MINUTES
20th Voorburg Group Meeting on Services Statistics
Helsinki, Finland, 26-30 September 2005

Producer Price Index
General Organizer: Irwin Gerduk (Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States)

Session 1: Round Table Discussion for Adding Quality Dimension to the “Principal Paper” Documentation Process
Chair: Irwin Gerduk (Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States)

The round table discussion focused on alternative quality measures including quality measurement and quality assessment approaches. Consensus was reached on a best practice approach where each country drafting a principal paper, renamed sector paper, would follow a quality framework incorporating objective and subjective measures. A working group will be formed to draft this framework for review by the full membership.

Session 2: Principal Papers
Chair: Jari Harjunpää (Statistics Finland)

Principal Paper: Courier Services
   Appendices
   Discussant: Peter Roemer (Federal Statistical Office of Germany)
2. Producer Price Index for Couriers and Messengers, Fred Barzyk, Statistics Canada
3. Courier Services in the UK, Tim Clode, UK Office of National Statistics
4. Producer Price Indexes for Postal and Courier Services within Australia, Pedr Garmonsway and Paul Boiling, Australian Bureau of Statistics
5. Producer Price Index for Courier Services in Sweden, Mical Tareke, Statistics Sweden

Principal Paper: Labour Recruitment
   Appendices
   Discussant: Matthew Berger (Australian Bureau of Statistics)
8. Labour Recruitment in UK’s Corporate Services Price Index, Tim Clode, UK Office of National Statistics
9. Labor Recruitment in Japan’s CSPI, Kiyohito Utsunomiya, Bank of Japan

The principal papers on courier services and labor recruitment fully documented the business model, the regulatory environment, and the pricing methodology used to survey these industries. Some time series results were also included. In addition, documentation
on the results of various countries’ surveying activities in these industries was presented in the appendices to these papers.

Roslyn Swick from the BLS presented the principal paper on courier services followed by a summary presentation of related appendix papers by Peter Roemer from the Federal Statistical Office of Germany. Courier services can be classified by geographical coverage (local, interstate, international) or by time pressure (standard, expedited, ...). Major price determinants for courier services are destination, origin, weight of package, dimensions of package, level of priority, time of day delivered and special handling. The main pricing methods used are transaction pricing and model pricing. For small companies list prices (including standard discount) are also partly relevant. The US and UK have the longest experience in compiling PPIs, whereas other countries have started only recently with the publication of data. The breakdown of published data is largely defined by the market structure (in most countries oligopolistic with some market leaders) and confidentiality obligations.

In the discussion session after the presentations the main topics addressed were:
- The borderline between courier services and freight services. The answer to this question was that it depends on the size of the parcel as well as the possibility to have delivery "door to door".
- A remark was made about the importance of surcharges, e.g. on gasoline.
- The question was raised of whether the mode of transport should or should not be included among price determinants where two transport modes provide the "same service". In this particular case it depends on how the output of the service is defined and there is no ready answer to this question. In the wider sense, what characteristics should be included in product details as price determinants is a somewhat judgmental issue that price statisticians always face.
- Possible penalty clauses were mentioned where the service provider would lower the price of the service if the parcel does not reach its destination by the specified time. In such cases the service is of lower quality than actually ordered by the customer and should not be taken into account.
- As regards rebates a reference was made to the IMF’s PPI manual.

The principal paper on labour recruitment and provision of temporary workers was presented by Benoît Buisson from INSEE, France. Matthew Berger from the Australian Bureau of Statistics presented a summary of the appendix papers. In the general discussion the main issues addressed were:
- Should the net or gross approach be adopted? It seems that most of the countries have decided to use the gross approach. The decision concerning the choice of net or gross approach has a major impact on the importance of the industry.
- There is a distinction between the characteristics of a service product and the characteristics of a price. In some cases the output of the service is not uniquely defined so the actual price measure is more related to the pricing decision of the enterprises than to the actual service output. This issue needs further consideration.
The price of a labour recruitment service depends often on the recruit's annual pay and is obtained by applying a percentage fee to the average salary. Good specifications of salary categories are important.

Session 3. Mini-presentations on Producer Prices
Chair: Benoît Buisson (INSEE, France)

The mini-presentation session is designed to introduce a field of industry for discussion among different countries by studying related activities, approaches and problems. Mini-presentations were made on three industries – railroad transportation, business and management consultancy, and investigation and security services. The UK paper on railroad transportation presented a methodology for quality adjustment for delays in train services by looking at the value of passenger time in alternative activities.

Papers were presented on the following:

Railroad Transport
Discussant: Kuniko Moriya (Bank of Japan)

10. The Rail Transport Industry in the New Zealand Producer Price Index, Bridget Hamilton-Seymour, Statistics New Zealand
11. Using the Rail Fares Index to Illustrate Further Developments in Quality Adjusting Service Sector Prices, Craig Richardson, UK Office of National Statistics

After the presentation of the discussant, conversation focused on the paper of the UK concerning quality adjustment in railroad transport. Some participants thought that using value of time to adjust for quality in an index was a very interesting approach. Nevertheless, some others did not regard it a suitable method in the case of the PPI, but perhaps more efficient in the case of the CPI. It seems that we need a methodological paper about quality adjustment, taking into account the perspective of the producer and that of the consumer.

Business and Management Consultancy
Discussant: Roslyn B. Swick (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

13. The French SPPI on Business and Management Consultancy, Benoît Buisson, INSEE, France
14. Producer Price Indexes for Business Management Services within Australia, Amy Ciolek and Daryl Williams, Australian Bureau of Statistics
15. SPPI for Business and Management Consultancy Activities in Germany, Susanne Lorenz, Astrid Stroh, and Peter Roemer, Federal Statistical Office of Germany
The first difficulty in this industry is the scope and definition of the product. It appears that countries do not consider IT consultancy in the same way (inside or outside the scope). The situation is the same for recruitment consultancy. The definition of the product is the first step of the process but not an easy one (what is the product of financial consulting?). The quality of business registers is not “perfect” for this industry. In order to calculate the weighting coefficient or in order to share the turnover in products, we need external data sources or specific surveys. The end of the discussion outlined the difficulty of monitoring transaction prices with the model pricing approach and the difficulty of taking into account increase of productivity with the charge-out rate approach.

Investigation and Security Services
Discussant: Jari Harjunpää (Statistics Finland)

Even though this industry is easier than the previous one, the discussion highlighted the difficulty of taking into account new products. A bias appears if we consider only on-going contracts. One country suggested modelling in this area (new contracts). Further topics of interest in this kind of industry are, on the one hand, use of geometric average at the finest level of aggregation (inside a firm for the same product) and, on the other hand, use of a sampling frame based on establishments for taking into account geographical differences in prices.

Session 4. Quality Adjustment and Fitness for Use
Chair: Irwin Gerduk (Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States)
Three papers focused on the conceptual and methodological issues involved in surveying rental and leasing industries. The central issue involves the definition of output – whether the use of the good is to be included in the output definition in addition to the services provided by the service provider to allow access to the rented or leased good. The other major issue was under what circumstances would the price practitioner attempt to quality adjust for changes in the output characteristics of the rented or leased good, and how much weight to give the quality adjustment. No consensus was reached on this topic.

The Pricing Methods paper provided a very useful taxonomy and quality assessment methodology for characterizing goodness of price. The paper was endorsed as a very useful input to the quality framework discussed in Session 1. The work group formed to formulate this framework was charged with the task of integrating the approach proposed in this paper into the new framework.

Session 5. Services Concepts Manual and Update on OECD-Eurostat Inquiry on national Collection of Services Producer Prices
Chair: Irwin Gerduk (Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States)

25. Update of OECD_Eurostat Inquiry on National Collection of Services Producer Prices, Seppo Varjonen, OECD

The draft concepts manual for service measurement was favorably received by the meeting participants. The manual provided substantial guidance for surveying service sector industries, which was largely missing from the IMF manual. Discussion centered on the relationship of Voorburg to the manual and how the principal paper outputs of Voorburg would be reflected in the OECD-Eurostat manual.

**Turnover by detailed products**
Chair: Benjamin Camus (INSEE, France)

Papers:
1. Retail trade by detailed product using administrative sources (Swedish food sales statistics), Daniel Lennartsson, Statistics Sweden
2. A statistical review of the analysis of turnover in France, Benjamin Camus INSEE, France
3. Turnover by detailed product – Future plan in Structural Business Statistics for EU25s, Pekka Alajärvi, Eurostat
5. Incorporating NAPCS Products in the 2007 Economic Census: Addressing Lessons Learned and Implementing a Coordinated Approach to Improving Economic Data, John Murphy, Mark Wallace, US Bureau of the Census
I Summary of Session

The first part of the session was dedicated to reports on countries’ accomplishments in the measurement of turnover by detailed products.

A paper (“Retail trade by detailed product using administrative sources”) prepared by Daniel Lennartsson from Statistics Sweden was not presented because the author could not attend the meeting. Benjamin Camus underlined the fact that this paper presented a major innovation for the collection of data using private administrative sources. In fact, data for the breakdown of turnover by products are collected via the cash registers of four supermarkets chains (representing more than 85% of the total turnover for food and beverages sales in retail trade). Each article sold has a unique identity number called European Article Number (EAN), which is adopted all over the world. Statistics Sweden have been able to translate this number into their own classification, namely into 173 product groups. Clearly, this decreases the response burden while the quality of the collected data is improved.

Another paper presented by Benjamin Camus gave a statistical review of the analysis of turnover in France. This information is collected from almost all market industries via an annual business survey conducted since the mid-eighties. A few encountered problems have been gradually solved. First, for certain activities, turnover does not accurately describe the firm’s activities: a more restrictive basis (margin, for example) or else a wider basis (production) has to be used. Second, items for the breakdown cannot be summarized by using the official classification only but the replies that firms are able to give must also be taken into account, which has led to a far more detailed classification (640 items vs. 240 positions in the European Classification of Products by Activity, CPA). The future plan for a redesign of these surveys raises two issues: what is the optimal level of breakdown of turnover? Is an annual observation necessary for all activities? A less detailed level would be enough for national accounts, but for producer price indices one has to find the level of detail relevant for the firm. Some answers to the second question were given by subsequent presentations.

The second part of the session was dedicated to future plans. Pekka Alajäskö from Eurostat presented “European Union Business Statistics Development Plans”. The legal framework for Structural Business Statistics (SBS) has been strengthened since the first regulation of December 1996. A currently proposed amendment to the regulation includes a specific Annex 8 on Business Services. It
proposes detailed statistics on certain key sectors (Computer and related services, division 72 of NACE; so-called knowledge intensive activities of division 74: legal services, accounting and auditing services … but not cleaning services). For some activities, this breakdown should be produced every year, for others only every two years. There is a question on residence of client (resident, non-resident, intra or extra European Union). It was stressed that this was an output harmonized regulation; each European country may have a different implementation. Whether data are asked with a yearly or biennial frequency was determined by the dynamism of each activity concerned.

The presentation from the U.S. Census Bureau was twofold. First, John Murphy presented “Successes and lessons learned, testing NAPCS products in the 2002 Economic Census”. In 2002, the Census Bureau added over 1,000 new service product questions to the survey forms for 86 service industries. Thus, the number of questions related to the revenue and receipts of commercial banks increased by 380% between 1997 and 2002. Overall, the test was a success, the products were recognized by businesses, but mixing concepts (product, class of customer) was confusing to the respondents and created misreporting of data. Second, Mark Wallace presented the paper “Incorporating NAPCS Products in the 2007 Economic Census: Addressing Lessons Learned and Implementing a Coordinated Approach to Improving Economic Data”. Products would be included to the extent possible basing on significance: a target of 2% was set for detailed products within a larger limit of two pages of product questions. Second, questions related to sources of revenue below the product level were moved to special inquiries. The questionnaire design process was conducted by a dedicated team with internal and external cooperation (with BEA and BLS). This coordinated effort reduced response burden: for example, in the case of commercial banking, the number of questions concerning products is estimated to fall by 50%.

“Canada’s annual surveys re-designed for services: a practical view of the Model Survey” was then presented by Louis-Marc Ducharme from Statistics Canada. This redesign is in the sprit of the Model Surveys developed by the Voorburg Group two decades ago. One important aspect of the plan is to integrate the whole service programme into the “Unified Enterprise Survey standardized process” and to develop supplementary survey modules that would measure the characteristics of services activities. This should be achieved in 2007. The questionnaire design contains 10 generic modules and 3 industry-specific modules (main business activity, product information, other industry characteristics). In fact, a complex unit will receive a long form and other units only a short form of the questionnaire; for firms operating in only one province and only one industry, the generic revenue and expense module will be omitted (data will come direct from tax data). The discussion and questions showed similarities with developments in other countries.

To end the session, there were two papers related to multi-source analysis. Eun-Pyo Hung from the OECD presented the second draft of a “Compilation Manual for an Index of Service Production”. This manual should be approved and issued in 2006. It has been prepared by an OECD task force on services since 2002. It aims to identify the most preferable and practical methodologies for the compilation of a monthly (or quarterly) “Index of Service Production”. The scope is quite large, from G to P ISIC codes (from
wholesale and retail trade to private households with employed persons), with two sub-
indices, one for Market Services Production and the other for Non-market Services
Production. Turnover will mostly be deflated by an appropriate output price index at the
ISIC 4-digit level. Some participants did not consider this level appropriate.

Benjamin Camus presented an example of multi-source analysis for the computer
services sector. In France, data on producer prices have been collected from most of the
activities of computer services since the first quarter of 2002. The prices showed a severe
fall of 7% from 2002 to 2004. The professional organisation was somewhat sceptic about
this result, so Insee have made a medium-term analysis starting from 1995 in order to
show that this was consistent with other sources of data (employment, turnover). This
example illustrates that producer price indices should be analyzed with output data for a
validity check of consistency.

II Lessons Learned

Observation of breakdown of turnover by product is a key point for services statistics.
The collection of data is now mainly done via surveys inspired by the Model Survey
recommended by the Voorburg Group. The future plans show that there is a strong
tendency to develop specific modules in a unified enterprise survey covering all sectors
of activity (Canada, European Union).

The collection of data is made according to a specific classification. This classification
should not mix concepts, products or classes of customer, for example. The starting point
is the official classification of products (CPC, CPA, NAPCS). However, a more detailed
and flexible classification is needed. Very often, items must be specified in greater detail
in order to take into account the replies that firms are able to give and to meet statistical
needs. Therefore, the questionnaire design should be made in strong cooperation with all
users of the statistics and, if possible, professional associations. Moreover, this
classification must be flexible and improved through the repetition of surveys.

III Future Directions

The question of the optimal level of detail for the breakdown of turnover by products is
still open. Most of the time, a pragmatic approach is followed: the official classification
of products should form the basis for an iterative and collaborative process between data
collectors and data users. Should we determine guidelines for this process? The level of
detail at which price monitoring is possible could be a selection criterion. The
forthcoming “Sector papers” on prices and output measures should shed some light on
this issue.

Another question is whether all services activities should be covered with the same
frequency. Some countries have a regular annual survey covering all sectors, others
conduct surveys using cycles of varying lengths depending on the sector (more often for
more dynamic sectors). This is a fairly technical issue that should be dealt with as a
second priority.
Classifications Session
Chair: John B. Murphy (US Bureau of the Census)

Papers:
1. Information Products in CPC version 2.0, Paul Johanis, Statistics Canada, Canada
2. Changes to Service Products in the Central Product Classification, Ralf Becker, United Nations Statistics Division
3. Changes in the classification of service activities in the revised ISIC, Alice Zoppè, Eurostat

At the 20th Voorburg Group meeting, classifications was given a separate session to present the final structure of the revised International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and to solicit input and comments on the proposed changes to the Central Product Classification (CPC), planned for submission to the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2006.

The session began with a presentation of the changes to service industries in the ISIC. The Voorburg Group reviewed the three criteria that guided the revision of the ISIC: relevance, comparability and continuity. The presentation continued with the planned approval schedule and the service areas that had undergone substantive changes. The discussion focused on both specific industry changes as well as more general changes in practice for the ISIC. The addition of new groups for support services in various areas, such as agriculture, mining and transportation was discussed and generally supported. The addition of a new section for information was highlighted and reviewed at length. The discussion included the justification for the new section, noted that the contents of the section differed from other classification treatments of the information section but matched the guidance provided by the group at their 18th meeting, and reviewed the detailed classes for that section.

The review also highlighted the addition of new industries for waste management and remediation, changes to utilities, and numerous other modifications that were intended to enhance the relevance and usefulness of the ISIC classification. The new sections for professional, scientific and technical services; administrative and support services; and changes to transportation services and even a redefined industry for postal services were addressed.

The Voorburg Group provided opinions on the treatment of a variety of Internet activities and supported their treatment throughout the classification based on the underlying activity rather than use of the Internet as a tool or medium. In addition, the Group provided comments on the classification of financial leasing in finance and rental in a new grouping for administrative and support services.

The second presentation covered both service changes in the CPC and ICT goods and services in the CPC. The revisions to the CPC are currently undergoing country consultation with comments requested by the end of September 2005. Four members of the Technical Subgroup of the Expert Group on International Economic and Social
Classifications were present at the meeting to bring the Group’s comments and opinions back to the United Nations at a scheduled meeting in late October 2005. As the original developers of the CPC, the opinions and comments of the Voorburg Group were actively encouraged.

The CPC presentation included a review of the revision process, the scope of the CPC, and a summary of the CPC structure. This was followed by a more detailed review of the specific changes for ICT products (goods and services), information products, waste management products, health products, transportation products and tourism products. There was a discussion of the need for and planned inclusion of several alternate aggregations in the CPC to address specific needs, such as the WPIIS ICT and tourism-related products requested by the World Tourism Organization.

The presentation also included some overall issues, such as the desire to remain linked to the Harmonized System for goods in the CPC and a proposed default treatment for bundled products.

The Voorburg Group expressed some concern about the treatment of software and the lack of a defined service grouping in the ISIC or the CPC. The concerns regarding the treatment of software originals, licensing products and packaged software were reduced after a more complete discussion of the individual products and treatments. Although each of these products is classified in different areas of the CPC, the use of an ICT alternate aggregation can bring them all together since the individual products are adequately identified and defined. The issue of a defined service grouping was the subject of more discussion. There was general agreement that neither the ISIC nor the CPC classification should include a definition of services. Examples covering the new information section, utilities, new groupings for support services in mining, agriculture, and transportation were raised in support of this conclusion. However, the general position of the Group was that a delineation of service industries for comparability across countries and regions would be useful.

Overall, the classification session was very productive and will provide excellent feedback to the Technical Subgroup for the revisions to the Central Product Classification.

**Strategy Session**

Chair: Mark E. Wallace (US Bureau of the Census)

I. Summary of Session

The session began with a presentation of each of the three papers.

1. Development of Services Sector Statistics - at a cross-roads?, Peter Bøegh Nielsen, European Commission
2. The Statistical Measurement of Services: Recent Achievements and Remaining Challenges, Enrico Giovannini, William Cave, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Questions and comments were held until the end of the session. The questions introduced by the papers and raised in response to the presentations centered on what the role of the Voorburg Group (VG) should be in addressing the following issues:

- International service statistics activities and the possible role for an Inter-secretariat Working Group on services statistics.

- Horizontal issues – that is, should we be moving from a service sector approach to an economy-wide approach? Horizontal issues might include knowledge-based economy, productivity and competitiveness.

- The core mandate of the VG – that is, a focus on classifications, output measures, and price indices. And, to what extent should these three dimensions be addressed collectively?

- The production of concrete, measurable and easy-to-publicize deliverables such as the development of a quality assessment framework for classifications, output measures, and price indices.

**II. Lessons Learned**

There was general agreement among the VG on the following strategies with respect to its future work:

- The VG should limit its focus to the dimensions of its core mandate (services output measures, producer prices and classifications). However, the VG might want to leave open the possibility in future agendas for addressing broader issues, such as productivity, globalization, and the knowledge-based economy, if considered by the participating national statistical offices to be relevant to the core tasks.

- The VG should collectively address the parallel development of classifications, output measures and price indices. Here it was recognized that there should be an effort to obtain more input from national accountants, for example regarding conceptual issues.

- There was full support for the proposed work of a newly formed VG Task Force on Services Pricing/Quality Adjustment, Output Measures, and Classification. It was hoped that the quality assessment framework to be developed by the Task Force could provide concrete criteria and guidelines for use in developing “mini-presentations” (for prices only) and for the principal or “sector papers” (on prices and output measures). Therefore, for the various sectors and countries being addressed, the papers would include tangible quality profiles, quality assessments, and serve as the basis for documented and informed decisions concerning opportunities for improvement in the areas of prices and output measures.
III. Future Directions

Overall, the strategy session was very productive and will provide excellent input for the aforementioned new Task Force as well as for future work and meetings of the VG. Based on the comments received during the strategy session, the new Task Force will develop, by December 2005, a skeleton of a quality assessment framework (for prices, output measures, and classifications). Therefore, by December, this quality assessment framework will be available as input to the annual report to the UNSC as well as for dissemination to the VG for their use in preparing the mini-presentations and the sector papers for the VG 2006 meetings. In addition, the Task Force will recommend specific sectors/industries for the mini-presentations and for the sector papers to be covered in the VG 2006 meeting as well as propose a list of sectors/industries to be addressed by the VG during the 2007-2009 meetings.

Host Day
Chair: Kaija Hovi (Statistics Finland)

1. Brief Presentation of Statistics Finland, Kari Molnar, Director, Prices and Wages
2. Ideas on the Feasibility and Gains of Improving Services Statistics, Ville Koskinen, Senior Statistician
3. New Methods of Electronic Data Reporting: Case: Tourism Statistics, Toni Räikkönen, Manager, IT Development, & Ville Vertanen, Senior Statistician
4. Use of Administrative and Business Register (BR) Data in the Compilation of Finnish Structural Business Statistics (SBS,) Ville Tolkki, Senior Statistician

The host day presentations provided a brief overview of activities within Statistics Finland. Mr Koskinen explained the current situation of Finnish services statistics, their development needs, specific user needs and suggestions for future development. Messrs Räikkönen and Vertanen gave a presentation of the status of electronic data reporting at Statistics Finland, especially in tourism statistics. Mr Tolkki highlighted in his presentation the use of administrative data at Statistics Finland, the framework and statistical process of Finnish Structural Business Statistics, as well as the methods used in their compilation.

Future Agenda
Chair: Louis Marc Ducharme (Statistics Canada)

At its 20th meeting the Voorburg Group confirmed its objective, focus and scope and adopted a series of measures to develop the working agenda for the near future.

The objective of the Voorburg Group is: to establish an internationally comparable methodology for measuring the constant monetary outputs of the service industries.
Focus

It was agreed that the group should not get involved actively in dissemination activities of knowledge and best practices nor should it take the function of maintenance of the knowledge-base developed in the past. These functions can be best exercised by international organisations, such as the UNSD or the OECD. Obviously, the implicit knowledge transfer through the exchanges of views during the annual meetings will remain a significant role of the Group. The focus of the Group shall essentially be one of development of concepts, methods and best practices in the area of services.

Scope

Given its objective, the scope of the working agenda of the Group will remain centred on turnover, classification and prices. Since most of the work on classification is now completed, the next few meetings of the Group will focus more on the identification of best practices in the development of the Producer Price Index. The Group will also re-examine its work plan on a regular basis to integrate new questions from NSO and international organisations.

In reviewing its objective, focus and scope, the Group felt that it was essential to provide tangible results and recommendations on the conceptual and practical aspects of the development of services statistics to the NSO and international organisations. There is a need to better define the nature of the service that we are trying to measure with turnovers and prices. Given that the improvements of services statistics will shed light on issues of productivity and competitiveness, it was agreed that the measurement activities in prices could not be done in isolation from the measurement issues in turnover and classification. In fact, there is a need to integrate the national accounts perspective into the development work of these three areas.

The next steps

In order to make progress on the development of the PPI and turnover of services, it was agreed that some changes had to be brought to the work plan, its process and the format of the meeting.

First, it was decided to keep what worked well in the past. An example of this is the mini-presentations and main paper format used in the PPI sessions. Having mini-presentations in year one, helps prepare the main papers and some best practices in year 2. More structure must be provided to these sessions in order to better identify the various practices. In this context, a task force was established to:

- develop and establish a more structured content development assessment framework, capitalizing on the work already done on quality measurement and quality assessment;
• develop a pilot sectoral session on price integrating in the discussion views from the classification, turnover and national accounts perspectives for the next Voorburg meeting in 2006; and

• develop a work plan for the next few years with a tangible objective and time table.

The task force shall report progress to the Voorburg Bureau at the end of 2005 and give a briefing to the UNSC in 2006.

The German representative invited the Voorburg Group to the next meeting in Germany, foreseen to be held in Wiesbaden on 9-13 October 2006.