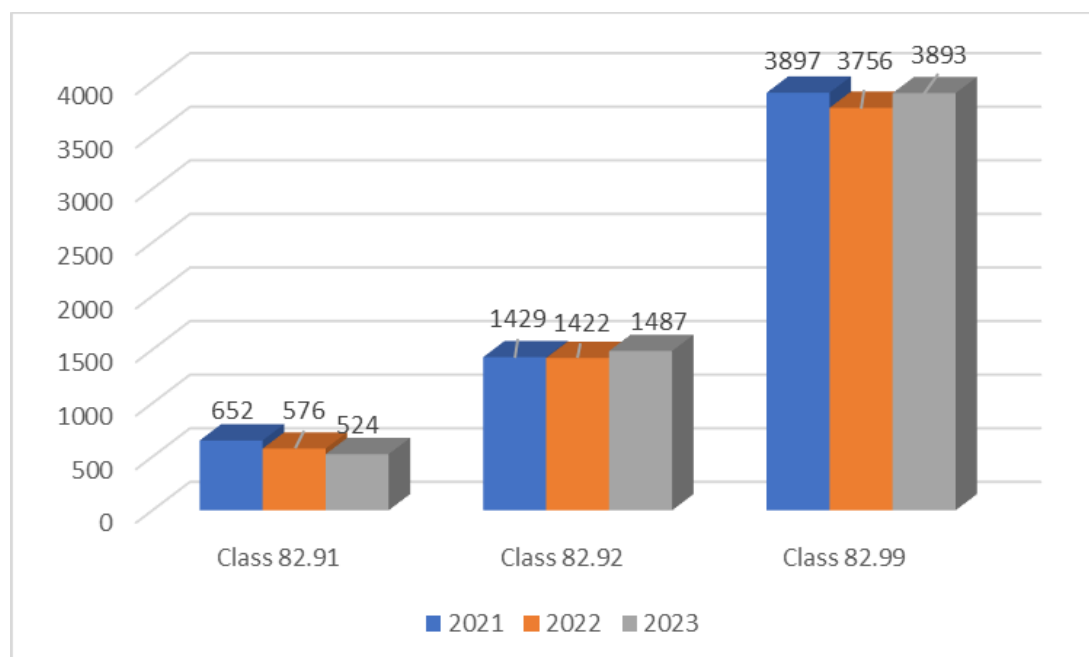
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bottling services of liquids, including beverages and food <p>This subcategory excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solely printing information on packaging materials, • packing and crating services incidental to transport, • package design services, • packaging services that include processing of client owned materials into a different product (e.g., mixing water and concentrate to produce soft drinks, cooking fish prior to canning, blending creams and colouring materials into cosmetics), see sub-contracted operations as part of manufacturing in section C
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1.2. Market conditions and constraints

In Poland in 2023 there were about 1487 of enterprises with their core activity classified into 82.92 Packaging activities by ISIC Rev.4. It constituted about 0.05% of total number of enterprises in total economy¹. In the same year they employed 13 068 of persons (with about 0.11% share in total economy) and generated turnover 1 840 004 (in thousand) USD (with about 0.09% share in total economy).

In period 2021-2023 the number of enterprises engaged in Packaging activities (ISIC 82.92/NACE 82.92) increased by 4.1%. In the same time the number of persons employed in these enterprises decreased by 8.1% while the value of generated turnover rose by 14.6%.

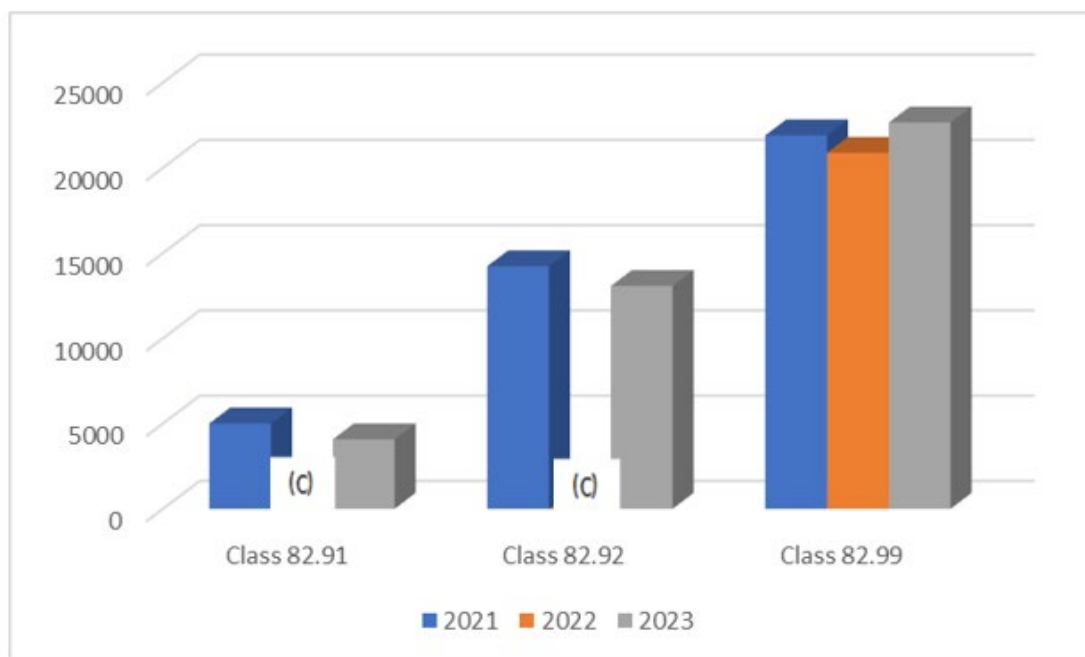
Graph 1 Number of enterprises with the core activity in NACE 82.9 in Poland in years 2021-2023



Source: Statistics Poland, Structural Business Statistics

¹ Total economy (Sections B-S, except Section O and S94 by NACE Rev.2);

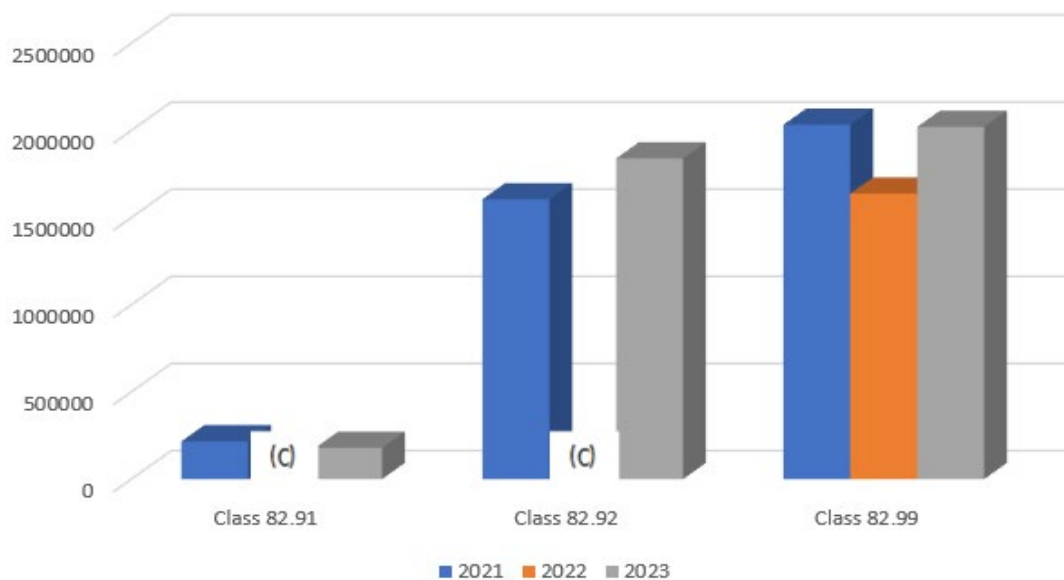
Graph 2 Number of persons employed in NACE 82.9 in Poland in years 2021-2023



(C) - Confidential

Source: Statistics Poland, Structural Business Statistics

Graph 3 Turnover in NACE 89.2 in Poland in years 2021-2023 (in thousand USD)



(C) - Confidential

Source: Statistics Poland, Structural Business Statistics

The population of enterprises classified to Packaging activities (ISIC 82.92/NACE 82.92) is dominated by units with the number of persons employed 9 and less. In 2023 they constituted 86.3% of total number of enterprises classified into NACE 82.92. Simultaneously, those entities generated about 30.6% of turnover and employed 18.0% of persons employed in that class.

In 2023, 67.7% of entities classified under division 82 (Office administrative, office support and other business support activities) were entities from group 82.1 (Office administrative and support activities), 16.9% - entities from group 82.9 (Business support service activities n.e.c.), 11.2% - entities from group 82.3 (Organisation of conventions and trade shows), and 4.1% - entities from group 82.2 (Activities of call centres).

Group 82.9 had the largest number of entities classified to this division, mainly from class 82.99 (Other business support service activities n.e.c.), which accounted for 65.9%, 25.2% of entities came from class 82.92 (Packaging activities), and 8.9% from class 82.91 (Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus).

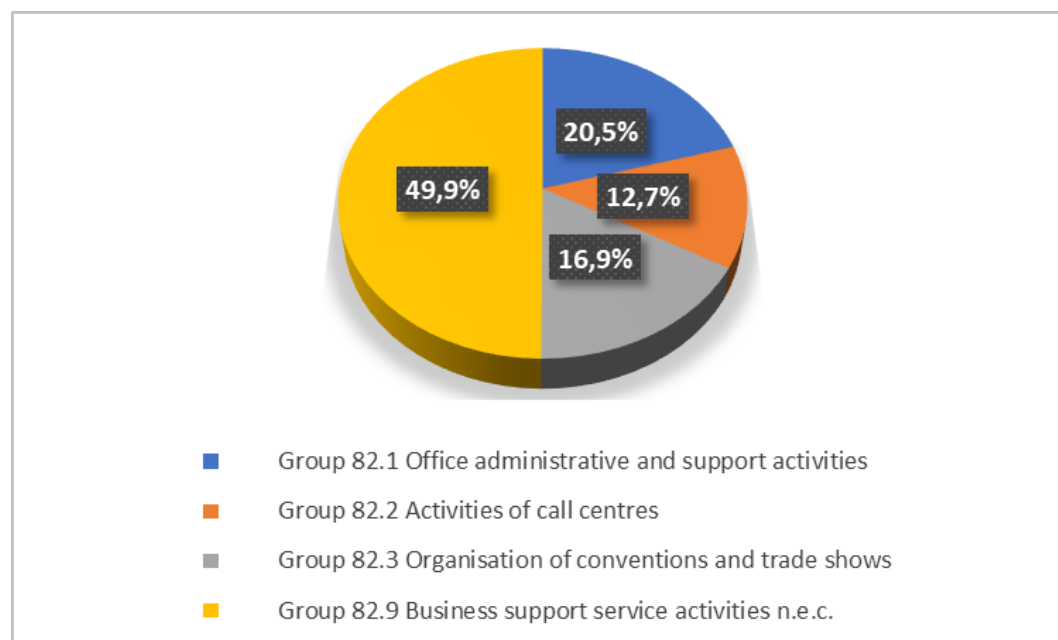
In 2023, 49.9% of the turnover of enterprises classified in division 82 was generated by entities from group 82.9 (Business support service activities n.e.c), 20.5% by entities from group 82.1 (Office administrative and support activities), 16.9% was generated by entities from group 82.3 (Organisation of conventions and trade shows), and 12.7% was generated by entities from group 82.2 (Activities of call centres).

Within group 82.9 (Business support service activities n.e.c), entities from class 82.99 (Other business support service activities n.e.c) accounted for 50.0% of turnover, entities from class 82.92 (Packaging activities) for 45.6% and entities from class 82.91 (Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus) for 4.4%.

The largest number of persons employed in entities classified under division 82 worked in group 82.9 (Business support service activities n.e.c), representing 38.9% of all employed. Group 82.1 (Office administrative and support activities) accounted for 36.2%, group 82.2 (Activities of call centres) – 15.5%, and group 82.3 (Organisation of conventions and trade shows) – 9.3%.

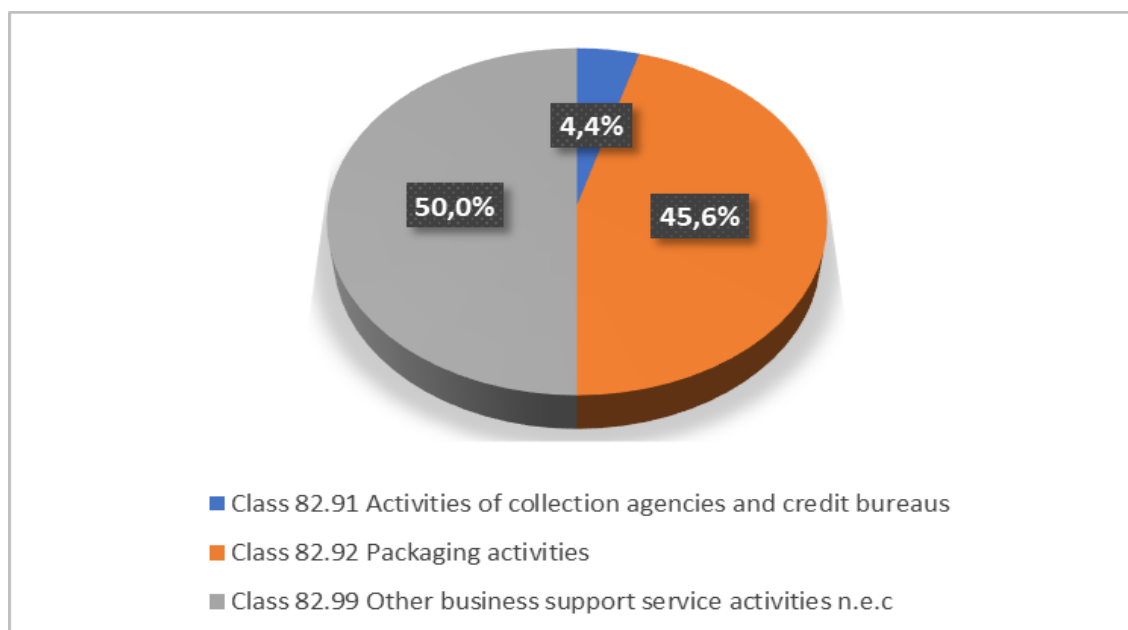
Within group 82.9 (Business support service activities n.e.c), more than half of employed people worked in entities classified under class 82.99 (Other business support service activities n.e.c) - 56.9%, 32.8%, were employed in entities from class 82.92 (Packaging activities), and 10.2% in entities from class 82.91 (Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus).

Graph 4 Structure of turnover in NACE 82 for enterprises in Poland in 2023 in %



Source: Statistics Poland, Structural Business Statistics

Graph 5 Structure of turnover in NACE 82.9 for enterprises in Poland in 2023 in %



Source: Statistics Poland, Structural Business Statistics

1.3. Characteristics of packaging activities market

Poland is a country offering key competitive factors such as lower labour costs, high operational quality, and a convenient geographical location with good rail and intermodal logistics, which support the development of packaging services.

The packaging services industry is developing dynamically. This is facilitated by the development of e-commerce, which increases the demand for these services. An important factor in the development of this industry is the outsourcing of the packaging process to specialized external companies.

Outsourcing packaging services allows to save costs, improve the quality and efficiency of the packaging process, and access to new packaging technologies. A company can focus its resources on its core business. Clients of packaging services could be producer companies, trade companies, courier companies.

Increasing the automation of packaging processes can be observed.

An increasing trend e.g. also observed in combining:

- Manual packaging (e.g., holiday sets, advent calendars, premium packaging), where precision and aesthetics are required,
- and automation where scale and repeatability allow for efficiency.

Packaging is often also an element of comprehensive logistics services.

In the area (context) of developing Global Logistics, comprehensive solutions integrating supply chain management, along with ease and effective packaging services, allow for optimization of storage and transport space, reduction of logistics costs, and ensuring product safety through activities such as repackaging, labelling, and securing goods.

Packaging services are of particular importance for industries such as food products, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and household chemicals.

The price of the packaging service depends on factors such as the type of products being packed, the scope of the service (e.g. whether it includes additional activities such as repackaging, labeling, printing), the type of packaging, the size of the order.

Important factors shaping the development of the packaging market include, on the one hand, legal regulations, and the other, social attitudes, and yet related trends. Legal measures, in particular those aimed at reducing the use of plastic, force the search for alternative solutions, such as cardboard packaging. This results for the so-called „Plastic Directive,” i.e. Directive of European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019, which restricts the use of certain plastic producers.

At the same time, changes in social attitudes reflected in growing environmental awareness mean that consumers are increasingly seeking eco-friendly solutions.

Some trends triggered by the COVID-19 crisis have also contributed to the development of packaging services (growth of the e-commerce sector and increased demand for packaging). Despite the reopening of brick-and-mortar stores, consumer habit have already undergone lasting changes – the trend of shopping online continues to dominate(rule).

The situation in this market is dependent on the implemented legal acts, pro-ecological trends, prices of raw materials used for packaging production, energy prices, and the implementation of new technologies by companies.

2. Measurement of SPPI

2.1. General framework

The Producer Price Index for Services (SPPI) is one of variables compiled according to European business statistics Regulation (variable producer prices – 130 201). In compliance with the requirements resulted from EBS Regulation data on SPPI are compiled quarterly for specified groupings by NACE Rev.2 and transmitted to Eurostat within 90 days after ending the reference quarter. Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics (EBS-Regulation). Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 mentioned above. The SPPI is obligatory for NACE 82 *Office administrative, office support and other business support activities according to EBS regulation from 2021. Poland compiled index for NACE 82 since 2016*

Data on SPPI are compiled at the NACE 82 *Office administrative, office support and other business support activities*.

Data on SPPI are used for deflating various nominal values in current prices, for example macroeconomic variables, turnover, revenues from the sale of products, etc. They are widely used in the national accounts statistics and business statistics. Moreover, data on SPPI are used when analyses of inflation are conducted.

SPPI in Poland is B-to-All survey. The index covers services provided to customers that are enterprises or persons that represent enterprises as well as consumers. All data are based on survey, administrative data are not used.

In Poland the survey on SPPI was launched in 2008 in order to meet to the requirements resulted from the membership in the European Union. *Office administrative, office support and other business support activities* were not surveyed in the first years of the survey as the activities were not covered by the EU regulation (former STS Regulation). NACE 82 are surveyed in Poland since 2016.

2.2. Pilot study

In order to follow newly emerging needs of data users, new UE requirements and to improve data quality in years 2014 - 2015 Statistics Poland conducted pilot study. The purpose of the pilot study was to obtain from the selected group of enterprises information on the characteristics of services they provide, pricing mechanisms applied by enterprises as well as accessibility of data necessary for compilation of SPPI.

The pilot study comprised above 1 100 enterprises with the number of persons employed 10 and more which run selected business services industries, within this the Packaging activities 82.92 as a part of *Office administrative, office support and other business support activities* (NACE 82). There were 20 enterprises with the core activity in NACE 82.92 selected for the pilot study but 8 responded. Information obtained from enterprises enabled to better understand the way the market of packaging activities operates. In turn, it allowed to establish the pricing mechanisms applied by enterprises. This also allowed to prepare questionnaire that contained a set of information specifically designed for a given activity, including packaging services.

The results of the pilot study showed that in case of Packaging activities (NACE 82.92) the main clients were: constant clients (88% answers "very often"), foreign clients (75% answers "very often"), private enterprises (63% answers "very often" and the rest "often") and large companies (100% answers "very often"). All respondents rendered repetitive services in the following quarters. Surveyed enterprises in 100% concluded long-term contracts with their clients. The enterprises in 82.92 which took part in the pilot study reported also that the most important factors which determine the price level were: scope of the service, type of products packaged, type of packaging used, packaging technique used, equipment used.

As a result the new tool for data collection has been introduced since the first quarter of 2018. Moreover, the procedure for selecting the sample frame as well as the procedure for index estimation has been changed. This made it possible to collect more detailed data on service price levels and improved data quality.

2.3. Description sample selection

The survey on SPPI comprises enterprises with the number of persons employed 10 and more which run, within both the primary as well as secondary activity, the selected services industries.

The enterprises are selected purposively basing on information included in the business register (the Base of Statistical Units – BJS) as well as data collected within the business statistics, especially within the questionnaire *Annual survey on enterprises* (SP)²

The sample frame is established separately for each of services industry covered by the SPPI survey on the base of information collected within the above mentioned questionnaires as well as the business register. However, information on the revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials broken down by the kind of activity at the 4-digit class level of NACE which are collected within the SP questionnaire, are particularly useful. Basing on this information it is possible to establish the core and secondary activity of enterprises.

As a result starting from the first quarter of 2018 in the sample frame there are two groups of enterprises. The first one includes the enterprises with their core activity classified into NACE 82.92 and the second one enterprises with other core activities which showing revenues from 82.92 as secondary activity.

² The SP questionnaire is filled in by enterprises with the number of persons employed 10 and more. The subjective scope of survey concerns information included in the financial statements: balance sheet and the profits and losses account. However, there are also collected information on turnover with the breakdown into the kind of activity at the 4-digit class level of NACE. These data are used for selecting the sample frame.

Generally, selecting units for packaging activity survey is not very difficult task but some problems arise. Some entities classified in the national business register under NACE 82.92 (or showing revenues from 82.92 as secondary activity) do not provide "pure" packaging services. These include units that produce a specific product and pack it themselves, units that offer a wide range of complex logistics services (including packaging). There are also cases of entities that buy goods, repack them and then sell them.

Most of the units selected for the survey are classified with the primary activity in NACE 82.92. There are only a few units in the sample that perform this activity as secondary.

In case of *Packaging activities* (NACE 82.92) the SPPI survey for 2025 reference year comprised 32 enterprises, within this with primary activity in *Packaging activities* (NACE 82.92) - 26, and 6 enterprises with secondary activity in 82.92. The sample included 21 units with the number of person employed 50 and more and 11 units with the number of person employed between 10 and 49.

The enterprise selected for survey establishes at least one services representative. However, the respondents with the number of persons employed 50 and more are obliged to provide information on at least 3 services representatives.

2.4. Data obtaining process

Data on services producer prices are collected by the use of the C-06 questionnaire which is filled in by respondents electronically by statistical website. When respondents choose their services representatives firstly they select 6-digit CPA grouping of services which should have the significant share in their turnover value. Then within such a grouping they establish the services representatives following the below recommendations:

- The service should be as representative as possible for the activity of given enterprise;
- The service should have significant share in the turnover value of 6-digit CPA grouping;
- The service should be rendered the most often, repeatable and foreseen to be produced also in future;
- The service should individual and named;
- The dynamic of price should be as much as possible characterizes the changes in price levels which take place in the grouping;

The selected representative service should be constant for consecutive reference periods. It means that in the consecutive quarters the prices should be reported for the same representative services which were selected when enterprise entered the survey. The change of representative service is possible only if the representative was not rendered any more or stopped to be representative for the given enterprise.

From the first reference quarter of 2018 data on SPPI are collected on the modernized questionnaire C-06. Currently used questionnaire consists of 22 modules. Each module is dedicated for separate services industry covered by the SPPI survey. In a given module there are as many sections as the pricing methods possible for given services industry. The pricing methods currently applied in measuring the price development for *Office administrative, office support and other business support activities* (NACE 82) were selected on the basis of experiences gained within the SPPI survey as well as the results of pilot study conducted by Statistics Poland in years 2014-2015. Comparing to the previous version of questionnaire the scope of collected information has been widened by data on type of clients and their residence. Description of services representatives depends on the kind of services observed Information on SPPI for packaging activities NACE 82.92 is collected within the module no 22 dedicated to *Office administrative, office support and other business support activities* The respondents are obliged to fill in one or more modules depending on their primary and secondary activity.

The module no 22 consists of five sections:

- section no 1: direct use of prices of repeated services,

- section no 2: contract pricing method,
- section no 3: unit value method,
- section no 4: time based methods
- section no 5: percentage fee method.

The variables collected when using the different methods:

- Direct use of prices of repeated services - unit of measure, type of customer, customer's location, type of price information, price in the reporting period, price in the previous period, reasons for price change, description of the service;
- Contract pricing - unit of measure, duration of the contract, customer name, type of customer, customer's location, price in the reporting period, price in the previous period, reasons for price change, description of the service;
- Unit value method - unit of measure, type of customer, customer's location, value of the sold service in the reporting period, value of the sold service in the previous period, amount of the sold service in the reporting period, amount of the sold service in the previous period; reasons for price change, description of the service;
- Time based methods - type of customer, customer's location, staff category, number of hours worked in the reporting period, charge out rate in the reporting period, charge out rate in the previous period, reasons for price change, description of the service;
- Percentage fee method - type of customer, customer's location, percentage fee in the reporting period, percentage fee in the previous period, the value of the product to which the fee relates in the reporting period, the value of the product to which the fee relates in the previous period, reasons for percentage fee change, description of the service.

After providing the 6-digit CPA code for the representative services respondent ticks the kind of services from the list of services. To each 6-digit CPA code the suitable names of services are assigned. Then the enterprise describes the scope of services and provides some additional information. Each representative service has its unique number which is unchangeable during the survey. After that the responding unit fills in the suitable sections of questionnaire taking into account the applied pricing mechanism.

The Section no 1 is devoted for measuring the price development in representative services. As a result, in that section respondents are obliged to provide information on prices which are established using various pricing mechanisms. In that section respondent provides data necessary for the direct use of prices of repeated services method. The reported prices can come from one invoice, be calculated on the basis of few invoices, come from the list of prices or to be estimated by staff of enterprise.

The Section no 2 concerns the long-term contract pricing method. As representative service the contract signed with the given client for the period of at least 6 months should be taken. Moreover, selected contract should assume providing the same or very similar service for longer time and payments for services should be made at least once a quarter.

The Section no 3 is aimed at monitoring the prices which are calculated as quotient of value and volume of sale realized in given reference quarter within many transactions. That pricing methods can be applied if enterprise is able to provide information on the value of turnover and volume of homogenous services provided to clients.

The Section no 4 is dedicated to measure time devoted to service provision. For representative service information on staff categories, number of hours worked in reference period and hourly charge out rate are collected.

The Section no 5 is applied to services in which prices are calculated as a percentage fee related to value of given good, service, contract. The respondent for representative service provide both information: percentage fee and related value.

Within the sections of module no 22 the respondents report the following information:

TYPE OF INFORMATION	POSSIBLE OPTIONS OF ANSWER	DIRECT USE OF PRICES OF REPEATED SERVICES	CONTRACT PRICING METHOD	UNIT VALUE METHOD	TIME BASED METHOD	PERCENTAGE FEE METHOD
UNIT OF MEASURE	<i>selected from the list</i>	X	X	X		
TYPE OF CLIENT	<i>enterprise, public body, individual client</i>	X	X	X	X	X
RESIDENCE OF CLIENT	<i>in country, outside country</i>	X	X	X	X	X
CLIENT NAME	<i>real name or symbol of the client</i>		X			
DURATION OF THE CONTRACT			X			
TYPE OF PRICE	<i>price from the representative transaction, average price from few comparable transactions, price from the list, price from the model estimated by respondent</i>	X				
PRICE LEVELS	<i>for the reporting and previous quarter</i>	X	X			
VALUE OF THE SOLD SERVICE	<i>for the reporting and previous quarter</i>			X		
AMOUNT OF THE SOLD SERVICE	<i>for the reporting and previous quarter</i>			X		
STAFF CATEGORY	<i>open question</i>				X	
NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD	<i>For the reporting quarter</i>				X	
CHARGE OUT RATE	<i>for the reporting and previous quarter</i>				X	
PERCENTAGE FEE	<i>for the reporting and previous quarter</i>					X
THE VALUE OF THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE FEE RELATES	<i>for the reporting and previous quarter</i>					X

REASONS FOR CHANGE IN PRICE LEVELS	<i>selected from the list</i>	X	X	X		
REASONS FOR CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE FEE	<i>selected from the list</i>					X
DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICE	<i>the most important price-determining characteristics of the observed representatives according to the features specified for particular kind of services (CPA)</i>	X	X	X	X	X

Data collected from respondents via reporting website are validated automatically. After approving unit data provided by respondents they are downloaded to IT system of survey. In case of non-response data for given enterprise are imputed with the geometrical average of SPPIs compiled for other enterprises in given industry.

2.5. Pricing methods used in Packaging activities survey and other result of the survey

The main pricing methods used for *Packaging activities* (CPA 82.92) are: direct use of prices of repeated services and contract pricing method. In practice for class 82.92 section 1 and 2 of the questionnaire are used. Out of 80 representative services in 82.92 reported within the questionnaire C-06 for first quarter of 2025 most often (60 items) the direct use of prices of repeated services was indicated by respondent as the pricing method, followed by contract pricing method (20 items).

Type of main collected price are: transaction price, average price from few comparable transactions and price from the price list.

Main reasons for price changes are: changes in the service provision costs, currency exchange rates and market factors.

In 1st quarter of 2025 50 representative services were services for domestic clients (30 for foreign clients).

Nearly all services are provided for enterprises, so the industry is typically BtoB service

The most commonly used units of measure are: item, thousand items, kilogram.

Factors which determine the price level specified in the questionnaire are:

- kind of the service,
- applied service provision method,
- scope of the service/additional information related to the service

In the section regarding kind of the service the following services are listed:

- packing food products
- packing pharmaceuticals
- packing household cleaners
- packing toilet preparations and hardware
- packing metal products
- packing packages and presents
- packing coins and banknotes
- labelling packages
- imprinting packages
- other (please specify)

The most often reported services are packing food products and packing toilet preparations and hardware.

For the feature: *Applied service provision method* two options are available to choose, manual or automated. In the first quarter of 2025 52 packaging services were marked as automated and the rest – 28 as manual.

In the section *scope of the service/additional information related to the service* (open question) units provide such information as : detailed kind of product packed (e.g. type of sweets, type of cosmetics), type and size of packaging, cost included (e.g. labour cost , packaging). As this is an open question the level of detail and scope of description varies for units. The introduction of a special section(s) for the description of the packaged product and packaging is being considered.

The vast majority of packaging services provided are comparable in subsequent quarters.

The following factors are mentioned as the reasons for the few cases of lack of comparability:

- change of ingredients of the packaged product
- change of packaging

The main findings identified for measuring the SPPI in *Packaging activities* are presented in the table below:

The CPA code of service	Main pricing methods	Type of main collected price	Factors determining the services price (features specified for particular kind of services (CPA) in questionnaire)
82.92.10	section no 1: direct use of prices of repeated services; section no 2: contract pricing method;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transaction price • average price from few comparable transactions • price from the price list 	Kind of the service, applied service provision method, scope of the service/additional information related to the service

2.6. Calculation of weights

In order to calculate weights used for aggregation of indices data on turnover are applied. For compiling the ISIC/NACE class level indices the unit data collected within the above mentioned SP questionnaire are used. When the indices at the class level are aggregated into the higher ISIC/NACE levels the weights are calculated on the base of turnover which come from the structural business statistics. The system of weights is changed every 5 years.

2.7. Calculation of SPPI for Packaging activities

The procedure of SPPI estimation consists of few stages:

- 1) Firstly, the basic indices for each reported services representatives are calculated with the previous quarter as the base reference period.
- 2) Then, the price indices at the enterprise level are compiled as a geometrical average of price indices for representatives reported by given responding unit. That average comprises only services representatives covered by surveyed industry. The price indices are calculated for all enterprises covered by sample frame established for given industry (also for enterprise with secondary activities).
- 3) After that the SPPI for the class ISIC/NACE level is estimated with the Laspeyres price index formula, i.e. weighted average of price indices at enterprise level. As the weights unit data on turnover at the class level kind of activity for given enterprise³ are used. The index comprises indices for all enterprises in the sample frame established for given industry.
- 4) The next steps includes the aggregation of indices for higher level of ISIC/NACE levels. There is also Laspeyres price index formula used. For the group, division or section levels the calculations are carried out with the use of system of weights based on turnover values from the base year which come from the structural business statistics.

The SPPI is presented with the base of previous reference period = 100, the base year = 100 and the same reference period of previous year = 100.

3. Main conclusions

Packaging services are an important part of the modern economy, often provided by specialized companies.

Packaging services are services provided to other businesses (BtoB service).

Packaging service prices can be surveyed based on direct use of prices of repeated services and contract prices.

Factors such as the scope of the service, the type of products packaged and the type of packaging are crucial to keep the quality of the surveyed service constants.

Prices for packaging services are sometimes difficult to separate, as these services frequently constitute one element of a wider logistic process, which also includes other services as e.g. storage, and transportation.

³ Data on turnover by the NACE level kind of activity can be a proxy for product level data.