



OECD SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC STATISTICS WORKING PARTY  
(STESWP)

**Use of aggregated services producer price indices (SPPI)  
in short-term economic statistics**

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Meeting:  
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Franqueville Room  
OECD Headquarters, La Murette, Paris  
Starting at 09.30 a.m. on the first day

## **Executive Summary**

Services producer price indices (SPPI) are increasingly available or under development in OECD countries. The principal purpose for the development of SPPIs has been the need for deflation in the National Accounts and as such most countries have concentrated development and publication of SPPIs at a low level of industrial activity (generally equivalent to the ISIC 4-digit level). However, some countries compile aggregated SPPIs with the view to these higher level aggregates being considered as macro-economic indicators in their own right to monitor an aspect of inflationary pressure in the economy. Whilst dialogue with national users on this possible use of SPPIs appears limited to a few countries, STESWP considered that this issue is worthy of further discussion. STESWP delegates are therefore requested to consult with their price experts and provide written comment on the following issues:

- (i) Has the aggregation of 3/4-digit SPPIs to broader level aggregates been considered within your organization and if so has this involved discussion with potential national users?
- (ii) If not already undertaken, would your agency be willing to attempt such aggregations and consult with users on their possible usefulness or needs in this area?
- (iii) If not, what do you perceive as the barriers preventing such aggregations (e.g. lack of coverage)?
- (iv) Does your organization consider that aggregated SPPIs are likely to have some value in their own right as national macro-economic indicators of inflation or inflationary pressures?
- (v) Would your organization support the collection and aggregation of SPPI data by the OECD to be published as an experimental index?
- (vi) Alternatively, would your organization support the development of guidelines by the OECD in conjunction with national experts on recommended practice for the aggregation of SPPIs with a view to their collection and dissemination by the OECD?
- (vii) Does your organization support the role of STESWP to take the initiative in the above activity? Obviously, this would be co-ordinated with the Voorburg Group and Eurostat.

## **A. Introduction and background**

1. Services producer price indices (SPPI) are increasingly available or under development in OECD countries. Since 1997, the OECD has conducted an annual inquiry on developments in this area of statistics, and results for the 2006 inquiry<sup>1</sup> show that for the moment almost half of OECD countries produce 20 or more SPPI series, or such series will become available in the near future (see Annex). It also appears that the SPPIs where major progress has been made are largely the most important services in terms of size of service activity and / or rapidity of technological development (see Chart 1). On the other hand, there are still several Member countries that are either at an initial stage or development work has not yet started. In general, non-European OECD countries are more advanced than European ones although the recent EU Regulation and assistance provided by Eurostat have strongly activated development in Europe.

2. Another important factor in advancing the development of SPPIs is the *Methodological Guide*<sup>2</sup> for *Developing Producer Price Indices for Services* that the OECD and Eurostat published jointly at the beginning of 2006. The Guide was aimed at aiding countries to develop producer price indices for 'business services'. It was also intended to complement the PPI Manual<sup>3</sup> of the IMF which includes

<sup>1</sup> For the complete inventory, see: [http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_34355\\_2727403\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,2340,en_2649_34355_2727403_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/44/40/36274111.pdf>

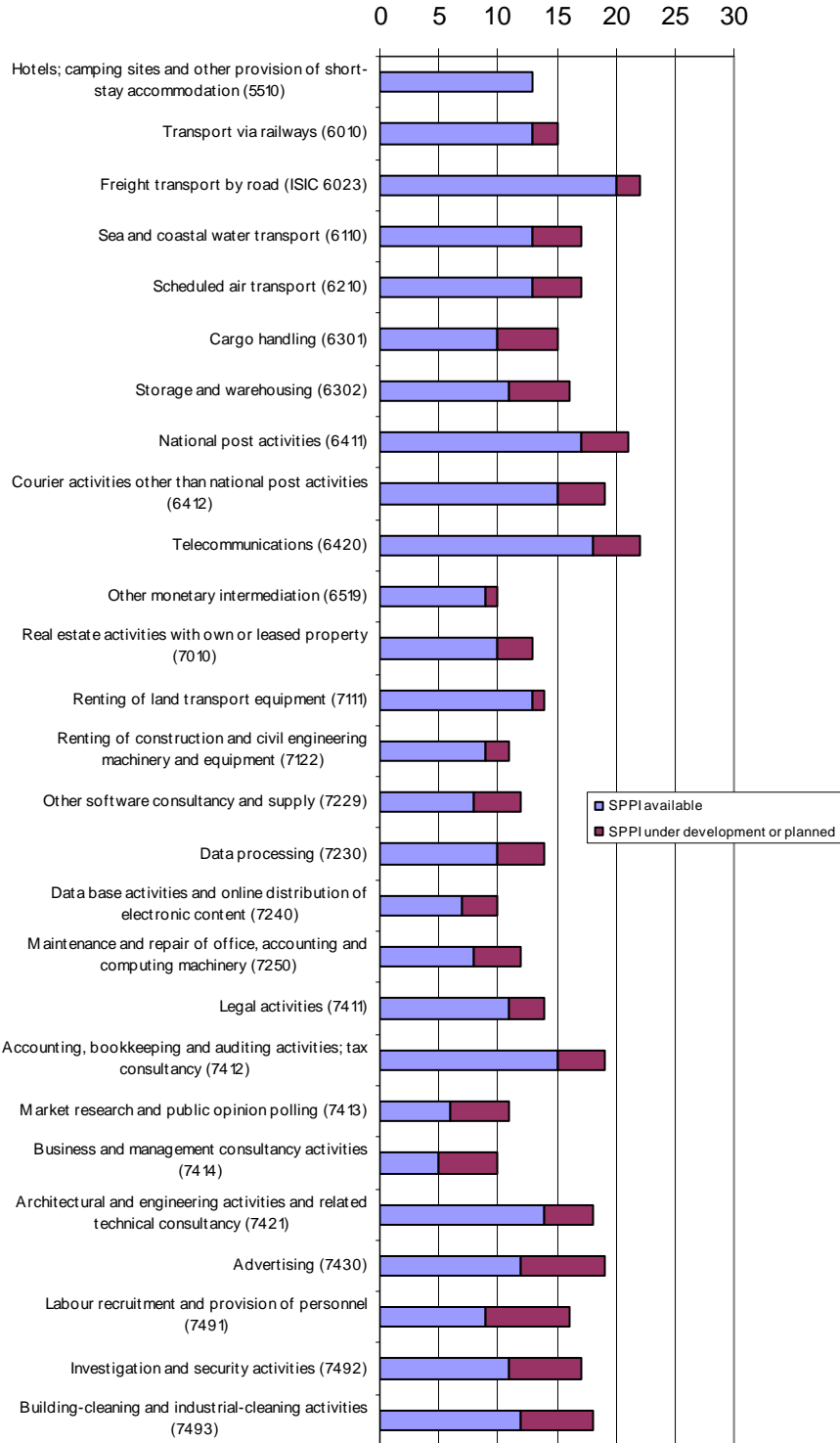
<sup>3</sup> See: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm>

thorough discussion on index theory and provides general guidelines for the compilation of PPIs but does not include extensive discussion of PPIs for particular activities or products.

3. The main motivation for developing SPPIs in countries are the needs of national accounts where SPPIs are used for deflation purposes, and this was the principal focus of the needs for SPPIs in the Methodological Guide. On the other hand, the Guide recognizes the use of SPPIs in their own right in monitoring the development of inflation or inflationary pressures in the economy in a similar way as CPI and other price indices. However, no discussion about the aggregation of SPPI series and their use in a macro-economic context is included in the Guide.

4. In practice, several countries that have established a large number of SPPI series at the detailed (generally equivalent to ISIC 4-digit) level aggregate these to form higher level price index series. The OECD recently undertook an informal information gathering exercise from some countries that currently aggregate their infra-annual SPPIs to find out the motivation for the aggregation and to what extent this was driven by user demand. A general conclusion could be drawn from responses that user needs are not always strongly in mind when deciding about the aggregation but rather to provide an overview of results. When more and more service activities are covered, it becomes “natural” to summarize results at various levels of activity classification and possibly on the whole. An aggregated series also provides a convenient reference to be used in explaining and comparing changes in individual SPPIs. External users may not be consulted in detail at the beginning of the process but after a number of SPPI series have been developed users are often contacted to discuss the possible usefulness of aggregated series and their needs in this regard, particularly as a macro-economic indicator of inflationary pressure.

**Chart 1: Service activities for which an SPPI is available or under development in at least in one third of OECD Member countries**



## **B. Aggregation of SPPIs in countries**

5. There appears to be a degree of variation in the purpose and type of aggregation for SPPIs amongst those countries which perform it. For example, in Japan, where the SPPI is published by the Bank of Japan, the use of an aggregate SPPI in its own right is emphasized rather than the use of detailed level data for deflation purposes. However, in other countries this use may not be as strongly recognized, at least not for the moment. Information gathered from some countries in regards to their aggregation of SPPIs and possible user interest is summarized below.

- Japan produces a CSPI (Corporate Service Price Index) as a counterpart of the CGPI (Corporate Goods Price Index, which focuses on the prices of goods traded among companies). Both price indices are published in the *Monthly Report of Recent Economic and Financial Developments*. It is explained at the website of the Bank of Japan that “The main purpose of the index is to investigate price developments that reflect most sensitively the supply and demand conditions in the services market, with a view to facilitating analyses of macro-economic conditions.” Less weight has been given to other uses: “The indexes of less-aggregated levels (e.g., Item) also have a "deflator" function that transforms nominal output values into real quantities. In addition, those price indexes can be used as reference indexes in the actual transactions.”
- UK also an aggregate CSPI calling it “experimental”. Uses are explained in a different order than in Japan. The main user is national accounts but it is noted that “CSPI provides a key measure of inflation alongside other indicators such as the Retail Price Index (RPI), the Producer Price Index (PPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Main external customers include the Treasury and the Bank of England who use the information in their assessment of the economy.” The UK publishes detailed index series and a total without showing sub-level aggregates.
- In Australia aggregation of 4-digit level indexes to 1-digit level are performed (for the Transport & Storage and Business & Real Estate Services industries respectively). These aggregate series are monitored by the Central Bank in their macro economic assessment of inflationary pressures.
- The US is one of most advanced countries in terms of the number of SPPIs. Indices are published by product groups and by various sub-aggregate levels. Information of user needs has not yet been requested by the OECD.
- The Czech Republic does not have very many SPPI series but applies a hierarchical classification system in their publication such that series are not necessarily published at their most detailed level. The classification system is prepared in the CSO and is not based on user requests.
- The situation in Finland is for the moment quite similar to the Czech Republic. A long term aim is to produce a “real” service PPI where various sub-services are reasonably well covered. So far, aggregation needs have not been discussed with users.
- In Sweden, business services are relatively well covered by SPPIs. However, an aggregate index is not produced because “an SPPI for the total service production cannot be calculated”. Sub-aggregate indices are shown if they are seen reliable enough.

6. In summary, at present only a small number of countries appear to aggregate sub-level SPPIs and only a subset of these seem to have had significant dialogue with users about the use of such aggregated indicators in their own right to monitor inflationary pressures. The main reason for this result could be that the coverage of SPPIs is still seen as too limited in most countries, although as seen in Chart 1 and the Annex a larger number of countries are now approaching a situation where such aggregations could be considered. Another reason may be that the reliability of some SPPIs is considered unsatisfactory for publication purposes and are only produced for the purposes of national accounts. However, this need not preclude the fact that such indexes could be of suitable quality to contribute to aggregates. In addition, for

European countries, the development of SPPIs may have been driven largely by the recent EU Regulation and countries might not as yet considered the wider application of SPPI aggregates as macro-economic indicators in their own right.

### **C. Need for aggregated SPPIs**

7. Responses from a small number of countries summarized above showed clearly that a need for aggregated SPPI series exists and the issue is largely whether the coverage and reliability of SPPIs are seen as satisfactory to advocate an aggregated SPPI to aid in monitoring inflationary pressures in the economy.

8. Another question is whether available SPPI data in countries could be considered for use in comparing service sector inflation across countries or whether it is too early to take steps in that direction. For example, the OECD could consider the collection of existing information and perform its own aggregation of countries data to present an 'experimental' aggregate SPPI for comparison across countries. Of course, the preference of the OECD would be that national agencies perform the aggregations themselves and submit these data to the OECD.

9. In this context, the OECD could consider coordinating the development of guidelines on recommended practice for aggregating SPPIs in conjunction with national experts and encourage countries to submit data on this basis, if they don't already perform similar national aggregations. It should be noted that in an international data collection, the requirements to be met by an aggregated SPPI are somewhat different compared to the national use of SPPIs. In national price collection, it is crucial that the scope of SPPIs is relatively exhaustive and representative to provide a correct overall picture on the price development at the detailed level. This requirement is particularly difficult to meet for services because of the heterogeneous nature of business services. In international comparisons, requirements to be set for the scope may be less strict because the focus is on differences in trends between countries of broad level aggregates that may tell a story over time.

10. If collection of aggregated SPPIs from countries is considered, attention has to be paid on their comparability. This means that:

- Individual SPPI series should be reasonably comparable across countries.
- The scope of SPPIs is desirable to be the same or almost the same for all countries. Analytical value is considerably lower if the contents of aggregated SPPIs (i.e. in terms of coverage of detailed level industries) differ country by country because of differences in the rapidity of technological changes in various services. Put differently, price development of a business service might be more similar to the same service in other countries than to other business services in the country concerned.

11. The comparability of individual SPPIs across countries are difficult to evaluate. The annual OECD inquiry includes a lot of information on data and methods used in the SPPI compilation but it is not possible to measure how much differences in practice influence results. Nevertheless, it is obvious that significant differences exist between countries. Business services are typically unique and, as for services in general, their characteristics are difficult to identify.

12. As noted before, similarity of the scope of an aggregated SPPI across countries is perhaps more important than comparability of individual SPPIs. The table in the Annex provides an overview on the overlapping of detailed level SPPIs available in countries. The table might be slightly optimistic in the sense that it also includes SPPIs that are not necessarily published due to their reliability or experimental nature; rather they are used only for deflation purposes in national accounts. If we assume that these series

qualify to be used in an aggregated SPPI, the following observations can be made about the overlapping of SPPIs:

- Transportation services (ISIC 60-63) are well covered reflecting countries' long experience in producing price indices in this area.
- Post and telecommunication services (ISIC 64) are relatively well covered.
- Real estate activities (ISIC 701-702) is an important activity where SPPIs are available for several countries.
- Within ISIC 71, Renting of land transport equipment (ISIC 7111) and Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment (ISIC 7122) are well covered.
- Computer and related activities (ISIC 72) is relatively well covered but the comparability of SPPIs between countries might be a bigger problem than in most other service activities.
- Other business activities (ISIC 74) includes a very heterogeneous set of activities where overlapping is in many cases quite high.

13. As a result of these observations, if the OECD were to consider a data gathering exercise, the options below for aggregation of (quarterly) SPPIs to some form of 'experimental' indexes for publication could be considered. As stated above, this could be performed by the OECD but it would be preferable for the countries to perform the aggregations themselves, based on guidelines which could be developed by the OECD in collaboration with national experts. In the case where countries already perform their own aggregations, the OECD would endeavour to present nationally published aggregates that are the most similar in scope – or request the country to perform additional aggregations for the purpose of international comparability. In addition, countries that do not currently perform their own aggregation may like to consider these options for aggregation for national publication purposes or propose alternatives that might better meet user needs. In this context countries are encouraged to initiate dialogue with potential users on this issue if this has not already been done.

#### **Alternative 1:**

- Transport, storage and communication services (ISIC 60-64). There are differences in the scope of sub-indices reflecting differences between countries (e.g. inland countries vs. countries with coastline) but in this area of services this is probably not a major problem and country coverage is rather good.
- A set of business services where overlapping is reasonably good and SPPI series are expected to be relatively comparable. The SPPI might include a set of service activities under ISIC 74 plus Real estate activities (ISIC 701-702), Renting of land transport equipment (ISIC 7111) and possibly Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment (ISIC 7122). Note that this would essentially equate to a partial coverage aggregation of ISIC division K, where the partial coverage equates to achieving a comparable scope across countries.
- An aggregate SPPI based on the two SPPIs.

#### **Alternative 2:**

- Transport, storage and communication services (ISIC I). Note this is equivalent to the proposal above.
- Real estate, renting and business activities (ISIC K).
- An aggregate SPPI based on the two SPPIs.

14. The difference between the two proposals is that the whole of ISIC K is taken in Alternative 2 as opposed to a specifically designed subset. The attractiveness of this option is that the results are more

likely to be in line with a countries' own publication. However, the comparability of series across countries is sacrificed due to known gaps in the availability of in scope sub-level industries across countries. Consequently, gradual developments in the coverage of SPPIs would also influence the results of such an approach over time and lead to revisions of country aggregates.

#### ***D. Issues for consultation by STESWP delegates for discussion in June meeting***

15. In the context of the information presented in this paper, national STESWP delegates are asked to consult with their prices experts and provide written comment on the following issues:

- (i) Has the aggregation of 3/4-digit SPPIs to broader level aggregates been considered within your organization and if so has this involved discussion with potential national users?
- (ii) If not already undertaken, would your agency be willing to attempt such aggregations and consult with users on their possible usefulness or needs in this area?
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## Annex

### Availability of SPPIs in countries by ISIC Industry

M = monthly; Q = quarterly; S = semi-annual; A = Annual

Brackets are used if an SPPI is under development or the developing work is starting

ISIC Rev. 3.1	OECD											JPN	KOR			
	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CZE	DNK	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN			ISL	IRL	ITA
4510					Q										M	
4520	Q				Q										M	
4530					Q											
4540					Q											
4550																
5010																
5020							Q								M	
5040																
5050																
51			M	(M)												
52				(M)												
5510	Q			M			Q		M							M
5520								M								
60																
6010	Q				M		M		Q				(Q)	M	M	
6021														M	M	
6022								Q						M	M	
6023	Q		M	(M)	M	Q	Q	Q				Q	(Q)	M	M	
6030	Q,S,A				M											
61																
6110	Q					Q	Q		M				(Q)	M	M	
6120					M			Q								
62																
6210	Q	M,Q			M	Q	Q		M				(Q)	M	M	
6220													(Q)	M	M	
6301	S				(M)	Q	Q		(Q)			Q		M	M	
6302	Q				(M)	Q	Q		(Q)			Q	(Q)	M	M	
6303	Q,S,A													M	M	
6304							M									
6309															M	
641																
6411	Q	Q			M	Q	Q	Q	M		(Q)		(Q)	M	M	
6412	Q	Q		M	(M)	Q	Q	Q	(Q)				(Q)	M	M	
6420	Q	Q		Q	M	Q	Q	Q	(A)		(Q)		Q	M	M	
6511														M		
6519					M		M							M	M	
6591					M									M	M	
6592														M	M	
6599														M		
66					M		M									
6601																
6602																
6603					(M)									M	M	
671																
6711																
6712														M	M	
6719														M		
6720																
701,702																
7010	Q			(M)	M		S							M	M	
7020	Q				M		Q								M	
7111	Q				M		Q	Q						M	M	
7112														M		
7113																
712	Q															
7121			M	(Q)												
7122			M	(Q)	M		Q	Q						M	M	

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Brackets are used if an SPPI is under development or the developing work is starting

		OECD															
ISIC Rev. 3.1		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CZE	DNK	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRL	ITA	JPN	KOR
<u>7123</u>	Renting of office machinery and equipment (including computers)				(Q)											M	M
<u>7129</u>	Renting of other machinery and equipment n.e.c.			M	(Q)	M										M	
<u>7130</u>	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.															M	
<u>72</u>	Computer & related activities							Q									
721,722,729	Hardware consultancy Software consultancy and supply	Q			A				Q								
<u>7210</u>	Hardware consultancy						Q		Q							M	
<u>7221</u>	Software publishing								(Q)								
<u>7229</u>	Other software consultancy and supply				A	M	Q		Q							M	M
<u>7230</u>	Data processing	Q			A	M	Q		Q							M	M
<u>7240</u>	Data base activities and online distribution of electronic content	Q					Q		Q							M	
<u>7250</u>	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery	Q				M	Q		Q							M	M
<u>7290</u>	Other computer-related activities						Q										
<u>7310</u>	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering (NSE)	Q,S															
<u>7320</u>	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities (SSH)																
<u>7411</u>	Legal activities	Q	Q				Q	Q	(Q)	(A)						M	M
<u>7412</u>	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	Q			A	M	Q	Q	A	Q,A				(Q)		M	M
<u>7413</u>	Market research and public opinion polling	Q				(M)	Q	Q	(Q)	(Q)						M	
<u>7414</u>	Business and management consultancy activities	Q,A					Q	Q	Q	(Q,A)							
<u>742</u>	Architectural, engineering and other technical activities																
<u>7421</u>	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	Q			A	M	Q	Q	Q	(Q)						M	M
<u>7422</u>	Technical testing and analysis						Q	Q	(Q)	(Q)						M	
<u>7430</u>	Advertising	Q	M,A			M	Q	Q	Q	(Q)						M	M
<u>7491</u>	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	Q				(M)	Q	Q	Q	(Q)				(Q)		M	
<u>7492</u>	Investigation and security activities	Q				M	Q	Q	Q	(Q)						M	
<u>7493</u>	Building-cleaning and industrial-cleaning activities	Q				M	Q	Q	Q	(Q)						M	M
<u>7494</u>	Photographic activities							M									
<u>7495</u>	Packaging activities																
<u>7499</u>	Other business activities, n.e.c.	Q				M										M	
<u>9000</u>	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities			M		M		M								M	M
<u>9111</u>	Activities of business and employers organizations																
<u>921</u>	Motion picture, radio, tv and other entertainment activities							M									
<u>9213</u>	Radio and television activities															M	
<u>9220</u>	News agency activities																
<u>9301</u>	Washing, and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products							Q								M	

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Brackets are used if an SPPI is under development or the developing work is starting

		OECD															
ISIC Rev. 3.1		LUX	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	GBR	USA	SVN	CHN
4510	Site preparation				Q		M										
4520	Building of complete constructions or parts, thereof; civil engineering				Q		M								M		
4530	Building installation				Q		M										
4540	Building completion						M										
4550	Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator																
5010	Sale of motor vehicles				M												
5020	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	M			Q									Q	M		
5040	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor cycles, parts and accessories																
5050	Retail sale of automotive fuel															M	
51	Wholesale															M	
52	Retail trade															M	
5510	Hotels; camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	M			Q	M		Q		M	Q			Q	M		
5520	Restaurants, bars and canteens	M			Q			Q						Q			
60	Land transport				Q												
6010	Transport via railways	M			Q		M		M			S		Q	M		
6021	Other scheduled passenger land transport						M										Q
6022	Other non-scheduled passenger land transport						M							Q			
6023	Freight transport by road	M	Q	Q	Q	Q	M		M	M	Q	S		Q	M	Q	(Q)
6030	Transport via pipelines				Q		M		M						M		
61	Water transport				Q												
6110	Sea and coastal water transport	M	(Q)	Q	Q	A	M		(Q)	Q			Q	M			Q
6120	Inland water transport				Q		M		M						M		Q
62	Air transport			(Q)	Q												
6210	Scheduled air transport	M		Q	Q	(Q)	M		(M)	Q			Q	M	M		
6220	Non-scheduled air transport	M		Q,A	Q										M		
6301	Cargo handling			(Q)	Q		M		(Q)	Q					M		
6302	Storage and warehousing	M	(Q)	Q	Q		M			Q					M		
6303	Other supporting transport activities						M								M		
6304	Travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.	M			Q										M		
6309	Activities of other transport agencies						M			Q				Q	M		
641	Post and courier activities				Q												
6411	National post activities	M	Q	Q	Q		M		(M)	Q	Q			Q	M	M,Q	
6412	Courier activities other than national post activities	M	Q	Q	Q		M			Q	Q			Q	M	M,Q	
6420	Telecommunications	M	Q	Q	Q	A	M		M	M	M	(S)		Q	M	M	(Q)
6511	Central banking																
6519	Other monetary intermediation	M			Q				(M)		Q			Q	M		
6591	Financial leasing								(M)								
6592	Other credit granting	M															
6599	Other financial intermediation n.e.c.																
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	M							(M)								
6601	Life insurance														A		
6602	Pension funding																
6603	Non-life insurance														A		
671	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	M			M,Q												
6711	Administration of financial markets																
6712	Security dealing activities														M		
6719	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation n.e.c.														M		
6720	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding														M		
701,702	Real estate activities				Q												Q
7010	Real estate activities with own or leased property	M			Q,A				(M)		A			Q	M		Q
7020	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis				Q				(M)		Q			Q	M		M
7111	Renting of land transport equipment	M	Q	Q	Q	Q			(M)		Q			Q	M		
7112	Renting of water transport equipment																
7113	Renting of air transport equipment																
712	Renting of machinery and equipment																
7121	Renting of agricultural machinery and equipment	M			Q												
7122	Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment	M							(M)					Q	M		

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		OECD															
ISIC Rev. 3.1		LUX	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	GBR	USA	SVN	CHN
7123	Renting of office machinery and equipment (including computers)		M														
7129	Renting of other machinery and equipment n.e.c.		M														
7130	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.																
72	Computer & related activities			(Q)	Q	(Q)								Q			
721,722,729	Hardware consultancy Software consultancy and supply				Q												
7210	Hardware consultancy									(Q)	Q						
7221	Software publishing									(Q)					M		
7229	Other software consultancy and supply		M						(M)	(Q)	Q						
7230	Data processing				Q				(M)	(Q)	Q				M		
7240	Data base activities and online distribution of electronic content				Q					(Q)	Q				M		
7250	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery				Q				(M)	(Q)	Q						
7290	Other computer-related activities				Q						Q						
7310	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering (NSE)				Q												
7320	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities (SSH)																
7411	Legal activities	M	Q	Q	(Q)						Q				M	(M)	
7412	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	M	Q	Q	(Q)				(M)	(Q)	Q			Q	M		
7413	Market research and public opinion polling			(Q)	Q					(Q)				Q			
7414	Business and management consultancy activities			(Q)	Q	(Q)				(Q)					(M)		
742	Architectural, engineering and other technical activities				Q					(Q)		S					
7421	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	M	Q,A	Q	Q				(M)		Q			(Q)	M		
7422	Technical testing and analysis													Q			
7430	Advertising	M	Q	Q					(M)	(Q)	(Q)			(Q)	M		
7491	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel		(Q)	Q						(Q)	Q			Q	M		
7492	Investigation and security activities	M	(Q)	Q					(M)	(Q)	Q			Q	M		
7493	Building-cleaning and industrial-cleaning activities	M	Q	Q	(Q)				(M)					Q	M		
7494	Photographic activities	M		Q										Q			
7495	Packaging activities			Q										Q			
7499	Other business activities, n.e.c.			Q					M					Q			
9000	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities				Q									Q	M		
9111	Activities of business and employers organizations																
921	Motion picture, radio, tv and other entertainment activities	M			M,Q,A												
9213	Radio and television activities														M		
9220	News agency activities																
9301	Washing, and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products													Q			