

Compilation of general notes: euro area countries

Information on country-specific discrepancies with regards to reported data is given in the attached notes (up to reference year 2021):

Belgium
Germany
Estonia
Ireland
Greece
Spain
France
Italy
Cyprus
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Austria
Portugal
Slovenia
Slovakia
Finland

Country tables for euro area countries

TABLE TITLE

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Basic statistical data |
| 2 | Settlement media used by non-MFIs |
| 3 | Settlement media used by credit institutions |
| 5 | Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs |
| 6 | Payment card functions and accepting devices |
| 7a | Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs
number of transactions |
| b | Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs number of
transactions |
| 8a | Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs value
of transactions |
| 8b | Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs value of
transactions |
| 9 | Participation in selected payment systems |
| 10 | Payments processed by selected payment systems – number of
transactions |
| 11 | Payments processed by selected payment systems – value of
transactions |

General notes: Belgium

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 1: Basic statistical data

Population

Annual average.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Memo item: Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs, of which: software-based electronic money

Not applicable.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards with an e-money function

Data for 2015 show the deactivation by the end of 2014 of the Belgian e-money purse Proton.

Since 2016 certain ELMIs have started to offer back-office services to credit institutions for their prepaid cards. Therefore, a part of the number of e-money cards has shifted from the credit institutions to the ELMIs.

Since 2016 one reporting agent has migrated card programmes from two other countries to Belgium, creating a very large increase in the number of cards with an e-money function.

E-money card terminals

Data for 2012 and 2013 not available. Data for 2015 show the deactivation by the end of 2014 of the Belgian e-money purse Proton and its effect on the related terminals.

Table 7a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs (number of transactions)

Card payments initiated at physical EFTPOS or initiated remotely

2014 data remain incomplete because of the unavailability of the data from the reporting agents.

Domestic e-money payments with e-money issued by resident PSPs

Data for 2015 show the deactivation by the end of 2014 of the Belgian e-money purse Proton.

Table 7b: Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs (number of transactions)

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

Since 2017 it is possible to make the distinction between domestic and abroad.

Table 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs (value of transactions)

Card payments initiated at physical EFTPOS or initiated remotely

2014 data remain incomplete because of the unavailability of the data from the reporting agents.

Table 8b: Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs (value of transactions)

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

Since 2017 it is possible to make the distinction between domestic and abroad.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

Target/Target2 Component

2017: Following closure of PHA (Proprietary Home Accounting), participants had to open an account in Target2.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

Retail system CEC, credit transfers

As from 2015, the distinction between “initiated in a paper-based form” and “initiated electronically” is no longer possible.

General notes: Germany

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Deutsche Bundesbank, unless otherwise indicated.

General Note: Change in methodology and data collection method in reference year 2007 and 2014, which may cause breaks in time series compared to previous years. In reference year 2014, figures are partly estimated by reporting agents.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs

Overnight deposits held at MFIs (excluding ECB). The counterpart sector “non-MFIs” includes the component “Central government sector” and the component “Rest of the world”. Thus, this indicator is not synonymous with the same term used in the ECB concept of narrow money supply (M1). For 2002-2004, German data for this item do not include overnight deposits of the counterpart sector “Central government” held at the national central bank.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs

Covering MFIs without derogations under Article 9(1) of Regulation ECB/2013/33 (where applicable). Encompasses only data of the German scheme “Geldkarte”.

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

Central Bank: value of overnight deposits

The break in the time series in reference period 2009 is caused by deposits held by the central government sector.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of offices

Includes those post office branches of Deutsche Postbank AG which are entrusted with semi-cashless payment systems on behalf of Deutsche Postbank AG.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of overnight transferable deposits

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of overnight transferable deposits, of which number of internet/PC-linked overnight transferable deposits

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: value of overnight deposits

Includes transferable and non-transferable deposits as well as deposits for card-based e-money.

Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country: value of overnight deposits

Includes transferable and non-transferable deposits as well as deposits for card-based e-money

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions: value of overnight deposits

Includes transferable and non-transferable deposits as well as deposits for card-based e-money

Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the euro area): value of overnight deposits

Includes transferable and non-transferable deposits as well as deposits for card-based e-money

Branches of non-EEA based banks: value of overnight deposits

Includes transferable and non-transferable deposits as well as deposits for card-based e-money.

Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs: number of institutions

As of reference period 2012 the number of payment institutions providing services through an established branch are added to the number of payment institutions resident in the country

Electronic money institutions: outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions

Until reference period 2010 by approximation: liabilities to non-MFIs which mature daily.

Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs (total): number of overnight transferable deposits

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money.

Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs (total): number of overnight transferable deposits of which number of internet/PC-linked overnight transferable deposits

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards with a delayed debit function

Values are not available before 2007, but included in item "Cards with a payment function".

Cards with a credit function

Values are not available before 2007, but included in item “Cards with a payment function”.

Cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function

Cards can be clearly distinguished by function since 2007.

Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Cards can be clearly distinguished by function since 2007.

Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once

Until reference period 2013 only cards with an e-money function which are credit balanced at the end of the period. Values are not available before 2007.

ATM of which: ATM with a cash withdrawal function:

If a terminal is acquired by different payment service providers, multiple counts cannot be ruled out. ATMs of which: ATMs with a credit transfer function

Values are not available before 2007.

POS terminals located in the reporting country

Only EFTPOS terminals. Only active terminals were counted (terminals with at least one transaction in the reference period). Data collected by Deutsche Kreditwirtschaft (DK) and encompasses only terminals with reference to the German scheme “Girocard”.

E-money card terminals located in the reporting country

Only active terminals were counted (terminals with at least one transaction in the reference period). Data collected by Deutsche Kreditwirtschaft (DK).

E-money card-loading/unloading terminals located in the reporting country

Data for 2004 and 2005 is estimated and collected by Deutsche Kreditwirtschaft (DK) until reference period 2006 and since 2014.

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

Payments per type of payment service

Includes transactions of national non-banks, irrespective of whether they are processed on an intrabank or interbank basis.

Credit transfers

Until reference period 2006 only national transactions were included. Since 2007 national and cross-border credit transfers have been included.

Credits to the accounts by simple book entry have been excluded since reference year 2014.

Online credit transfers

E-commerce-transactions initiated using online banking applications from payment service providers and since 2014 transactions initiated via special services (payment initiation services).

Direct debits

Until reference period 2006 only national transactions were included. Since 2007 national and cross-border direct debits have been included.

Debits from the accounts by simple book entry have been excluded since reference year 2014.

Direct debits initiated by a payment card have been included since reference period 2014.

Card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)

Until 2013 payments with debit and credit cards included transactions with specific non-rechargeable retailer cards.

Payments initiated by a payment card are included here until 2013, including electronic direct debits known as "ELV" transactions.

Domestic card payments:

Due to the pandemic crisis, in 2020 domestic card payments increased.

Card Payments abroad:

Due to the lower travel volume because of the pandemic crisis, in 2020 card payments abroad decreased.

Payments with cards with a delayed debit function

Values are not available before 2007, but included in item "Payments with cards with a payment function".

Payments with cards with a credit function

Values are not available before 2007, but included in item "Payments with cards with a payment function".

Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function

Payments with cards can be clearly distinguished by function.

Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Payments with cards can be clearly distinguished by function.

Cheques

Until reference period 2006 only national transactions were included. Since 2007 national and cross-border cheque transactions have been included.

Cross-border transactions sent

Values are not available before 2007.

Cross-border transactions received

Values are not available before 2007.

Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry

Simple book entries are included in the item "credit transfers" until reference year 2013, but cannot be displayed separately.

Memo item: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry

Simple book entries are included in the item "direct debits" until reference year 2013, but cannot be displayed separately.

Memo item: Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device

Owing to lack of information, very limited available.

Other services (not included in the Payment Services Directive)

Since reference period 2014 including "Money remittances", "Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device" as well as OTC cash withdrawals and deposits.

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

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

Up to 2006, transactions with cards issued in the country at terminals in and outside the country.

ATM cash withdrawals:

Due to the pandemic crisis, in 2020 cash payments decreased and therefore cash withdrawals at ATMs also decreased.

ATM cash deposits

Values are not available before 2007.

Due to the pandemic crisis, in 2020 cash payments decreased and therefore cash deposits at ATMs also decreased.

POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)

Includes e-money card purchase until reference year 2013. Due to technical circumstances credit cards are partly not included.

Due to the pandemic crisis, in 2020 card payments at POS Terminals in Germany increased. However, because of lower travel volume, card payments at POS Terminals abroad decreased.

E-money card loading/unloading transactions

From 2007 to 2013, only includes loading transactions.

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

Owing to lack of information, data are not submitted until 2013.

POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)

Due to technical circumstances credit cards are partly not included.

c) at terminals provided by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs

Values are not available before 2007.

ATM cash withdrawals:

Due to the pandemic crisis, in 2020 cash payments decreased and therefore cash withdrawals at ATMs also decreased

ATM cash deposits

Owing to lack of information, data are not submitted until 2013.

Due to the pandemic crisis, in 2020 cash payments decreased and therefore cash deposits at ATMs also decreased.

POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)

The identification of the origin of the PSP results partly on the location of the terminal.

Due to the pandemic crisis, in 2020 card payments at POS Terminals in Germany increased. Because of lower travel volume, card payments at POS Terminals abroad decreased.

E-money card loading/unloading transactions

Owing to lack of information, data are not submitted until 2013.

E-money card payment transactions

Owing to lack of information, data are not submitted until 2013.

Memorandum items: Cash advances at POS terminals:

Owing to lack of information, very limited available.

Table 8: Participation in selected payment systems

TARGET2 component: direct participants

Up to 19 November 2007, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus were included as direct members. Until January 2016 Croatia is not included as a direct member.

TARGET2 component: indirect participants

Since 2007 only registered indirect participants have been counted. With the end of the transition period in 2013, many indirect participants decided to participate directly.

Retail payment component: other direct participants

"Other direct participants" are no longer shown, as the links to them exist outside the normal EMZ participation agreements.

Tables 9 and 10: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET2 component

Due to the migration from TARGET to TARGET2 on 19 November 2007 there are significant breaks in time series. Up to 19 November 2007, traffic from Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus were included here. Until January 2016 Croatia is not included as a direct member.

TARGET2 component: Concentration ratio (%)

Market share of the five largest senders of payment messages in each interbank payment system in relation to the number of transactions. Each participant with individual access to the payment system is counted separately, irrespective of any legal dependencies.

Retail payment component: Card Payments (POS), ATM transactions, E-money payments

Card transactions based on the SEPA Card Clearing (SCC)-format developed by the Berlin Group (mainly Girocard transactions).

Retail payment component: Other payment instruments

Includes domestic non-SEPA direct debits and other payment instruments which are technically processed like direct debits, such as ATM transactions (until 2014), debit card payments (until 2014), e-money payments (until 2014) and cheques (until 2015).

Retail payment component: Concentration ratio (%)

Market share of the five largest direct participants in relation to the number / value of all transactions.

General notes: Estonia

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Eesti Pank, 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 2011, 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).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the changeover to the euro on 1 January 2011, 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 the central bank

In August 2010 the reserve requirements were lowered from 15% to 11%. In November 2010 they were lowered to 7%. Since January 2011 the reserve requirements for the euro area have applied.

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Value for the last quarter of the period.

Until end-2010, refers only to deposits in EEK.

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

Electronic money institutions: number of institutions

Not applicable. There are currently no electronic money institutions in Estonia.

Electronic money institutions: outstanding value on e-money storages issued

Not applicable.

Other payment service providers: number of institutions

Includes payment institutions.

Other payment service providers: number of overnight transferable deposits

For 2010 and 2011 the number of overnight deposits was indicated here, as data on overnight transferable deposits were not available. As of 2012 the actual number of overnight transferable deposits has been collected from the credit institutions.

The list of cross-border payment institutions (latest available data) can be found on the website of Finantsinspektsioon, the Estonian Financial Supervision Authority, at <http://www.fi.ee/index.php?id=12634>.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs

Cards with an e-money function

Not applicable. There are no cards with an e-money function in Estonia.

Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once

Not applicable.

Cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function

Not applicable.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs

POS terminals

Until 2007 the number of “points of sale” (i.e. merchant locations) was reported. Since 2007 data on POS terminals have been reported.

E-money card terminals

Not applicable. There are no e-money card terminals in Estonia.

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

Credit transfers

Interest payments by banks to their customers are not included. Includes disbursements of loans to the current accounts of banks' customers.

Direct debits

Excludes banking fees. Includes bank customers' repayment of loans from their current accounts. Since 2015 the classical direct debit has not existed as an instrument in Estonia. Until 2014, data also included other debit-type payments (e.g. amounts collected by law enforcement officers). As such payments are often very large, this resulted in very high average amount of direct debits for Estonia. Since 2015, such payments are included in "other payment instruments".

Payments with cards with a debit, delayed debit, credit, debit and/or delayed debit, credit and/or delayed debit function

Such data were not collected prior to 2004. Since card payments (and card business in general) developed very rapidly in the period from 2004 to 2010, it is not possible to give an adequate estimation using growth rates for this period or other simple estimation methods.

As of January 2004, it has been possible to differentiate between debit and credit card transactions.

Card payments with cards issued by resident PSP-s

There was a considerable decrease in value and number of card payments in 2020 due to SARS-CoV-2 pandemic impact, as there were restrictions and less travelling. The same trend continued in 2021.

E-money payments

Not applicable.

Other payment services The value of "other payment instruments" decreased dramatically in 2004 owing to improvements in the reporting system (for example, conditional credit orders that were previously reported as "unidentified payments" have been reported as "credit transfers" since 2004). Since 2015 other debit-type payments (such as amounts collected/debited by law enforcement officers) have also been included here. Until 2014 such payments were included in "direct debits".

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

Estonian PSPs did not own terminals or ATMs abroad until 2015.

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

E-money card-loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

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

ATM cash deposits

Not applicable.

E-money card-loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

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

ATM cash deposits

Not applicable.

E-money card-loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

There was a considerable decrease in value and number of card payments in 2020 due to SARS-CoV-2 pandemic impact, as there were restrictions and less travelling. Value and number of payments initiated remotely increased compared to previous year due to the same reason. The same trend continued in 2021.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

The Estonian RTGS and DNS systems were launched on 21 January 2002. Data are thus provided as from 2002.

Eesti Pank joined TARGET on 20 November 2006. TARGET component data are thus provided as from 2006.

Changes in 2011 for LVPS:

The Estonian RTGS system closed in December 2010.

ESTA processed in euro from 1 January 2011. Closed in January 2014.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET COMPONENT: TARGET2-EE

Eesti Pank joined TARGET on 20 November 2006; TARGET component data are thus provided as from 2006. Since 19 May 2008 domestic and cross-border euro payments have been settled via TARGET2-Eesti. Besides Eesti Pank, the following banks are using TARGET2-Eesti: AS Swedbank, AS SEB Pank, Luminor Bank AS, COOP Pank Aktsiaselts, TBB AS, Citadele Banka Eesti filiaal, AS LHV Pank, OP Corporate Bank plc Eesti filiaal, BIGBANK AS and Inbank AS. The first generation TARGET was used by Eesti Pank and smaller market participants.

LVPS: ESTA

Hybrid system processing both large-value and retail payments; closed in January 2014.

The Estonian RTGS and DNS systems were launched on 21 January 2002; data are thus provided as from 2002.

ESTA, Eesti Pank's interbank Settlement System of Ordinary Payments, was launched on 3 October 2005 as an updated version of the DNS system used previously. Credit orders and direct debits were settled.

Changes in 2011 for LVPS:

The Estonian RTGS system closed in December 2010.

ESTA processed in euro from 1 January 2011. Closed in January 2014.

General notes: Ireland

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Central Bank of Ireland, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 1: Basic statistical data

Population

Annual average.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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). Central government data for demand deposit accounts are not included, as they are not collected separately.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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.

Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank

There was a substantial rise in the level of advances provided to credit institutions primarily owing to the sustained elevated funding pressures in the interbank market following the failure of Lehman Brothers in September 2008. Since then, improved funding conditions, particularly in the interbank, repo and debt markets, along with balance sheet deleveraging by banks, have reduced the demand for central bank funding.

Intraday borrowing from the central bank

From migration to TARGET2 on 18 February 2008 onward, this figure is the maximum value of intraday credit lines used by direct participants in the Irish system averaged over the end-year maintenance 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

Central bank: value of overnight deposits

Data prior to 2004 do not include interest-bearing central government accounts.

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

The increase in numbers is due to the reclassification of credit unions as credit institutions, effective as from 1 January 2009.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: value of overnight deposits

Breakdowns of values of overnight deposits cannot be published owing to the possibility of respondents being identified.

Other payment service providers

Includes An Post, the Irish postal service, which provides a range of agency banking services on behalf of the customers of two Irish credit institutions.

Electronic money institutions: number of institutions

During 2021 there were 16 E-Money institutions operating in Ireland.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of offices

The number of institutions can be greater than the number of offices of those institutions. This is because a credit institution can have a branch in a country but have no offices according to the definition applied in the Guideline of the European Central Bank of 4 April 2014 on monetary and financial statistics (ECB/2014/15).

Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions

To protect respondents' confidentiality, aggregated data cannot be published.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs: total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)

Data since 2007 represent the total number of cards in issue. For data up to and including 2006, each function on a multifunction card was counted separately and aggregated.

Cards with an e-money function

To protect respondents' confidentiality, aggregated data cannot be published.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs: POS/EFTPOS terminals

Since reporting under Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics only allows data to be collected from institutions licenced in Ireland and those operating in Ireland on a branch basis, data on POS terminals can no longer be published, owing to the possibility of respondents being identified.

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

Credit transfers

Data represent both customer and interbank transactions. Data on the volume and value of intra-branch transactions were not available for the years up to and including 2004. Such data are now available and have been included from 2005 onwards. It is possible that some book-entry transactions are included in this item. Credit transfers from 2014 are reported by a larger cohort of institutions than before that time. Until then the credit union sector did not report transactions directly and most such transactions were effected via bank accounts held by these institutions. The trend now is for these institutions to hold accounts on their own behalf and to provide IBAN accounts for their members also. Every effort has been made to ensure that the same transactions are not reported by two institutions. If double reporting is discovered this will give rise to revisions. A substantial increase is observed on the credit transfers volume and value from 2018 to 2019. This increase relates to changes in population of PSPs, owing to Brexit. The effect of Brexit continues throughout 2020, with a substantial increase observed from 2019 to 2020 due to the migration of business to Ireland and further increases experienced from 2020 to 2021 due to the development of new business.

Direct debits

Data represent both customer and interbank transactions. Data on the volume and value of intra-branch transactions were not available for the years up to and including 2004. Such data are now available and have been included from 2005 onwards. It is possible that some book-entry transactions are included in this item. Direct debits from 2014 are reported by a larger cohort of institutions than before that time. Until then the credit union sector did not report transactions directly and most such transactions were effected via bank accounts held by these institutions. The trend now is for these institutions to hold accounts on their own behalf and to provide IBAN accounts for their members also. Every effort has been made to ensure that the same transactions are not reported by two institutions. If double reporting is discovered this will give rise to revisions.

E-money payments with e-money issued by resident PSPs

To protect respondents' confidentiality, aggregated data cannot be published.

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

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

Data are reported from the issuing side. If data were reported from the acquiring side, they could not be published owing to the possibility of respondents being identified.

Data from 2016 onward is reported from the acquiring side.

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

Data in this section are reported from the acquiring side and cannot be published owing to the possibility of respondents being identified.

Cash advances at POS terminals

Data in this section are reported from the acquiring side and are no longer published. Prior to 2011 data relate to Laser Card Services Ltd, the Irish-owned debit card scheme. Owing to a switch away from this scheme, data were not available in 2011. For 2012 the data were supplied by acquiring institutions operating in Ireland. While this remains the case, data from 2013 onwards are not published as they are reported only by institutions licenced in Ireland, with the possibility that respondents could otherwise be identified.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

TARGET component: TARGET2-IE

Direct participants

The central bank hosts an account in Target2 for IPCC. Therefore, IPCC is not a participant in Target 2, either directly or indirectly. There is also a public administration for which the central bank provides a similar facility and is likewise not

a participant in Target 2. Data for 2014-15 were revised to reflect these classifications.

Indirect participants

Data show addressable BICs in Ireland in TARGET2-IE.

IPCC

The Irish Paper Clearing Company Ltd (IPCC) maintains and operates a clearing and settlement system for domestic paper debits (i.e. cheques) and credits.

IRECC

The Irish Retail Electronic Payments Clearing Company (IRECC) maintained and operated a clearing and settlement system for domestic electronic payments until 31 July 2014, at which time it was wound up.

IRIS

IRIS ceased to operate with effect from 18 February 2008 when Ireland migrated to the TARGET2 system.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET component: TARGET2-IE

Prior to 2014 data for “credit transfers sent” were provided on an actual basis. However, data for all subcategories of this item were estimated.

Retail systems: IPCC and IRECC (Retail Clearings) – transactions processed within IPCC and IRECC

In the past transaction data for these two payments systems were represented together, with the clarifying note that all paper transactions were processed within IPCC, while all electronic items were processed within IRECC. From 2014 the statistics for these systems were separately reported in Tables 10 and 11, reflecting how they have always been represented in Table 9. In that year data for these systems were revised back to 2002, and separate concentration ratios reported. For the years 2000 and 2001 the systems are still recorded together.

General notes: Greece

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Bank of Greece, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Value of overnight deposits held at MFIs

Overnight deposits held at MFIs (excluding 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 used in the ECB concept of narrow money supply (M1).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs

Source: ECB. Covering MFIs without derogations under Article 9(1) of Regulation ECB/2013/33 (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 offices

In 2013 a significant number of credit institutions ceased operations as part of the restructuring of Greece’s banking industry. In total, 11 credit institutions were taken over and the licences of three other credit institutions (cooperative banks) were revoked.

In 2012 the licences of three credit institutions (cooperative banks) were revoked.

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions: number of offices

In 2008 the figures of the Cypriot credit institutions were moved from the series “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the EA)” to the series “Branches of EA-based credit institutions”.

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions: value of overnight deposits

In 2008 the figures of the Cypriot credit institutions were moved from the series “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the EA)” to the series “Branches of EA-based credit institutions”.

Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the euro area): value of overnight deposits

Includes transferable and non-transferable deposits as well as deposits for card-based e-money

Electronic money institutions: number of institutions

In October 2014 the Bank of Greece licenced the first electronic money institution.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident payment service providers

Cards with a credit function

The decrease in the number of cards in 2018 was due to the implementation of rationalization policies in the issuance and circulation of cards and not to a market driven evolution. Seems more likely that also for the years before 2018 the actual number of active credit cards was also around to 2.5 mil.

Cards with a debit function

The evolution in the number of cards in circulation is confirmed by the general turn in the payments culture in Greece, which was enhanced by the SARS-COV-2 pandemic.

Cards with a delayed debit function

Figures prior to 2004 include a special type of card instrument (Diners cards), which from 2004 is reported in the category "Cards with a credit function" and not "Cards with a delayed debit function".

Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card), of which cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function

Not applicable.

Terminals provided by resident payment service providers

ATMs

Cash accepting machines, which are usually located inside branches, and allow users to conduct payments, are included in ATMs.

ATMs with a cash withdrawal function

Cash accepting machines, which are usually located inside branches, and allow users to conduct payments, are not included in ATMs with a cash withdrawal function.

ATMs with a credit transfer function

Cash accepting machines, which are usually located inside branches, and allow users to conduct payments, are included in ATMs with a credit transfer function.

POS terminals

Imprinted POS terminals are not included from 2014. In order to avoid double counting, the number of EFTPOS terminals is based on the legal ownership (terminal providers) and not the acquirer of the terminal.

For the years 2017 onwards, the evolution in the number of POS terminals is justified by the Government measures for the limitation of cash payments in combination to SARS-COV-2 impact on payments.

E-money card terminals and subcategories

Not applicable.

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

Credit transfers, initiated on a single payment basis

For the year 2015 the value of credit transfers that were initiated on a single payment basis was 196.15 EUR billions.

Direct debits

For the years 2014 and 2015 the total value of direct debits was 6.69 EUR billions and 9.82 EUR billions respectively. Also, for the same years, the value of domestic direct debits was 6.68 EUR billions and 9.80 EUR billions respectively.

For the years 2017 up to 2020, the volume and value of direct debits were revised significantly in 2022 in order for the figures to be consistent with the methodology. After an investigation, it was made clear that a large number of R-transactions were double-counted by some PSPs, which are at the same time major data contributors.

The BoG recalculated the correct figures for the volume and the value after removing the transactions that were double-counted in the previous years.

Payments with cards with a debit function

The evolution in the number of payments is justified by the protection measures against SARS-COV-2 with the limitation of cash payments.

In 2022, the BoG addressed all card payments data providers, which were asked to review their data according to the methodology for the years 2017 up to 2020. The main drive for this campaign was the inconsistency between real life conditions and statistics. For example, the unexpected increase in card payments to terminals, which are, located abroad taking into account the imposed restrictions due to Covid pandemic. As a result of this review, a number of PSPs revised their data in order to align with the methodology. Consequently, the BoG had to revise the figures of the concerned series for the mentioned years

Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function

Not applicable.

Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Not applicable.

Cheques

For the year 2002, data refer to all cheques for which the acquiring bank is different from the issuing bank.

For the first half of 2014, reported figures on geographical breakdowns are partially based on estimates, in accordance with the new methodology.

Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry

According to the new data methodology, it has only been possible to obtain figures as from 2006. Historical data are not available.

Memo item: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry

According to the new data methodology, it has only been possible to obtain figures as from 2006. Historical data are not available.

Other payment services include money remittances, OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits from 2014 onwards.

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

Transactions at terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs

For the years 2019-2020, the increase in transactions is justified by the measures against SARS-COV-2.

In 2022, the BoG addressed all card payments data providers, which were asked to review their data according to the methodology for the years 2017 up to 2020. The main drive for this campaign was the inconsistency between real life conditions and statistics. For example, the unexpected increase in card payments to terminals, which are, located abroad taking into account the imposed restrictions due to Covid pandemic. As a result of this review, a number of PSPs revised their data in order to align with the methodology. Consequently, the BoG had to revise the figures of the concerned series for the mentioned years

Transactions at terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by non-resident PSPs

For the year 2020, the decrease in transactions is justified by the measures against SARS-COV-2

In 2022, the BoG addressed all card payments data providers, which were asked to review their data according to the methodology for the years 2017 up to 2020. The main drive for this campaign was the inconsistency between real life conditions and statistics. For example, the unexpected increase in card payments to terminals, which are, located abroad taking into account the imposed restrictions due to Covid pandemic. As a result of this review, a number of PSPs revised their data in order to align with the methodology. Consequently, the BoG had to revise the figures of the concerned series for the mentioned years

Transactions at terminals provided by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs

For the first half of 2014, reported figures on geographical breakdowns are partially based on estimates, in accordance with the new methodology.

For the years 2019-2020, the evolution in the number and the value of transactions is inconsistent to the general limitation of cross border traveling and hence the phenomenon needs further investigation.

In 2022, the BoG addressed all card payments data providers, which were asked to review their data according to the methodology for the years 2017 up to 2020. The main drive for this campaign was the inconsistency between real life conditions and statistics. For example, the unexpected increase in card payments to terminals, which are, located abroad taking into account the imposed restrictions due to Covid pandemic. As a result of this review, a number of PSPs revised their data in order to align with the methodology. Consequently, the BoG had to revise the figures of the concerned series for the mentioned years

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET component: HERMES and TARGET2 – GR

Migration date: 19 May 2008

Retail system: DIAS

Retail system: ACO

General notes: Spain

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Banco de España, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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).

Data do not include overnight deposits of “central government” and “rest of the world” for 2002.

The value of overnight deposits has increased significantly since 2005 following the rising trend in credit institutions’ overnight deposits. Savings accounts were classified up to May 2005 as deposits redeemable at up to three months’ notice. After this date these deposits are included within overnight deposits.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Memo item: Overnight deposits in foreign currencies held at MFIs

Data do not include overnight deposits of “Central Government” and “Rest of the world” for 2002.

Table 3: Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Figures from June 2010 to November 2014 have been estimated on the basis of information collected under Regulation ECB/2008/32 concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector.

Figures from December 2014 have been estimated on the basis of the information collected under Regulation ECB/2013/33 concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector.

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

Central bank: number of overnight deposits

Figures from 2010 to November 2014 have been estimated on the basis of information collected under Regulation ECB/2008/32.

Figures from December 2014 have been estimated on the basis of information collected under Regulation ECB/2013/33.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of internet/PC-linked overnight deposits

Figures from 2010 to November 2014 have been estimated on the basis of information collected under Regulation ECB/2008/32.

Figures from December 2014 have been estimated on the basis of information collected under Regulation ECB/2013/33.

Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs (total): value of overnight deposits

For the period up to and including 2002, does not include credit institutions.

The increase in the value of overnight deposits in both credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country and the institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs relates to the fact that savings accounts were classified up to May 2005 as

deposits redeemable at up to three months' notice. After this date, these deposits are included within overnight deposits.

Electronic money institutions

Figures from December 2021 have increased due to a new regulation (Bank of Spain Circular 5/2020) that entered into force on the 1st January 2021, establishing new reporting requirements which obliged entities to report their data.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs: cards with a debit function

Includes prepaid cards.

The criteria used to disaggregate the number of payment cards according to their function (i.e credit and debit function) have been modified in first quarter 2018.

This new criteria implies a significant change on the figures shown under this breakdown. Previous to this date, the published figures were estimations based on information provided by the Spanish card payment schemes.

Since Q1 2018, however, data are reported by the payment service providers adhered to the Spanish card payment schemes, according to the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2015/751 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions.

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

Payments per type of payment service

Data for payment instruments other than cards and e-money devices are, prior to 2014, estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers.

2014 data are estimations based on the figures for the second half-year.

Credit transfers

SEPA credit transfers:

	Volume (units)	Value (EUR millions)
2010	146,558,408	1,416,683
2011	238,409,288	1,781,373
2012	331,579,568	2,329,373
2013	465,683,654	3,209,846

Card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)

Payments with cards issued by three-party schemes are not included for the years prior to 2014.

The breakdown per type of card does not add up to the total for the years prior to 2014 because the breakdown of payments made at ATMs is not available for those years.

Payments with cards with a debit function

Includes payments with prepaid cards.

Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

It is not possible to differentiate between delayed debit and credit cards. However, it is known that the bulk of the payments are made with delayed debit cards.

Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry

Estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers

Memo item: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry

Estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers

Memo item: Other services (not included in the Payment Services Directive)

Estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers. Includes bills of exchange and other non-standardised payment instruments.

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

Memo item: OTC cash withdrawals

Data on OTC cash withdrawals using a bank form are, up to 2014, estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers.

Memo item: OTC cash deposits

These data are, up to 2014, estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET component: SLBE & TARGET2-Banco de España

Data preceding the migration to TARGET2 (on 18 February 2008) are from the Banco de España Settlement Service (SLBE).

Retail system: SNCE

SEPA credit transfers:

	Volume (units)	Value (EUR millions)
2010	65,682,083	165,592
2011	113,104,870	222,625
2012	155,546,719	296,300
2013	213,808,181	422,256

General notes: France

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Banque de France, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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).

Data include deposits in French overseas territories.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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.

Memo item: Intraday borrowing from the central bank

Intraday credit corresponds to:

- the amounts of collateral deposited by counterparties in a global pool with the Banque de France which are not used to guarantee monetary policy operations (i.e. to a global credit line);
- the auto-collateralisation operations processed automatically by the securities settlement system.

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

Central bank: value of overnight deposits

Includes overnight deposits from central public administrations.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of institutions

Excludes investment firms.

Other payment service providers: number of institutions

Only the Treasury is counted in this category.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs

Cards with a debit function

From 2014 cards with a debit function combined with another payment function are reported in sub-category “cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function”.

Cards with a delayed debit function

From 2014 cards with a delayed debit function combined with another payment function are reported in sub-categories “cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function” or “cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function”.

Cards with a credit function

From 2014 cards with a credit function combined with another payment function are reported in sub-category “cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function”.

Cards with combined functions

In 2021:

- cards with a payment function (be it combined or not) were broken down into one single mode: debit, deferred debit or credit.
- PSP reported cards with at least 2 combined functions in sub-category “cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function”, while each of the 3 combined functions was expected before 2021.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs

ATMs and sub-categories

Until 2013, source: GCB (French domestic scheme).

From 2014, source: French PSPs and data include devices without a cash withdrawal function that allow users, mostly “brick-and-mortar” stores, to deposit money in their accounts.

The number of ATMs for the reference year 2014 has been corrected (double counting in the 2014 Blue Book).

POS terminals and sub-categories

Until 2013, source: GCB (French domestic scheme).

From 2014, source: French PSPs. Partial data: some PSPs were not able to report the breakdown of “POS terminals” between “EFTPOS terminals” and “E-money card POS terminals” accurately.

Since 2016, French PSPs have not been able to report the number of terminals. In fact, they report a number of acceptance contracts signed with the merchants. In France, a POS terminal can have several acceptance contracts with several banks. To avoid this multiple counting based on PSP reports, Banque de France asked GCB to report a volume approximating the number of active POS terminals.

Since 2018, following a recommendation of Banque de France, the French PSPs declared prepaid card accepting POS terminals as e-money card accepting terminal.

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

Credit transfers

From 2008 transactions initiated by MFIs, to non MFIs, are included.

The number of credit transfers for the reference year 2014 has been corrected.

Direct debits

From 2008 transactions with non-MFIs, initiated by MFIs, are included.

The number of direct debits for the reference year 2014 has been corrected.

Card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)

Partial data: some PSPs were not able to report the breakdown of “card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs” between “payments initiated at physical EFTPOS” and “payments initiated remotely” accurately.

Due to errors in some declarations, the data for 2015 probably overestimate the share of credit card payments initiated remotely.

Card payments with cards issued by non-resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)

In 2018, some French PSPs reviewed the definition and reported activity of foreign cards by acceptance country.

Other payment services

Up to 2013 includes bills of exchange and promissory notes.

From 2014 includes "money remittances" and "transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device".

Memo item: Other services (not included in the Payment Services Directive)

From 2014 includes bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

Other direct participants

Up to 2005 figures include post office giro institutions.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET COMPONENT: TBF and TARGET2-FR

Concentration ratio: technical participants are excluded from the calculation.

Retail system: CORE(FR) (since 25 October 2008) and SEPA.EU (since 21 November 2016)

Credit transfers

Since November 2016, direct debits have been cleared in SEPA.EU; credit transfers as well as legacy domestic payments are cleared in CORE(FR).

Electronic payment orders are included in direct debits.

Direct debits

Includes electronic payment orders.

Since 2017, all direct debits have been processed via SEPA EU.

Cheques

Administrative orders are excluded.

Other payment services

Comprises promissory notes.

General notes: Italy

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Banca d'Italia, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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 irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of offices

Institutions are included from the point in time at which a banking licence is granted.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of overnight deposits

Overnight deposits held by non-MFIs’ domestic counterparts. Up to 2009 data refer to transferable overnight deposits. From 2010 onward, all overnight deposits are covered, including the sub-component non-transferable overnight deposits, which was estimated until 2017.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of overnight deposits, of which number of internet/PC-linked overnight deposits

Until 2015 estimated on the basis of bank customers’ actual use of direct links both to receive information and to make payments.

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

Institutions are included from the point in time at which a banking licence is granted.

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions: number of offices

Institutions are included from the point in time at which a banking licence is granted.

Branches of EEA-based credit institutions outside the euro area: number of offices

Institutions are included from the point in time at a banking licence is granted.

Branches of non-EEA-based banks: number of offices

Institutions are included from the point in time at which a banking licence is granted.

Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Number of institutions

Includes the Post Office and other financial intermediaries active in the credit card market.

Value of overnight deposits

Average for the year. Source: Post Office balance sheet.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

The 2018 growth in the number of cards with a credit and/or delayed debit functions is affected by new foreign operators which are authorized in Italy as payment service providers.

Cards with an e-money function

As from 2004 this item includes cards with an e-money function issued by the Post Office.

Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card), of which cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function

As from 2004 this item includes cards with an e-money function issued by the Post Office.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs

ATMs with a cash withdrawal function and ATMs with a credit transfer function

ATMs owned by the Post Office are included in total figures for ATMs and figures for ATMs with a cash withdrawal function. They are not included in figures for ATMs with a credit transfer function.

POS terminals, of which EFTPOS terminals

From 2010 onward, these items refer strictly to the automated machines, in shops, owned by the reporting banks (resident in Italy), including those managed through external or outsourced companies.

E-money card terminals

As from 2004 this item includes e-money card terminals owned by the Post Office.

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

General: book-entry transactions are not included.

Credit transfers

Book-entry transactions are not included.

Non-SEPA items refer to transactions made via domestic postal pre-printed bills (which are beyond the scope of application of the SEPA credit transfer framework); the same data are reported, as in the past, the category "credit transfers" for conventional reasons and to ensure consistency with the previous time series on total credit transfers in Italy.

Direct debits

Book-entry transactions are not included.

Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

The 2018 growth in the payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit functions is affected by new foreign operators which are authorized in Italy as payment service providers

E-money payments with e-money issued by resident PSPs

As from 2004 this item includes e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.

Other payment services

The reduction between 2008 and 2009 is attributable to the RIBA (Ricevuta bancaria elettronica), which is a procedure for the collection of credits deriving from commercial transactions.

Total payments involving non-MFIs

As from 2004 this item includes e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.

Cross-border transactions sent

Data up to 2008 refer only to a sample of approximately 60 Italian banks participating in a half-yearly survey on the payment system, accounting on average for some 80% of current account deposits; it is possible that only a small percentage of interbank transactions are included. From 2009, data refer to all Italian banks and the Post Office but do not include cross-border transactions with credit cards issued by other financial intermediaries. No interbank transactions are included.

Total cross-border transactions received

Data up to 2008 refer only to a sample of approximately 60 Italian banks participating in a half-yearly survey on the payment system, accounting on average for some 80% of current account deposits; it is possible that only a small percentage of interbank transactions are included.

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

General: book-entry transactions are not included.

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

ATM cash withdrawals

Data up to 2008 refer only to a sample of approximately 60 Italian banks participating in a half-yearly survey on the payment system, accounting on average for some 80% of current account deposits. From 2009 data refer to all Italian banks and the Post Office.

ATM cash deposits

Data up to 2008 refer only to a sample of approximately 60 Italian banks participating in a half-yearly survey on the payment system, accounting on average for some 80% of current account deposits. 2009 data refer to all Italian banks and the Post Office.

POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)

Until 2008 transactions carried out with credit cards are not included. E-money transactions are included.

E-money card loading/unloading transactions

As from 2004 this item includes e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.

Memo item: OTC cash withdrawals

Data up to 2008 refer only to a sample of approximately 60 Italian banks participating in a half-yearly survey on the payment system, accounting on average for some 80% of current account deposits. From 2009 data refer to all Italian banks and the Post Office.

Memo item: OTC cash deposits

Data up to 2008 refer only to a sample of approximately 60 Italian banks participating in a half-yearly survey on the payment system, accounting on average for some 80% of current account deposits. 2009 data refer to all Italian banks and the Post Office.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

TARGET component: BI-REL, TARGET2-Banca d'Italia

BI-REL: January 1999 until May 2008 Direct participants

2003 data include direct participants not yet migrated to the new release of BI-REL.

TARGET2 migration date: 19 May 2008.

Other direct participants

Includes post office giro institutions.

Retail system: Italian CSMs

Number of participants

The figures refer to the system BI-COMP which settles the balances stemming from all the Italian CSMs.

Other direct participants

Includes post office giro institutions.

Indirect participants

From 2005 data are estimated.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET component: BI-REL, TARGET2-Banca d'Italia

TARGET2 migration date: 19 May 2008

Credit transfers within the same TARGET component

The reduction in 2009 is due to the migration from BI-REL to TARGET2-Banca d'Italia and the shrinkage of interbank flows stemming from the financial crisis. As from 31 August 2015, the statistical aggregates do not include the cash side of the securities transactions settled through the Target2-Banca d' Italia dedicated cash accounts following the migration of the Italian central securities depository Monte Titoli to the Eurosystem's platform for securities settlement Target2-Securities.

Retail system: Italian CSMs

Credit transfers

In accordance with Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics, all credit transfers are deemed to be initiated electronically as the form of submission of the service is not known and the PSP executed the transfer electronically.

ATM transactions (except e-money transactions)

The reduction in 2020 is largely due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic

Other payment services

Payments between the banking system and the Department of the Treasury, the Banca d' Italia or the Post Office; bills of exchange; interest and dividends paid on privately owned securities deposited with Monte Titoli.

General notes: Cyprus

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Central Bank of Cyprus, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: all data are provided according to the enhanced definitions given in Regulation ECB/2013/43.

Table 1: Basic statistical data

Population

Annual average.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2008 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 “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).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2008 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Table 3: Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

End of period values.

Intraday borrowing from the central bank

This facility was not available to credit institutions up to December 2007. It was introduced with the adoption of the euro and full TARGET2 participation.

Table 4: Banknotes and coins

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

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

Large-value Credit Transfer System

2013: As from 31 December 2012 the Large-value Credit Transfer System ceased to operate.

Notes

All data submitted are according to Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics.

All data refer to the credit institutions (and some figures to some PIs) that were not granted a derogation under the Article 4 of the above Regulation.

General notes: Latvia

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Latvijas Banka, unless otherwise indicated.

Conventions for data conversion from LVL to EUR: the data conversion is consistent with the approach applied by the ECB for all euro area member states and is as follows.

For payment statistics purposes, data for periods prior to 2014, when Latvia joined the euro area, have been converted into EUR by applying either the end-of-period or average exchange rates and not taking into account the data on amounts in euro.

For the purposes of MFI balance sheet statistics, data for periods prior to 2014, when Latvia joined the euro area, have been converted into EUR by applying the official conversion rate and taking into account the data on amounts in euro.

As a result of this approach, some inconsistencies between data could be observed in the case of "of-which" positions, which may exceed the total position. Likewise, the data published by the ECB might differ from the data published by Latvijas Banka.

Because of the fact that the figures are published in millions and billions, a "zero" value does not always mean that the given phenomenon does not exist. There are cases where the amount or value of transactions is bigger than zero, but too small to show up.

Table 1: Basic statistical data

Population

Annual average. In 2011 a population census was carried out in Latvia. The 2010 data have been revised in view of the results of the census.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Following the changeover to the euro on 1 January 2014, these figures are 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 used in the ECB concept of narrow money supply (M1).

Value of overnight deposits held at MFIs, of which transferable deposits

The data shown for this item may exceed the total position “Value of overnight deposits held at MFIs” owing to rounding discrepancies as they are reported in whole millions.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Following the changeover to the euro on 1 January 2014, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs

Covering MFIs without derogations under Article 9(1) of Regulation ECB/2013/33 (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.

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions, of which transferable deposits

The data shown for this item may exceed the total for the item “Overnight deposits held at the central bank” owing to rounding discrepancies, as these data are reported in whole millions.

Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank

Compared with 2007, at the end of 2008 confidence in the interbank market declined and banks resorted to Latvijas Banka's monetary operations for both deposits and credits. The decline in confidence was the result of:

- the heightened risk perception in the interbank market, which caused problems with borrowing in the interbank market for many banks;
- the concern that some banks might not be in a position to refinance their syndicated loans;
- the continuous uncertainty regarding the impact of the slowdown in the global economy and Latvian economic growth on the Latvian financial market.

By the end of 2009, the situation in the domestic financial market had stabilised and liquidity conditions in the banking system improved significantly, largely as a result of the successful implementation of the international financial assistance programme led by the IMF. Hence, market participants no longer needed to have recourse to central bank operations.

In 2020, Latvijas Banka granted loans to Latvian credit institutions in targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO III) auctions.

Table 4: Banknotes and coins

Total coins in circulation

In December 2007 Latvijas Banka changed its accounting policy for commemorative coins. As a result, from December 2007 onwards those commemorative coins that were previously treated as coins in circulation and included in the item "Total coins in circulation" are shown under the item "Commemorative coins" in Table 4. The respective nominal amount was LVL 243,553.

Until October 2002, monthly data on coins in circulation, with the exception of end-of-year data, are estimates and include a component of commemorative coins and souvenir sets of circulation coins, as no breakdown is available for monthly data on these two coin categories during that period.

As of 2014 Latvia is part of the euro area.

Commemorative coins

Commemorative coins are not included in the item "Lats in circulation", as the repurchasing probability of those coins is low or the value of precious metals used exceeds the repurchase (nominal) value.

In the data that refer to periods prior to December 2007, some commemorative coins were treated as coins in circulation and were, therefore, included in the item “Lats in circulation”. These coins were of the denominations LVL 5 and LVL 1.

As of December 2007, the item “Commemorative coins” also includes gold coins in circulation of the denomination LVL 100. Although they are in circulation, they are not included in the item “Lats in circulation” because their nominal value is directly supported by their gold content. The nominal value of these coins was LVL 1,988,200 in 2007; LVL 1,988,100 in 2008; LVL 1,988,100 in 2009; LVL 1,988,400 in 2010; LVL 1,988,600 in 2011; LVL 1,988,700 in 2012; and LVL 1,988,700 in 2013.

Until October 2002, only end-of-year data are available.

As of 2014 Latvia is part of the euro area.

Table 5: Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Central bank: value of overnight deposits, of which transferable deposits

The data shown for this item may exceed the total for the item “Value of overnight deposits” owing to rounding discrepancies, as they are reported in whole millions.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of institutions and offices

As of 2014, only credit institutions (banks, branches of foreign banks, and credit unions) that are payment service providers are included in the number of credit institutions.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: value of overnight deposits, of which value of transferable deposits

The data shown for this item may exceed the total for the item “Value of overnight deposits” owing to rounding discrepancies, as they are reported in whole millions.

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

Pre-2008 data are not broken down into “Credit institutions legally incorporated in Latvia”, “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents.

Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country: value of overnight deposits

In some periods data are not broken down into “Credit institutions legally incorporated in Latvia”, “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents.

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions: number of offices

In some periods data are not broken down into “Credit institutions legally incorporated in Latvia”, “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents.

For the same reason, data for the years 2008-14 are not broken down to show information on “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”.

The data cover only those institutions and offices that de facto provide payment services to customers.

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions: value of overnight deposits

In some periods data are not broken down into “Credit institutions legally incorporated in Latvia”, “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents.

For the same reason, data for the years 2008-14 are not broken down to show information on “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”.

Branches of EEA-based credit institutions outside the euro area: number of offices

In some periods data are not broken down into “Credit institutions legally incorporated in Latvia”, “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents.

For the same reason, data for the years 2008-14 are not broken down to show information on “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”.

The data cover only those institutions and offices that de facto provide payment services to customers.

Branches of EEA-based credit institutions outside the euro area: value of overnight deposits

Pre-2008 data are not broken down into “Credit institutions legally incorporated in Latvia”, “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents.

For the same reason, data for the years 2008-14 are not broken down to show information on “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”.

Branches of non-EEA-based credit institutions: number of offices

There were no branches of non-EEA-based banks in Latvia in the period under review.

Branches of non-EEA-based credit institutions: value of overnight deposits

There were no branches of non-EEA-based banks in Latvia in the period under review.

Electronic money institutions: number of institutions

There were only two electronic money institutions in Latvia in 2005, therefore data are confidential. Prior to 2005, no electronic money institutions were identified in Latvia.

Until 2014 only those electronic money institutions that have issued e-money are included. Electronic money institutions that have only informed the Bank of Latvia on the commencement of their business are excluded.

As of 2014 only licensed electronic money institutions are included.

At the end of 2018, there were three licensed electronic money institutions in Latvia, and two of them had issued e-money.

At the end of 2019, there was only one licensed electronic money institution in Latvia.

There is a new licensed electronic money institution who reports data in 2020.

Electronic money institutions: outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions

There were only two electronic money institutions in Latvia in 2005, therefore data are confidential. Prior to 2005, no electronic money institutions were identified in Latvia.

Until 2014 only those electronic money institutions that have issued e-money are included. Electronic money institutions that have only informed the Bank of Latvia on the commencement of their business are excluded.

As of 2014 only licensed electronic money institutions are included. At the end of 2017, there were three licensed electronic money institutions in Latvia, and two of them had issued e-money.

The number of payment accounts and e-money accounts is confidential for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 as it covers fewer than three reporting agents.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs: cards with a payment function (except cards with an e-money function only)

Cards with a debit function

Pre-2007 data are shown together with data on payments with cards with a debit function. Data on cards broken down by card function are available starting from 2007.

Cards with a delayed debit function

Pre-2007 data are shown together with data on payments with cards with a delayed debit function. Data on cards broken down by card function are available starting from 2007.

In 2017, the decrease in the indicator is related to a change in bank products offered.

Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Pre-2007 data on cards with a credit function and cards with a delayed debit function are available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected.

As data on these two card categories are available separately as of 2007, this joint category is no longer used.

Cards issued by resident PSPs: cards with an e-money function

The data for 2015 and 2016 are confidential as they cover fewer than three reporting agents.

Cards with an e-money function

Data for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. are confidential as they cover fewer than three reporting agents.

Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once

Data for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 are confidential as they cover fewer than three reporting agents.

Cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function

Data for 2017 are confidential as they cover fewer than three reporting agents.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs: e-money card terminals

Not applicable

[Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs](#)

Payments per type of payment service: credit transfers

Book-entry transactions are not included.

In 2014 the volume of SEPA credit transfers was 130,616,861 and the value was EUR 134,078.4 million.

In comparison with 2015, the number of customer credit transfers in 2016 increased by 6.0%, but their volume decreased by 20,5% as the amount of payments in foreign currencies continued to shrink.

In 2017, the number of cross-border credit transfers sent grew because the classification of credit transfers was improved and customers increasingly started

using internet banking services for cross-border transfers, including for e-commerce purposes.

In comparison with 2017, in 2018 the volume of customer credit transfers grew, while the value decreased primarily on account of a decline in customer credit transfers to third countries. The volume and value of credit transfers in foreign currencies declined, whereas the volume and value of credit transfers in euro continued to follow an upward trend in 2018.

Payments per type of payment service: direct debits

Book-entry transactions are not included. The number of SEPA direct debit transactions was negligible in 2014.

By 1 January 2015, all domestic direct debits were replaced by e-invoices combined with SEPA Credit Transfers.

Card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)

In 2017, the number of cross-border card payments increased due to a change in customer behaviour. Cards are used more and more to make purchases, also outside the territory of Latvia.

The increase in 2020 is related to the impact of Covid-19, as customers pay more with the cards.

Payments with cards with a debit function

Prior to 2005 data are estimates.

Payments with cards with a delayed debit function

Pre-2007 data on payments with cards with a credit function and payments with cards with a delayed debit function are available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected.

Data on payments broken down by card function are available starting from the second half of 2007; estimations for earlier periods have therefore been made on the basis of the first data collected.

In 2017, payments with cards with a delayed debit function declined as the number of cards with delayed debit function decreased.

Payments with cards with a credit function

Pre-2007 data on payments with cards with a credit function and payments with cards with a delayed debit function are available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected.

Data on payments broken down by card function are available starting from the second half of 2007; estimations for earlier periods have therefore been made on the basis of the first data collected.

Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Pre-2007 data on payments with cards with a credit function and payments with cards with a delayed debit function are available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected.

As data on these two card categories are available separately as of the second half of 2007, this joint category is no longer used.

E-money payments with e-money issued by resident PSPs

The 2015 data are confidential as they cover fewer than three reporting agents.

E-money payments are confidential because there are fewer than three reporting agents in 2017.

The increase is because there is a new electronic money institution in 2020. Both volume and number are confidential as there are only two respondents.

Other payment services

Data are confidential as they cover fewer than three reporting agents in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

From 2017, data include also money remittances, OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits.

Total payments involving non-MFIs: cross-border

Data provided are estimates. Before 2007, estimates were made on the basis of foreign trade data. For the 2007 data, estimates have been made on the basis of the data received in accordance with the new Regulation for Compiling "Credit Institution Payment Statistics Report".

In 2016, the value of total payments involving non-MFIs decreased because of a 22.8% decline in credit institutions' credit transfers.

Total cross-border transactions received (excluding card payments)

Data are available as of the second half of 2007; estimates for earlier periods have therefore been made on the basis of the first data collected.

Memo item: Credits from the accounts by simple book entry

Data are available as of the second half of 2007; estimates for earlier periods have therefore been made on the basis of the first data collected.

In 2017, the increase in the indicator is mainly result of improvements in the classification of transactions.

Memo item: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry

Data are available as of the second half of 2007; estimates for earlier periods have therefore been made on the basis of the first data collected.

In 2017, the increase in the indicator is mainly a result of improvements in the classification of transactions.

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

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

ATM cash withdrawals

For the period 2002-04, no distinction between cards issued in Latvia and those issued abroad is possible; all transactions are therefore included in section a).

The decrease in cash withdrawals in 2020 is related to the impact of Covid-19, as there were various restrictions, which has resulted in a change in customer activity and an increase in non-cash transactions. Customers pay more with the card.

POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)

For the period 2002-04, no distinction between cards issued in Latvia and those issued abroad is possible; all transactions are therefore included in section a).

E-money card loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

E-money payments with cards with an e-money function

Not applicable.

At terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by non-resident PSPs:

ATM cash deposits

Data are confidential as they cover fewer than three reporting agents in 2016.

E-money card-loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

E-money payments with cards with an e-money function

Not applicable.

At terminals provided by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs:

ATM cash deposits

Not applicable.

E-money card-loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

E-money payments with cards with an e-money function

Not applicable.

POS transactions (except e-money transactions)

In 2017, the growth of card payments at POS terminals is due to a change in customer behaviour. Cards are used more and more to make purchases, also outside the territory of Latvia.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by payment systems

TARGET2 component: TARGET2-Latvija

TARGET2-Latvija was introduced on 19 November 2007.

Concentration ratio in terms of volume/value includes central bank data.

LVPS: SAMS

The SAMS system (RTGS for credit transfers) was introduced in September 2000.

Concentration ratio in terms of volume/value includes central bank data.

By 1 January 2015 the settlement of Latvijas Banka's lats payments in the SAMS system were switched to the euro settlement system TARGET2-Latvia.

RETAIL SYSTEM: EKS

Latvijas Banka adheres to the European Payments Council SEPA credit transfer scheme, and has been sending and receiving SEPA credit transfers using EKS SEPA since 9 November 2010. Latvijas Banka is therefore SEPA-compliant in the "bank-to-bank" domain.

Total transactions

Includes transactions in euro.

Credit transfers

Includes transactions in euro.

In 2015 the volume of SEPA credit transfers was 38,030,687 and the value was EUR 52,407.9 million.

Credit transfers, initiated electronically

Includes transactions in euro.

Direct debits

There were no SEPA direct debit transactions in 2014.

By 1 January 2015, all domestic direct debits had been replaced by e-invoices combined with SEPA Credit Transfers.

Concentration ratio in terms of volume (percentages) includes central bank data and transactions in euro.

Worldline Latvia, the local card settlement system

In September 2017, Worldline acquired 100% of the share capital of First Data's fully owned subsidiaries in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, thus creating Worldline Baltics.

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.

General notes: Luxembourg

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Banque centrale du Luxembourg, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs

Overnight deposits held at MFIs (excluding 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 used in the ECB concept of narrow money supply (M1).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs

Covering MFIs without derogations under Article 9(1) of Regulation ECB/2013/33 (where applicable).

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

Central bank: value of overnight deposits

Includes only liabilities to the “General government” sector.

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation: number of overnight deposits

For 2010-13 available data cover the number of transferable accounts and the number of transferable accounts usable via the internet or dedicated lines offered by credit institutions for non-bank clients. The number of total overnight deposits is not available.

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

As from 2003, data include branches of farmers’ banks.

Other payment service providers: number of institutions

Postal institution (Entreprise des postes et télécommunications) and private companies.

Other payment service providers: number of overnight deposits

Not available.

Electronic money institutions

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Until 2011 figures are estimated from a sample of reporting agents, except for data relating to e-money.

From 2012 onwards a new methodology is applied: all figures are based on direct data collection involving all LU institutions providing payment services.

Cards issued by resident payment service providers

Cards with a cash function

2004: a new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced.

2010: a major issuer of credit cards was added to the list of reporting agents.

2011: replacement of the national debit card scheme, hence concomitant circulation of new and old scheme cards.

Since 2012: the reporting includes all LU issuers of cards.

Cards with a payment function (except cards with an e-money function)

2004: a new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced.

2010: a major issuer of credit cards was added to the list of reporting agents.

2011: replacement of the national debit card scheme, hence concomitant circulation of new and old scheme cards.

Since 2012: the reporting includes all LU issuers of cards.

Cards with a debit function

2004: a new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced.

2011: replacement of the national debit card scheme, hence concomitant circulation of new and old scheme cards

Since 2012: the reporting includes all LU issuers of cards.

Since 2017: Prepaid cards are reported together with debit cards. Before, prepaid cards were reported together with credit cards.

Cards with a credit function

2004: a new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced.

2010: a major issuer of credit cards was added to the list of reporting agents.

Since 2012: the reporting includes all LU issuers of credit cards.

Cards with an e-money function

2004: a new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced

2011: the e-money scheme MiniCash ceased operations.

Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)

2004: a new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced.

2010: a major issuer of credit cards was added to the list of reporting agents.

2011: replacement of the national debit card scheme, hence concomitant circulation of new and old scheme cards.

Since 2012: the reporting includes all LU issuers of cards.

Cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function

2004: a new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced.

2011: the e-money scheme MiniCash ceased operations.

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

Until 2011 figures are estimated from a sample of reporting agents, except for data relating to e-money.

From 2012 onwards a new methodology is applied: all figures are based on a direct data collection involving all LU institutions providing payment services.

Credit transfers

Until 2005 figures include only national interbank customer transactions.

Figures from 2006 onwards include on-us transactions.

Until 2011 figures are estimated from a sample representing 85% of the market.

From 2012 onwards, the reporting covers data from all LU institutions.

Book-entry transactions are not included.

Direct debits

Until 2005 figures include only national interbank customer transactions. Figures from 2006 onwards include on-us transactions. Book-entry transactions are not included.

Until 2011 figures are estimated from a sample representing 85% of the market.

From 2012 onwards, the reporting covers data from all LU institutions participating in the national direct debit system.

2013: the total volume and value of direct debits relate to legacy transactions only as the total value of SDD transactions was not available for 2013. Regarding the volume of SDD transactions in 2013, a total number of 547,055 transactions were performed in STEP2 (sending or creditor's side).

E-money payment transactions

E-money purchase transactions with other e-money storages:

- the figures include P2P transactions;
- the transactions are counted according to the principle of the residence of the account. A large proportion of e-money account holders are not LU residents.

2020: the annual variation is mainly due to Covid.

Cheques

Until 2005 figures include only national interbank customer transactions. Figures from 2006 onwards include on-us transactions.

Until 2011 figures are estimated from a sample representing 85% of the market.

From 2012 onwards, the reporting covers data from all LU institutions.

Card transactions

Credit card transactions:

2010: a major issuer of credit cards was added to the list of reporting agents.

From 2012 onwards, the reporting includes all LU issuers of credit cards.

Since 2017: Prepaid cards are reported together with debit cards. Before, prepaid cards were reported together with credit cards.

2020: The annual variation is due to Covid.

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

LU acquiring activity on ATMs: until 2012 on-us transactions were not included.

LU issuing activity outside the country: from 2012 onwards, the reporting includes all LU issuers of credit cards.

From November 2018: for one reporting agent, data on acquired POS card transactions in AT and SI are adjusted to exclude the activity of branches.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET component: LIPS-Gross

TARGET2 component: TARGET2-LU

Migration date: 19 November 2007

Retail system: LIPS-Net

The system closed on 9 October 2006.

Other direct participants: Include post office giro institutions.

General notes: Malta

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Central Bank of Malta, 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 2008 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).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2008 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

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

Electronic money institutions: number of institutions

Financial institutions licenced to undertake payment services under the Third Schedule to the Financial Institutions Act (e-money institutions).

Other payment service providers: number of institutions

Financial institutions licenced to undertake payment services under the Second Schedule to the Financial Institutions Act (payment institutions).

Table 7: Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions [up to 2013]

Credit transfers

Book-entry transactions are excluded.

Direct debits

Book-entry transactions are excluded.

Table 8: Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions [up to 2013]

Credit transfers

Book-entry transactions are excluded.

Direct debits

Book-entry transactions are excluded.

Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs [as of 2014]

Number of transactions

Estimates for payment and e-money institutions for the period January-June 2014 were calculated by replicating actual July-December 2014 data submitted by them.

In 2015, the increase in e-money payments with e-money issued by residents was the result of a new entrant in the card business market.

Value of transactions

Estimates for payment and e-money institutions for the period January-June 2014 were calculated by replicating actual July-December 2014 data submitted by them.

In 2015, the increase in the value of e-money payments with e-money issued by residents was the result of a new entrant in the card business market.

Tables 7b and 8b: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs [as of 2014]

In 2020, the COVID-19 measures have resulted in a decline in transactions done in Malta with non-resident cards at terminals provided by resident PSPs.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

Number and value of transactions

A large increase in values in the series “Credit transfers and direct debits within the same TARGET component” for the reference year 2015 was due to the increase in the number of participants and mostly due to the T2S securities transactions gross settlement.

In June 2020, the Central Bank of Malta started operating a new retail payments system called MTEUROPAY.

General notes: Netherlands

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: De Nederlandsche Bank, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Value of overnight deposits held at MFIs

Overnight deposits held at MFIs (excluding 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 used in the ECB concept of narrow money supply (M1).

Data for the component sector “Rest of the world” are not available for 2002.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs

Source: ECB.

Covering MFIs without derogations under Article 9(1) of Regulation ECB/2013/33 (where applicable).

Table 3: Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at the central bank

Surplus of liquidity in 2008.

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Value for the last quarter of the period. No further technical explanation for the 2008 value.

Intraday borrowing from the central bank

No further technical explanation for the 2008 value.

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

Electronic money institutions: number of institutions

Not applicable for 2002.

Electronic money institutions: outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions

Not applicable for 2002.

Other payment service providers: number of offices

No data available between 2010 and 2013.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident payment service providers

Cards with a delayed debit function

Not available up to 2013.

Cards with a credit function

Not available up to 2013.

Cards with an e-money function

Excluding e-purse-only cards. Stop chipknip product at the beginning of 2015 causes sharp decline in device.

Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once

Data are not available between 2005 and 2014.

Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)

Excluding e-purse-only cards.

[Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs: number/value of transactions \[as of 2014\]](#)

Credit transfers

Credit transfers include payments related to cash-pooling activities (i.e. zero or target balancing). The rise in credit transfers as of 2021 can partly be attributed to, among other things, an increased frequency of such activities.

Payments with cards with a delayed debit function

Not available.

Payments with cards with a credit function

Not available.

Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function

Not applicable.

E-money payments, of which with other e-money storages

Not applicable.

Other payment services

Not applicable.

Total cross-border transactions received

For figures up to and including 2004, the only source is Interpay. From 2005 data received from reporting banks are also included, resulting in a break in the series.

Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device

Not available.

Other services (not included in the Payment Services Directive)

Not available.

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

Transactions at terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by non-resident PSPs

ATM cash deposits

Available from 2005.

E-money card-loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable. Stop chipknip product at the beginning of 2015 causes sharp decline in device.

Transactions at terminals provided by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs

ATM cash deposits

Not applicable.

E-money card loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable. Stop chipknip product at the beginning of 2015 causes sharp decline in device.

Memo item: Cash advances at POS terminals

Not applicable.

Memo item: OTC cash withdrawals

Available from 2005.

Memo item: OTC cash deposits

Available from 2005. All cash deposits are reported, including ATM-deposits, OTC-deposits, night safes, seal-bag deposit boxes, direct delivery (cash-in-transit), etc.

Table 9: Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

Retail system 1 Number of participants – The decline in number of participants is due to a transition to a new system because of the migration to SEPA. In the new system only direct participants participate.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems: number/value of transactions

Retail system: Equens

Equens is the product owner of PIN (a brand for card payments). PIN is currently being phased out and a new brand, Maestro, owned by Mastercard, has been introduced.

TARGET2 component: TOP

Retail system: Interpay

TARGET2 migration date: 18 February 2008

The name of NL component system: "TARGET2-NL". The concentration ratio of the five largest banks in TARGET2-NL has changed significantly in TARGET2 compared to TOP/TARGET. We have identified two reasons for this:

- A few British banks participate in TARGET2 through De Nederlandsche Bank. In TOP/TARGET these participants either did not have an account or were very small participants in TOP. Because the Bank of England chose not to join TARGET2, these banks had to find another central bank through which to participate in TARGET2. Owing to the increasing number of large banks in TARGET2 compared with TOP/TARGET, the concentration ratio of the five largest banks has decreased.
- As a result of the migration from TOP/TARGET to TARGET2, the Dutch treasury and its agency restructured the way they use the RTGS system. Large transfers between these two participants occur more often than they did in TOP. Consequently, the treasury and its agency constitute one of the largest participants in TARGET2-NL in terms of value. The number of transactions is very low.

General notes: Austria

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Oesterreichische Nationalbank, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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) up to 2013.

Table 4: Banknotes and coins

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

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function

Not reported, as this item should only be reported if the data cannot be broken down into the first three categories.

Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function Not reported, as this item should only be reported if the data cannot be broken down into the first three categories.

Cards with an e-money function at which e-money can be stored directly

The closure of the only e-money system at which e-money can be stored directly on the card in 2017 led to a drop to zero in the number of cards with an e-money function at which e-money can be stored directly.

ATMs

Data for ATMs with a credit transfer function are available from 2014. Because the total for all ATMs includes ATMs with a credit transfer function, it increased in 2014.

E-money card terminals and e-money card accepting terminals

Since Austrian acquirer cannot distinguish between a card which appears to be a credit- or delayed debit-card or a prepaid card, it was decided to make an estimate of terminals which accept cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts dating back to 2014. Prior to that an estimation is not possible; the figures for E-money card terminals and E-money card accepting terminals before 2014 represent only terminals, which accepted cards on which e-money can be stored directly (we will make an amendment in the General notes).

The closure of the only e-money system at which e-money can be stored directly on the card in 2017 led to a drop to zero in the number of e-money card loading and unloading terminals.

Tables 7 and 8: Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs [up to and including 2013]

Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country (value/number)

2000-05: Did not include the component "POS transactions".

Transactions at terminals in the country with cards issued outside the country (value/number)

2000-13: data were not available.

2020: Due to the Covid-pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions, transactions at terminals in the country with cards issued outside the country decreased.

Transactions at terminals outside the country with cards issued in the country (value/number)

2000-13: data were not available.

2020: Due to the Covid-pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions, transactions at terminals outside the country with cards issued in the country decreased.

Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs [as of 2014]

Credit transfers

From 2000-13 the data included interbank transactions. Additionally, values were in many cases grossed up by the external data source (data up to 2013). There is therefore a sudden decline in 2014 in terms of the value of transactions. Volumes of credit transfers up to 2013 are underestimated.

Direct debits

From 2000-13 the data included interbank transactions. Additionally, values were in many cases grossed up by the external data source (data up to 2013). There is therefore a sudden decline in 2014 in terms of the volume and value of transactions

Cheques

From 2000-13 the data included interbank transactions. Values were in many cases grossed up by the external data source (data up to 2013). There is therefore a sudden decline in 2014 in terms of the volume and value of transactions.

E-money payments with e-money issued by resident PSPs

There was a sudden decline in 2014 in terms of the volume of transactions because one reporting institution changed its method of counting the number of transactions. In 2017 the closure of the at that time exclusive system where e-money can be stored directly on the card led to a decline in value and number of transactions in 2017 and a drop to zero from 2018 on in this category.

E-money payments with cards with an e-money function at terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by non-resident PSPs

Since Austrian acquirer cannot distinguish between a card which appears to be a credit- or delayed debit-card or a prepaid card, they cannot provide data on this item.

Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry

Data are not available.

Memo item: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry

Data are not available.

Memo item: Other services (not included in the Payment Services Directive)

Not applicable for Austria.

Memo item: Money remittances

Up from 2019 money remittances which were initiated electronically (via a payment-card) have been included.

Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device

There was a sudden rise in transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device in 2016 because new payment service providers entered the market.

Tables 7b and 8b: Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs [as of 2014]

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

Data for these items became only available with the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics.

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

Data for these items became only available with the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics.

c) At terminals provided by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs: e-money payments with cards with an e-money function

Data for these transactions are not available because the acquirers do not know whether a card issued by a non-resident PSP is an e-money card or not.

Memo item: OTC cash withdrawals

Data are not available.

Memo item: OTC cash deposits

Data are not available.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET2 component

HOAM.AT

Retail system

STEP.AT was launched by the Oesterreichische Nationalbank on 2 July 2007 as a clearing platform for regional interbank payments. It provides processing procedures for payment orders using the new generation of SEPA formats as well as EDIFACT formats. The gradual replacement of STEP.AT was completed in November 2013.

Clearing Service

The Clearing Service (CS) was launched for domestic retail payments in 2012 and for cross-border retail payments at the end of 2013.

Explanatory note: Transitional provisions relating to data in Tables 7a, 7b, 8a and 8b – data for the reference period 2014

As the requirements specified in Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics are of annual frequency, the Oesterreichische Nationalbank ensured that for 2014 a single figure was provided for each data series, reported with reference to the whole year and aggregating the first and second halves. Where data for the first half of 2014 were not available, the Oesterreichische Nationalbank was able to provide estimates.

In this respect the Oesterreichische Nationalbank decided to ask reporting agents to report data on direct debits, credit transfers and cheques for the whole year 2014. If actual data were not available, they were asked to estimate figures. For all other transactions, data was reported for the second half of 2014 and extrapolated for the full year. The approach taken was based on an unbiased linear estimate.

General notes: Portugal

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Banco de Portugal, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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).

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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.

Transferable deposits held at other MFIs

Data for 2011 include transferable deposits of central banks outside the euro area in the amount of €607 million.

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

Central bank: number of offices

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Central bank: value of overnight deposits

The increase in the value of overnight deposits at the central bank in 2011 was mainly due to the following two factors.

- An increase of €4,742 million in the overnight liabilities vis-à-vis the Portuguese general government sector. This value reflects the deposits held by the formerly Portuguese Treasury and Government Debt Agency (Instituto de Gestão da Tesouraria e do Crédito Público (IGCP)) at the Banco de Portugal, namely the unused funds received in the context of the financial assistance provided to Portugal. The disbursement of funds in the context of the financial assistance provided to Portugal was channelled to IGCP through accounts held at the Banco de Portugal.
- An increase of €126 million in overnight deposits held by “other financial intermediaries” and “financial auxiliaries”.

Number of payment accounts

Includes transferable overnight deposits and e-money accounts but excludes credit card accounts with a credit feature.

Other payment service providers

Includes the postal institution.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs

Cards with a cash function

Estimated figures.

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Cards with a payment function (except cards with an e-money function only), of which cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function and cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by the Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

As from 2013 payment cards that have both a debit and a credit function are included in each sub-category.

In 2019 the number of cards decreased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

Cards with an e-money function

The Portuguese e-money scheme (PMB) ceased to operate in 2005 as a result of the small number of transactions processed. Prepaid cards are included.

The increase in 2013 was largely due to the issuance of prepaid cards that can only be used with food-related merchants.

Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card), of which cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

In 2019 the number of cards decreased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs: e-money card terminals

The Portuguese e-money scheme (PMB) ceased to operate in 2005 as a result of the small number of transactions processed. Terminals accepting prepaid cards are included.

Tables 7 and 8: Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: number/value of transactions [up to 2012]

Transactions per type of payment instrument

Credit transfers

Book-entry transactions are not included in this item. SEPA credit transfers:

	Volume (units)	Value (EUR millions)
2009	1,416,952	10,726.24
2010	2,325,579	14,030.28
2011	2,851,140	15,793.71
2012	26,836,298	36,693.66

Credit transfers, of which paper-based and non-paper-based

Estimated figures.

Direct debits

Book-entry transactions are not included in this item.

Card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)

Includes payments, other than cash withdrawals or cash deposits, processed through the ATM/POS network.

In 2019 the card payments decreased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function

Estimated figures.

The increase in the value of transactions processed in 2010 derives from the introduction of a new type of payment card transaction that enables Multibanco cardholders to send funds to other cardholders using the same network.

In 2013 the number of cards with a debit function increased significantly, while the number of cards with a credit function declined. This was largely due to a shift from the issuance of deferred debit cards (classified as credit cards in networks) to the issuance of debit cards, as a result of action by the Banco de Portugal in relation to bank card issuers to ensure greater transparency in the recording, classification, processing and commissioning of transactions conducted with deferred debit cards and cards with both a debit and credit function.

Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Estimated figures.

In 2013 the number of cards with a debit function increased significantly, while the number of cards with a credit function declined. This was largely due to a shift from the issuance of deferred debit cards (classified as credit cards in networks) to the issuance of debit cards, as a result of action by Banco de Portugal in relation to bank card issuers to ensure greater transparency in the recording, classification, processing and commissioning of transactions conducted with deferred debit cards and cards with both a debit and credit function.

E-money payments

The increase in 2013 was largely due to the issuance of prepaid cards that can only be used with food related merchants.

Transactions per type of terminal: transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country, POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)

Includes payments, other than cash withdrawals or cash deposits, processed through the ATM/POS network.

In 2019 the transactions per type of terminal decreased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs [as of 2013]

Credit transfers

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Credit transfers, initiated in paper-based form

Estimated figures.

Credit transfers, initiated electronically in a file/batch or on a single payment basis

Estimated figures.

Direct debits

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)

In 2020 card payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

In 2021 card payments increased compared to the last few years, probably due to recovery from pandemic effects.

Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function, payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Estimated figures.

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

In 2019 the card payments decreased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

In 2020 card payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

E-money payments with e-money issued by resident PSPs

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

In 2020 e-money payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

Cheques

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Other payment services

From 2014 includes money remittances, over the counter (OTC) cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits. Data on OTC transactions are not available previous to 2014.

Memo items: Credits to the account and debits from the account by simple book entry

Estimated figures.

Money remittances

Excludes postal orders. Other services (not included in the Payment Services Directive)

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements. Excludes postal orders.

Tables 7b and 8b: Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs [as of 2013]

From 2013, only transactions performed at physical EFTPOS terminals are included.

In 2020 card payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

In 2021 card payments increased probably due to recovery from pandemic effects.

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

In 2019 the transactions decreased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

ATM cash deposits (except e-money transactions)

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

POS transactions (except e-money transactions)

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Payment card transactions at ATMs, except cash withdrawals and deposits, are also included.

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

In 2019 the transactions increased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

E-money payment transactions with cards with an e-money function

According to the data available, is not possible to identify if a card issued by non-resident PSPs has an e-money function.

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

POS transactions (except e-money transactions)

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Memo item: Cash advances at POS terminals

The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Memo item: OTC cash withdrawals and deposits

Estimated figures.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET component: TARGET2-PT, credit transfers sent

Includes transactions processed through TARGET2-PT (the Portuguese component of TARGET2), SPGT (the Portuguese component of TARGET) and SPGT2 (Portuguese PHA). Transactions initiated through Aplicativo de Gestão Integrada de Liquidações (AGIL – an integrated settlement management application) are also included.

SPGT ceased to operate on 15 February 2008.

SPGT2 operated between 18 February 2008 and 27 February 2009.

TARGET2-PT went live on 18 February 2008.

AGIL is a local system that manages current accounts with the Banco de Portugal for institutions that do not participate directly in TARGET2-PT. AGIL went live on 2 March 2009.

Retail system: SICOI

General note: the breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

Credit transfers

SEPA credit transfers:

	Volume (units)	Value (EUR millions)
2009	277,263	2,548.77
2010	904,654	3,832.97
2011	1,192,925	4,132.84
2012	24,306,586	21,330.24
2013	71,125,884	81,002.88

Credit transfers, in a paper-based form and initiated electronically

Estimated figures.

Retail system SLOD, total transactions sent

SLOD ceased to operate on 27 February 2009.

Card payments

In 2020 card payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

General notes: Slovenia

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Banka Slovenije, 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 2007 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).

Data for the “rest of the world” component sector are not reported for 2002-04.

Narrow money supply (M1)

This indicator cannot be calculated from the items “Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs” (Table 2) and “Currency in circulation” (Table 4). See the explanation above.

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 the central bank

End-of-period values.

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

End-of-period values.

Memo item: Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank

Average for last reserve maintenance 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

Other payment service providers: number of institutions

Data up to 2013 include payment card issuers that are not credit institutions or a public authority providing payment services to non-MFIs. From 2014 data include payment institutions only.

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

In 2020 number of institutions sharply declined due to Brexit.

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued by resident PSPs: cards with a payment function (except cards with an e-money function only)

Retailer cards are not included.

Cards with an e-money function

Only cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts. In 2020 more PSPs started to issue this instrument (before 2020 there was just one issuer in Slovenia) and their number sharply increased.

Terminals provided by resident PSPs

Resident PSPs have terminals only in Slovenia.

ATMs with a credit transfer function

Available from 2007 onwards. Due to methodological change with reference to 2020 the number of ATMs with a credit transfer function sharply increased. The

data from 2020 on, include ATMs with a function of payments of bills containing QR code.

E-money card terminals

Not applicable.

Table 7: Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: number of transactions [up to 2013]

SEPA credit transfers

Volume in 2011: 72,461,545 transactions

Volume in 2012: 134,133,206 transactions

Volume in 2013: 137,944,755 transactions

SEPA direct debits

Volume in 2011: 7,824 transactions

Volume in 2012: 2,118,125 transactions

Volume in 2013: 35,667,054 transactions

Memo item: Cash advances at POS terminals

In 2006, data for this item were collected “ad hoc”; regular reporting does not include data for this item.

Memo items: OTC cash withdrawals, OTC cash deposits, cross-border transactions received

Data are not collected.

Table 8: Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: value of transactions [up to 2013]

Transactions per type of payment instrument

Paper-based credit transfers

Figures for 2004, 2005 and 2006 include OTC cash withdrawals from bank accounts, as well as OTC cash deposits. In the figures for 2004-06 some reporters also include transfers of funds to/from the savings account of the same customer at the same bank using a paper-based bank form.

The significant decrease in number of transfers in this category in 2008 for some large banks is partly explained by an increase in non-paper-based credit transfers.

SEPA credit transfers

Estimated value for 2011: €144,680.953 million

Estimated value for 2012: €324,685.829 million

Estimated value for 2013: €368,611.477 million

SEPA direct debits

Value in 2011: €0.381 million

Value in 2012: €122.598 million

Value in 2013: €1,593.865 million

E-money purchase transactions with cards with an e-money function

Not applicable.

Other payment instruments

Includes the special debit (paper-based) instrument.

Transactions per type of terminal

Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country

E-money card-loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

Memo item: Cash advances at POS terminals

In 2006 data for this item were collected "ad hoc"; regular reporting does not include data for this item.

Memo items: OTC cash withdrawals, OTC cash deposits and cross-border transactions received

Data are not collected.

Tables 7a and 8a: Payments per type of payment service involving non-MFIs [as of 2014]

The data were in 2019 revised for the period from 2015 on. Payment service: sent transactions – geographical breakdown Geo3

Data according to the geographical breakdown convention Geo 3 have been collected from the third quarter of 2014. Relevant data according to Geo 3 for the first and second quarters of 2014 are estimated.

Credit transfers, direct debits

Subcategories of "credit transfers initiated electronically" and of "direct debits":

- initiated in a file/batch
- initiated on a single payment basis

have been collected from the third quarter of 2014. Relevant data for the first and second quarters of 2014 are estimated.

Payment service: received transactions

Data on received transactions have been collected from the third quarter of 2014.

Relevant data for the first and second quarters of 2014 are estimated.

Other payment services

From 2014 on, this item includes "money remittances" and "transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device" which are both also shown separately as memorandum items.

From 2017 on this category additionally includes also OTC cash withdrawals and OTC deposits

Memo item: Money remittances

Data on money remittances have been collected from the third quarter of 2014. Relevant data for the first and second quarters of 2014 are estimated.

Tables 7b and 8b: Payments per type of terminal involving non-MFIs [as of 2014]

The data were in 2019 revised for the period from 2015 on.

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

Slovenian PSPs have terminals only in Slovenia.

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

Slovenian PSPs have terminals only in Slovenia.

Memo items: OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits

Data on OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits have been collected from the third quarter of 2014. Relevant data for the first and second quarters of 2014 are estimated.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

Clearing and settlement organisations:

KDD – Centralna klirinško depotna družba,
BANKART procesiranje plačilnih instrumentov d.o.o., Ljubljana

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

Retail system: SEPA IKP (historical)

Introduced on 4 March 2009. The SEPA Internal Credit Payments system (SEPA IKP) was a payment system for processing small-value credit payment orders in accordance with SEPA credit transfer standards. It was an interbank multilateral retail payment system which only processes non-paper credit payments sent by national (domestic) direct participants.

On **1 September 2015 the SEPA IKP**, SEPA IDD Core and SEPA IDD B2B payment systems **merged into a single system, SIMP-PS**.

Retail system: SEPA IDD Core (historical)

Introduced on 21 November 2011. SEPA Internal Direct Debit Core (SEPA IDD Core) was a domestic payment system for processing consumer SEPA direct debits.

On **1 September 2015** the SEPA IKP, **SEPA IDD Core** and SEPA IDD B2B payment systems **merged into a single payment system, SIMP-PS**.

Retail system: SEPA IDD B2B (historical)

Introduced on 21 November 2011. SEPA Internal Direct Debit B2B (SEPA IDD B2B) was a domestic payment system for processing business-to-business SEPA direct debits.

On **1 September 2015** the SEPA IKP, SEPA IDD Core and **SEPA IDD B2B** payment systems merged into a **single payment system, SIMP-PS**.

Retail system: SIMP-PS payment system

Introduced on 1 September 2015 as SIMP-PS payment system (domestic payment system) for processing of SEPA credit payments and SEPA direct debits using three different services:

1. SIMP-PS IKP service (SIMP-PS Internal Credit Transfers) – intended for processing credit transfers;
2. SIMP-PS IDD-C service (SIMP-PS Internal Direct Debit-Core) – intended for processing SEPA direct debits (under the core SEPA direct debits scheme);
3. SIMP-PS IDD-B service (SIMP-PS Internal Direct Debit-B2B) – intended for processing SEPA direct debits (under the business-to-business SEPA direct debits scheme).

SIMP-PS IDD-B service terminated on 29 May 2018, these transactions are now conducted in SEPA EDD B2B.

SIMP-PS IKP service terminated on 1 February 2019.

From 4 February 2019 onwards SIMP-PS payment system includes only data from SIMP-PS IDD-C service, which explains strong decrease in number and value of transactions in this system from 2019 on.

Retail system: BIPS payment system

Introduced on 4 February 2019 (with migration of transactions from SIMP-PS IKP). BIPS payment system is a domestic payment system that enables processing of SEPA credit payments (including instant payments).

General notes: Slovakia

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Národná banka Slovenska, 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 2009 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).

Data for the “rest of the world” component sector are not reported for the period 2002-03.

Data for the “central government” component sector are not reported for the period 2002-03.

Data for the “other residents” counterpart sector are not reported for the period 2002-03.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2009 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 the central bank

End-of-period data; since 2006 average for last reserve maintenance period.

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Value for the last quarter of the period.

Memo item: Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank

End-of-period data; since 2006 average for last reserve maintenance 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

Branches of non-EEA-based credit institutions: number of offices

Not applicable. Branches of non-EEA-based banks do not operate in Slovakia.

Branches of non-EEA-based credit institutions: value of overnight deposits

Not applicable. Branches of non-EEA-based banks do not operate in Slovakia.

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

Other payment services

Decline of transactions due to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020 and remained stable in 2021.

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

a) At terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs at terminals located in the reporting country

- ATM cash withdrawals

Decline of transactions due to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020 and persisted in 2021

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

Decline of transactions due to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020 and remained stable in 2021.

PSPs: e-money card loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

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

Decline of transactions due to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020.

- e-money card loading/unloading transactions

Not applicable.

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

Decline of transactions due to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020.

OTC cash withdrawals

Decline of transactions due to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020 and remained stable in 2021.

OTC cash deposits

Decline of transactions due to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020 and remained stable in 2021.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

TARGET2 component: number of participants

Four of the direct participants represent ancillary systems.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

SIPS

On 1 January 2009 LVPS SIPS was transformed into a retail system.

General notes: Finland

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Suomen Pankki – Finlands Bank, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 2: Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 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).

Data for the “rest of the world, except banks” component are available as from June 2010 only.

Data for the “central government” component are not available for 2000-06.

Narrow money supply (M1)

Since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Table 3: Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Data are available as from June 2010 only.

Table 4: Banknotes and coins

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

Table 6: Payment card functions and accepting devices

The coverage as well as the methodological background for the statistics compilation changed with the introduction of Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics from 2014 onwards. Caution is therefore to be used when comparing figures for 2014 onwards with those for previous years. This note applies to Tables 6, 7 and 8.

Number of payment cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Due to revisions in the national reporting instructions, all cards previously reported in this residual category are from 2017 onwards included in one of the following categories: i) Cards with a delayed debit function, or ii) Cards with a credit function.

ATMs with a credit transfer function

Banks have been replacing ATMs with a credit transfer function by terminals located in the branch which allow customers to use the bank’s internet banking application. The number of these terminals is not available.

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

The coverage as well as the methodological background for the statistics compilation changed with the introduction of Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics from 2014 onwards. Caution is therefore to be used when comparing figures for 2014 onwards with those for previous years. This note applies to Tables 6, 7 and 8.

Credit transfers

Credit transfers include intrabank (“on-us”) as well as interbank retail credit transfers.

The increase in the number and value of paper-based credit transfers as well as non-SEPA credit transfers from 2014 to 2016 is attributable to refined reporting methods of the reporting entities. This should not be interpreted as an actual increase in the use of paper-based and/or non-SEPA credit transfers.

The increase in the number and value of non-SEPA credit transfers for 2019 is attributable to refined reporting methods of the reporting entities. This should not be interpreted as an actual increase in the volumes.

The decrease in the value of total credit transfers as well as credit transfers initiated electronically on a single payment basis for 2019 is attributable to refined reporting methods of the reporting entities. This should not be interpreted as an actual decrease in the volume.

Also, customer payments through TARGET2 are reported in the non-SEPA credit transfers category.

Direct debits

With the migration to SEPA in 2014, payment service providers in Finland to a large extent replaced the legacy national direct debit instrument with an e-invoicing solution. The underlying payment instrument in the e-invoicing solution is the SEPA Credit Transfer. This replacement explains the drop in direct debits sent in 2014, the figures for that year showing only the use of the legacy instrument before SEPA migration.

Card payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function

Due to revisions in the national reporting instructions, all card payments previously reported in this category are from 2017 onwards included in one of the following categories: i) Payments with cards with delayed debit function, or ii) Payments with cards with a credit function.

Credit to the accounts and debits from the accounts by simple book entry

The increase in the number and value of credits to the accounts and debits from the accounts by simple book entry for 2019 is attributable to refined reporting methods of the reporting entities. This should not be interpreted as an actual increase in the volumes.

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

Cash advances at POS terminals

The quality of the data is unreliable for years 2014 to 2018. Therefore, the number and value of cash advances at POS terminals are reported as “not available” for these years.

OTC cash withdrawals and deposits

The quality of the data is unreliable for years 2014 to 2019, and therefore the number and value of OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits are reported as “not available” for these years.

Table 9: Participation in selected payment systems

Retail System: PMJ

PMJ performed clearing for the last time on 15 November 2013.

Tables 10 and 11: Payments processed by selected payment systems

TARGET component: BoF-RTGS and TARGET2-FI

The BoF-RTGS component was changed to the TARGET2-Suomen Pankki system on 18 February 2008.

The concentration ratio for TARGET2 is not available for 2013.

LVPS: POPS

Information on whether payment is electronic or paper-based is not collected when the payments are initiated.

Retail system: ARPP

Retail payment system ARPP (Automatia Real-time Payment Platform) was introduced in March 2017. ARPP enables intrabank and interbank instant credit transfers between the participant banks. The reporting of the system started in 2018.

Retail system: PMJ

- Card payments: volumes and values of transactions for this item are reported as “not applicable” as from 2008
- Paper-based credit transfers: the increase in the value of transactions in 2008 relates to process changes at several credit institutions, possibly after the introduction of SEPA transactions

- At the end of 2011 the PMJ system stopped processing credit transfers. All domestic credit transfers are now processed by the SEPA-compliant STEP2 system
- Owing to the rapid decline in the volumes and values in the system, the concentration ratio became irrelevant as from the reference year 2011.
- Clearing was performed for the last time on 15 November 2013.