

General notes: Lithuania

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Lietuvos bankas, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2015, these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Value of overnight deposits held at MFIs

Overnight deposits held at MFIs (excluding the ECB). The counterpart sector “non-MFIs” includes the component sectors “central government” and “rest of the world”. Thus this indicator is not synonymous with the same term as used in the ECB concept of narrow money supply (M1).

There were no non-domestic central government overnight deposits held at Lietuvos bankas.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2015, these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs

Covers MFIs without derogations under Article 9(1) of Regulation ECB/2013/33 concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (where applicable).

Table 3: Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Value for the last quarter of the period.

Table 4: Banknotes and coins

Refer to Table 3 in the “Euro area aggregate data” section.

Table 5: Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country: number of institutions

Comprises banks and credit unions. Number of banks at the end of the year: nine in the period 2007-10, eight in the period 2011-12, seven in the period 2013-14, six in the period 2015-17, eight in 2018, nine in the period 2019-2020, eleven at the end of 2021.

Electronic money institutions: number of institutions

Due to the Bank of Lithuania’s strategic directions to develop a FinTech-conducive regulatory and supervisory ecosystem as well as fostering of innovation in the financial sector, a sizeable increase in the number of e-money institutions has been observed since 2019.

Electronic money institutions: number of payments/e-money accounts

Due to Brexit, some payment and electronic money institutions in the United Kingdom have transferred their activities to the Lithuanian payment and electronic money institutions. As a result, the number of payments and the number of e-money accounts have increased significantly since 2020.

Other payment service providers: number of institutions

Only payment institutions and branches of foreign payment institutions are reported under the category “other payment service providers”.

Number of payment institutions operating in the country on a cross-border basis

The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU is the reason for the significant decrease of the payment institutions providing services neither establishing a branch nor through an agent because this is relevant for EU institutions only. Therefore many the United Kingdom payment institutions closed their activities in Lithuania during 2021.

Other payment service providers: number of overnight deposits

Not applicable. Payment institutions do not accept deposits.

Other payment service providers: value of overnight deposits

Not applicable. Payment institutions do not accept deposits.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs

Due to Brexit, some payment and electronic money institutions in the United Kingdom have transferred payment cards to the Lithuanian payment and electronic money institutions. As a result, the number of cards has increased significantly since 2020.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs

All ATMs provided by resident PSPs are located in Lithuania; there are no ATMs provided by resident PSPs located abroad.

In Lithuania there are some ATMs provided by non-resident PSPs' but according to the requirements of ECB Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics these PSPs don't report data to the Bank of Lithuania and published country data don't include these ATM's/EFTPOS terminals

Some large merchants may have contracts with more than one acquirer for card payments processed through the same EFTPOS terminal. As each bank reports the number of EFTPOS terminals separately, double counting is possible.

E-money card terminals

From 2017, there are no e-money card terminals provided by Lithuanian PSPs.

Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs

Most of the series have been collected from the reporting population from the reference period 2015 in accordance with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics.

Some changes in 2015 could be related to adoption of euro.

The reporting population in Lithuania is small and in some categories data are not available or cover less than three agents or one reporting agent makes up a substantially large proportion of the observed data. Some items are therefore not publishable.

Due to Brexit, some payment and electronic money institutions in the United Kingdom have transferred payment cards to the Lithuanian payment and electronic money institutions. As a result, payments with cards with a debit function issued by resident PSPs and e-money payments with e-money issued by resident PSPs have increased significantly in 2020.

The decrease of some types of payments, for example, payments with cards with a credit function or money remittances in 2020 could be determined by the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

Credit transfers initiated in paper-based form

The decrease in "credit transfers initiated in paper-based form" in 2015 is due to the change in methodology. Until 2015 this item encompassed money remittances, which were then shown in the separate item with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics.

Other payment services

Other payment services encompass money remittances, payments via telecommunication, digital or IT device, OTC cash deposits and OTC cash withdrawals.

Tables 7b and 8b: Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs

Most of the series have been collected from the reference period 2015 in accordance with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics.

Some changes in 2015 could be related to adoption of euro.

The reporting population in Lithuania is small and for some categories the data are unavailable or cover less than three agents or one reporting agent makes up a substantially large proportion of the observed data. Some items are therefore not publishable.

In Lithuania transactions at terminals provided by resident payment service providers with cards issued by resident payment service providers comprise not only ATM cash withdrawals, ATM cash deposits and POS transactions, but also ATM credit transfers. Please note that there are no e-money card loading and unloading transactions in Lithuania.

a) At terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs

ATM cash deposits

The first ATMs with a cash deposit function were installed at the end of 2006.

b) At terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by non-resident PSPs

ATM cash deposits

The first ATMs with a cash deposit function were installed at the end of 2006.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

TARGET component

TARGET2-LIETUVOS BANKAS and LITAS-PHA began operations on 19 November 2007. LITAS-PHA was closed in November 2011.

LVPS

LITAS began operations on 19 January 2004; closed in January 2007.

LITAS-RLS began operations on 29 January 2007; closed on 1 January 2015.

Retail systems

LITAS-MMS began operations on 29 January 2007; closed on 31 December 2015 (operated in euro from 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015).

SEPA-MMS began operations on 8 December 2015. On 21 November 2018 the name of the system was changed, now it is called CENTROlink.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

Payment systems process credit transfers and direct debits. Hence other payment instruments are not applicable.

LVPS LITAS-RLS and retail system LITAS-MMS only processed domestic payments.

CENTROlink processes both domestic and cross-border payments. In 2017 all CENTROlink participants were resident PSPs. Domestic CENTROlink payments were considered as payments made between resident PSPs participating in the CENTROlink system and payments made by resident PSPs participating in CENTROlink to other PSPs that were residents in Lithuania but did not participate in the CENTROlink system. The latter were only estimates (E). Cross border CENTROlink payments were considered as payments made by resident PSPs participating in the CENTROlink system to non-resident PSPs in other payment systems. These were only estimates (E) as well.