EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

Payments statistics

Compilation of notes

Information on discrepancies with regards to reported data are given in the attached notes (up to reference year 2009):

Comparative tables

Euro area aggregates data

Selected international systems

Euro Area Countries
Belgium
Germany
Ireland
Greece
Spain
France
Italy
Cyprus
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Austria
Portugal
Slovenia
Finland
Slovakia

Non-Euro Area Countries
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Hungary
Poland
Romania
Sweden
United Kingdom

NOTES: COMPARATIVE TABLES

Source: Country tables.

Totals: Euro area totals and EU27 totals are calculated in the majority of the comparative tables.
Where data on a particular item are available for every country, the sum of components will equate to the total.

Where data for certain countries are confidential, or where the composition of the EU or euro area changes (refer to Comparative tables 1.3 and 1.4 for details), this will affect the total.

In some comparative tables, totals are not shown. This is either because a total is not applicable to the item or because a summation of the available components would not be representative of the group as a whole.

Tables 7.1 to 7.5 and 9.1 to 9.7

Number and value of transactions per type of payment instrument	For Germany, the statistical results for the reporting year 2007 are based on a new reporting system which encompasses methodological changes, and which may trigger a break in series when comparing the 2007 figures with those from previous years at national level, affecting also euro area and EU aggregates. In addition, in 2005 a break on credit transfer series occurred in France, also affecting euro area and EU aggregates.

Tables 16.1 to 16.3

TARGET2 system abbreviation	**TARGET2 system full name (where applicable)**
EURO Area	
TARGET2-BE	ELLIPS and TARGET2- BE and PHA (called RECOUR)
TARGET2-DE	RTGSplus and TARGET2-Bundesbank and PHA (Hausbankverfahren (Customer Access Mechanism)), PHA (2 modules CAM and KTO2)
TARGET2-IE	IRIS and TARGET2 - IE
TARGET2-GR	HERMES and TARGET2 – GR
TARGET2-ES	SLBE and TARGET2-Banco de España
TARGET2-FR	TBF and TARGET2 – FR
TARGET2-IT	BI-REL and TARGET2 - IT
TARGET2-CY	TARGET2-CY
TARGET2-LU	LIPS-Gross and TARGET2 - LU
TARGET2-MT	TARGET2 - MALTA
TARGET2-NL	TOP and TARGET2 -NL
TARGET2-AT	ARTIS and TARGET2-ATand PHA (HOAM.AT)
TARGET2-PT	TARGET2-PT and PHA (SPGT2)
TARGET2-SI	TARGET2 - SI
TARGET2-SK	TARGET2-SK
TARGET2-FI	TARGET2-SUOMEN PANKKI
TARGET2-ECB	EPM and TARGET2-ECB
EU NON-EA	
TARGET-DK	Kronos and TARGET2-DK
TARGET2-EE	EP RTGS and TARGET2-Eesti
TARGET2-LV	TARGET2-Latvija
TARGET2-LT	TARGET2-LIETUVOS BANKAS and LITAS-PHA
TARGET2-PL	TARGET2 - PL and PHA (SORBNET-EURO)
TARGET2-SE	ERIX
CHAPS Euro	CHAPS Euro
EUROPEAN UNION	
EURO1/STEP1	Number of participants in EURO1.

Table 16.1d

TARGET as a whole – Concentration ratio in terms of volume	Calculation excludes traffic in SLBE (ES) for 2003.

NOTES: EURO AREA AGGREGATES

Source: Euro area country tables, unless otherwise indicated.

Totals: Euro area totals are calculated in the majority of the euro area aggregate tables. Where data on a particular item are available for every country, the sum of components will equate to the total. Where the data for certain countries are confidential, or where the composition of the euro area changes (refer to Comparative tables 1.3 and 1.4 for details), this will affect the total.

In some euro area aggregate tables, totals are not shown. This is either because a total is not applicable to the item or because a summation of the available components would not be representative of the group as a whole.

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs	Data are shown as from 2002, as they can only be derived at the euro area aggregate level since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins.
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	Held at MFIs, to the exclusion of other institutions offering payment services to non MFIs. 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)	Source: ECB. This indicator cannot be calculated from the items "Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs" (Euro area table 2) and "Currency in circulation" (Euro area table 3). See the explanation above. Data are shown as from 2002, as they can only be derived at the euro area aggregate level since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins.

Table 3 – Banknotes and coins Data are shown as from 2002, as they can only be derived at the euro area aggregate level since the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins.

NOTES: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS

Sources: ECB for data on TARGET/TARGET2, EBA Clearing for data on EURO1/STEP1 and STEP2, and CLS Services Ltd for data on CLS.

Details on items in each table: Please refer to the "Reporting requirements for general and payments data" http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf.

Table 1 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems
Table 2 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 3 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET/TARGET2 as a whole – Total transactions sent	The total may not equal the sum of components (Intra-Member State and Inter-Member State), as, for some countries, figures for either one or the other component has been reported as confidential.
TARGET/TARGET2 as a whole – Concentration ratio in terms of volume	Calculation excludes traffic in SLBE (ES) for 2003. Data from 2008 are not available.
EURO1/STEP1	For all years, 334 ICCREA members and 36 CECA members were also directly connected, under the same SWIFT BIC as their respective STEP1 participant, as sub-participants in STEP1. The following direct participants participated in EURO1 only as pre-fund participants for the purpose of settling STEP2 payments and did not send or receive any other types of payment: 2003: two central banks 2004: four central banks, one credit institution 2005: six central banks, two credit institutions 2006 - 2008: seven central banks, two credit institutions. 2009: seven central banks, three credit institutions.
EURO1/STEP1 – Direct debits	The Flexible Settlement Capability (FSC) of EURO1, which uses direct debit messages, went live on 1 June 2006.
EURO1/STEP1 – Other instruments	Introduction of two additional distribution windows for the Liquidity Bridge on 7 July 2008.
STEP2	STEP2 data do not represent the total retail payment systems statistics for the euro area as a whole. On 2 January 2006 the threshold for payments in STEP2 was raised from €12,500 to €50,000.
STEP2 XCT Service	The first settlement date for STEP2 XCT Service for credit transfers was 29 April 2003. In 2004, there were 1,373 Indirect Participants representing over 3000 institutions. In 2005, there were 1,528 Indirect Participants representing over 3000 institutions. In 2006, there were 1,621 Indirect Participants representing over 4000 institutions. In 2007, there were 1,684 Indirect Participants representing over 4000 institutions. In 2008, there were 1,696 Indirect Participants representing over 4000 institutions. In 2009, there were 1,712 Indirect Participants representing over 4000 institutions.
STEP 2 ICT Service	This service (STEP2 Italian Credit Transfer Service) was launched in 24 November 2006. Data are available from 2007 onwards.
STEP 2 SCT Service	The first settlement date was 28 January 2008. A second processing and settlement cycle allowing for same-day processing of SCT payments was launched on 5 May 2008. The SCT settlement migrated from EURO1/STEP1 to TARGET2 based on a multilateral netting tool on 8 December 2008. The first night-time clearing and settlement cycle was launched on 12 December 2008.

	In 2008, there were 4,024 Indirect Participants representing over 5000 institutions. In 2009, there were 4,355 Indirect Participants representing over 5000 institutions.

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	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	Held at MFIs, to the exclusion of other institutions offering payment services to non MFIs (see Table 5). 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)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.
Memorandum items: Outstanding value on e-money storages issued *of which:* On software-based e-money schemes	Not 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

Central bank	
Number of offices	Includes head office, branches and agencies (bureaux).
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Includes the postal institution.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	Since end 2008, two ELMI have been included in the MFI list (see website of the Banking, Finance and Insurance

	Commission : http://www.cbfa.be).

Table 6 –Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with an e-money function *of which:* have been loaded at least once	Revised figure for 2008.
Terminals located in the country	
ATMs	From 2003, includes ATMs in the agencies of representatives.
E-money card terminals *of which:* E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Data for 2009 are not available. For data as from 2005, the estimate of the number of terminals linked to or installed on private personal computers has been revised downwards.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	As from 2005, includes only “active” terminals on which transactions have been initiated in the last three months of the period. For all other years, includes all terminals on which at least one transaction has been initiated in the past.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Cross-border transactions sent/received	Revised figures for all years to include cross-border card operations. 2009 figures are estimated.
Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Debits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function	Not available.
E-money purchase transactions *of which:* With other e-money storages	Not available.

Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Data from 2002 onwards are not comparable to previous years, due to the implementation of a new reporting framework. Therefore, data for 2000 and 2001 should be used with caution, as they may be over-rated.
Cross-border transactions sent/received	Revised figures for all years to include cross-border card operations. 2009 figures are estimated.

Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Memo item: Debits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function	Not available.
E-money purchase transactions of which: With other e-money storages	Not available.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: number of transactions

TARGET component	
Credit Transfers sent	Data for 2008 include transactions sent in ELLIPS up till February 18th 2008, date at which ELLIPS was replaced by TARGET2.
of which: Transactions sent to a non-euro area TARGET component	Decrease is due to the fact that (from the launch of TARGET2) payments towards UK banks are reported in "Transactions sent to a euro area TARGET component (as they take part in Germany).
Retail system: Manual Clearing House	
System closure	2009 figures cover the period January to September 21, 2009

Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: value of transactions

TARGET component	
Credit Transfers sent	Data for 2008 include transactions sent in ELLIPS up till February 18th, 2008, date at which ELLIPS was replaced by TARGET2.
of which: Transactions sent to a non-euro area TARGET component	Decrease is due to the fact that (from the launch of TARGET2) payments towards UK banks are reported in "Transactions sent to a euro area TARGET component (as they take part in Germany).
Retail system: Manual Clearing House	
System closure	2009 figures cover the period January to September 21, 2009

GENERAL NOTES: GERMANY

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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). German data for this item do not include overnight deposits of the counterpart sector "Central government" held at the national central bank for 2002-2004.
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.
On card-based e-money schemes	Encompasses only data of the German scheme "Geldkarte".

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank	Due to rounding differences based on different calculation methods this position differs from other publications in the decimal places up to the reference year 2007.

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	Includes those post office branches of Deutsche Postbank AG which are entrusted with semi-cashless payment systems on behalf of Deutsche Postbank AG.
Number of overnight deposits	Encompasses only accounts for transferable deposits but no accounts for card-based e-money. Partly estimated for reference period 2007. Different methodology and data collection method since reporting year 2007 and therefore possibly breaks in time series when comparing 2007 with previous years' data.
of which: Number of internet/PC-linked overnight deposits	Encompasses only accounts for transferable deposits but no accounts for card-based e-money. Partly estimated for reference period 2007. Different methodology and data collection method since reporting year 2007 and therefore possibly breaks in time series when comparing 2007 with previous years' data.
Value of overnight deposits	Includes transferable and non-transferable deposits but no deposits for card-based e-money.
Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs (total)	
Number of overnight deposits	Encompasses only accounts for transferable deposits but no accounts for card-based e-money. Partly estimated for reference period 2007. Different methodology and data collection method since reporting year 2007 and therefore possibly breaks in time series when comparing 2007 with previous years' data.
of which: Number of internet/PC-linked overnight deposits	Encompasses only transferable deposits but no accounts for card-based e-money. Partly estimated for reference period 2007. Different methodology and data collection method since reporting year 2007 and therefore possibly breaks in time series when comparing 2007 with previous years' data.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	By approximation: Liabilities to non-MFIs which mature daily.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

All items	Partly estimated for reference period 2007. Different methodology and data collection method since reporting year 2007 and therefore possibly breaks in time series when comparing 2007 with previous years' data.
Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a payment function (except e-money function)	Since 2007 payments with delayed debit and credit cards in tables 7 and 8 have included transactions with specific non-rechargeable retailer cards. However, the item does not encompass the numbers of the underlying cards.
Cards with a delayed debit function	Values are not available before 2007. For aggregated data see item "Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function".
Cards with a credit function	Values are not available before 2007. For aggregated data see item "Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed

	debit function".
Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	Cards with an e-money function which are credit balanced at the end of the period. Values are not available before 2007.

Terminals located in the country	
ATMs with a credit transfer function	Values are not available before 2007.
POS terminals	To avoid double-counting, the number of terminals includes the most widespread scheme only, since terminals usually accept different card brands. EFTPOS terminals only. Only active terminals were counted (terminals with at least one transaction in the reference period). Encompasses only terminals with reference to the German scheme "Girocard". Data have been collected by Zentraler Kreditausschuss (ZKA)
E-money card terminals	Only active terminals were counted (terminals with at least one transaction in the reference period). Figures have been collected by Zentraler Kreditausschuss (ZKA)
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Includes only loading terminals. Data for 2004 and 2005 are estimated.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

All items	Partly estimated for reference period 2007. Different methodology and data collection method since reporting year 2007 and therefore possibly breaks in time series when comparing 2007 with previous years' data.
Transactions per type of payment instrument	Includes transactions of national non-banks, irrespective of whether they are processed on an intra- or interbank basis. The scope of payment transactions with cards reported in this section is not larger than that of transactions reported in the section "Transactions per type of terminal". Both sections ("Transactions per type of payment instrument" and "Transactions per type of terminal") include card transactions at virtual points of sale, e.g. via internet or telephone.
Credit transfers	Until reference period 2006 only national transactions were included. Since 2007 national and cross-border credit transfers have been included. Book-entry transactions have been included since 2007. In 2007, transactions may partially not have been counted consistently on the payer's side.
Direct debits	Until reference period 2006 only national transactions were included. Since 2007 national and cross-border direct debits have been included. Book-entry transactions have been included since 2007.

	In 2007, transactions may partially not have been counted consistently on the beneficiary's side. Contains partially direct debits initiated by a payment card (electronic direct debits: so-called "ELV" transactions).
Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)	Since 2007 payments with delayed debit and credit cards have included transactions with specific non-rechargeable retailer cards. For methodological reasons, all payments initiated by a payment card shall be included here (electronic direct debits: so-called "ELV" transactions). However, parts of these are included in the item "direct debits".
Payments with cards with a delayed debit function	Values are not available before 2007. For aggregated data see item "Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function".
Payments with cards with a credit function	Values are not available before 2007. For aggregated data see item "Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function".
Cheques	Until reference period 2006 only national transactions were included. Since 2007 national and cross-border cheque transactions have been included.
Total number / value of transactions with payment instruments	Partially, transactions are not counted on the payer's or the beneficiary's side.
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	Book-entry transactions are included in the item "credit transfers", but cannot be displayed separately.
Memo item: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are included in the item "direct debits", but cannot be displayed separately.
Transactions per type of terminal	The scope of payment transactions with cards reported in this section is not larger than that of transactions reported in the section "Transactions per type of terminal". Both sections ("Transactions per type of payment instrument" and "Transactions per type of terminal") include card transactions at virtual points of sale, e.g. via internet or telephone.
Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Values are not available before 2007.
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Includes E-money card purchase transactions.
Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	Owing to lack of information, data are not forwarded.
Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	Values are not available before 2007.
ATM cash deposits	Owing to lack of information, data are not forwarded.
E-money card loading/unloading transactions	Owing to lack of information, data are not forwarded.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

All items	Due to the migration from TARGET to TARGET2 at 19 November 2007 there are significant breaks in time series.
TARGET component: RTGSplus ,TARGET2-BBk and PHA	Up to 19 November 2007, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus are included as indirect members.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

All items	Due to the migration from TARGET to TARGET2 at 19 November 2007 there are significant breaks in time series.
TARGET component: RTGSplus ,TARGET2-BBk and PHA	Up to 19 November 2007, traffic from Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus are included here.
Retail system: RPS Other payment instruments	Includes direct debits and other payment instruments which are technically processed like direct debits, such as debit card payments, ATM transactions, e-money payments and cheques.

GENERAL NOTES: IRELAND

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the previous definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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). "Central government" data for demand deposit accounts are not included, as they are not collected separately.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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.
Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank	Substantial rise in the level of advances provided to credit institutions primarily due to the sustained elevated funding pressures in the interbank market following the failure of Lehman Bros in September 2008.
Intraday borrowing from the central bank	Following migration to TARGET2 on 18 February 2008, this figure is the maximum value of intraday credit lines used by direct participants in the Irish system averaged over the maintenance period 10 December 2008 to 20 January 2009.

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 419 credit unions to credit institutions effective 1 January 2009.
Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation	

Value of overnight deposits	We are unable to publish breakdowns of values of overnight deposits due to issues of identifiable respondents.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	An Post, the Irish postal service, provides a range of agency banking services on behalf of the customers of one of Ireland's largest credit institutions. In addition, in 2007 An Post entered into a joint venture to offer full service banking through its network under the company name of Postbank Ireland Limited. This company is using 1,000 branches of An Post to provide full banking services, therefore these 1,000 branches are not included additionally under the "Number of offices" category in the "Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country" section as they are already included in the total number of institutions figure.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	There are no e-money institutions in operation in Ireland.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	There are no e-money storage facilities available in Ireland.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function) *of which:* Cards with a delayed debit function	One credit institution offers a card with a delayed debit facility. We are unable to publish these data due to issues of identifiable respondents.
Cards with an e-money function	There are no e-money schemes in operation in Ireland.
Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)	Data since 2007 represent the total number of cards in issue. Up to and including 2006, data did not represent the total number of cards in issue; rather, each function on a multifunction card was counted separately and aggregated.
Terminals located in the country	
POS/EFTPOS terminals	Data represent the number of terminals that allow cardholders to use a card with a debit, credit or delayed debit function for payment purposes at a physical point of sale. This figure excludes both merchant owned terminals and integrated POS systems. Due to issues of identifiable respondents, data relating to manual imprinters are not available.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Data represent both customer and interbank transactions. Data on the volume and value of intrabranch transactions were not available for the years up to and including 2004. These 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	Data represent both customer and interbank transactions. Data on the volume and value of intrabranch transactions were not available for the years up to and including 2004. These data

	are now available and have been included from 2005 onwards. It is possible that some book entry transactions are included in this item.
Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function) *of which:* Payments with cards with a delayed debit function	One credit institution offers a card with a delayed debit facility. We are unable to publish these data due to issues of identifiable respondents.
E-money purchase transactions	There are no e-money schemes in operation in Ireland.
Cheques	Data represent both customer and interbank transactions. The volume and value of intrabranch transactions were not available for the years up to and including 2004. These data are now available and have been included from 2005 onwards.
Transactions per type of terminal	
ATM cash withdrawals	Data at item a) may include some transactions from equivalent categories at items b) and c). In addition, all reported data relating to transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country relate to ATM withdrawals only.
Cash advances at POS terminals	Data relate to transactions at terminals located in Ireland with cards issued by Laser Card Services Ltd, the Irish owned debit card scheme.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

TARGET COMPONENT:IRIS,TARGET2-IE	
Indirect participants	The number under this heading relates to addressable IE BICs 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) maintains and operates a clearing and settlement system for domestic electronic payments.
IRIS	IRIS ceased to operate with effect from 18 February 2008 when Ireland migrated to the TARGET2 system.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: IRIS Transactions sent within the same TARGET component	The breakdowns for this item are not given as one component of transaction information between interbank and customer (i.e. details of the beneficiary) is not available.
TARGET COMPONENT: TARGET2-IRELAND	Data for “Credit transfers sent” are provided on an actual basis. However, data for all sub-categories of this item are estimated.
Concentration ratio in terms of value (percentages)	This series was not available prior to Ireland joining TARGET2.
Retail system: IPCC and IRECC (Retail Clearings) Transactions processed within IPCC and IRECC	All paper transactions are processed within IPCC whilst all electronic items are processed within IRECC, i.e. paper-based credit transfers and cheques are settled by IPCC, non-paper based credit transfers and direct debits are settled by IRECC.

GENERAL NOTES: GREECE

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions	
Number of offices	From 2008, the figures of the Cypriot CIs moved from the series Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the EA) to the series Branches of EA-based credit institutions.
Value of overnight deposits (EUR million)	From 2008, the figures of the Cypriot CIs moved from the series Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the EA) to the series Branches of EA-based credit institutions.
Memorandum items: Electronic money institutions	Not applicable
Number of institutions	Not applicable.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
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 located in the country	
E-money card terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
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.
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.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems,
Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: HERMES and TARGET2 – GR (Migration date: 19/05/08)
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.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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 do not include overnight deposits of "Central Government" and "Rest of the world" for 2002. Value of overnight deposits has increased significantly since 2005 following the raising trend in Credit Institutions overnight deposits. Saving accounts were classified until May 2005, as deposits redeemable at notice up to three months. After this date these deposits are included within overnight deposits.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.
Memorandum items: Overnight deposits in foreign currencies held by non-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	This information is not available.

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	This information is not available.
Credit Institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation	
Number of internet/PC-linked overnight deposits	This information is not available

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 value of overnight deposits in both Credit Institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country and in the institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs responds to the fact that saving accounts were classified until May 2005, as deposits redeemable at notice up to three months. After this date, these deposits are included within overnight deposits.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	Cards issued by three-party schemes are not included.
Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function)	
of which: Cards with a delayed debit function	It is not possible to differentiate between delayed debit and credit cards. However, delayed debit cards are much more common in Spain than pure credit cards.
of which: Cards with a credit function	It is not possible to differentiate between delayed debit and credit cards. However, delayed debit cards are much more common in Spain than pure credit cards.
of which: Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function	It is not possible to differentiate between delayed debit and credit cards. However, delayed debit cards are much more common in Spain than pure credit cards.
Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	This information is not available.
Terminals located in the country	
ATMs *of which:* ATMs with a credit transfer function	In most cases, the possibility of making transfers at an ATM depends on the credit institution, not on the card network. Consequently, this information is not available.
POS terminals	Only EFTPOS terminals are included, since manual POS terminals are generally only used for back-up purposes.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	Data for payment instruments other than cards and e-money devices are estimations based on a survey carried out in a representative sample of credit institutions.
Credit transfers	Figures as from 2006 have been obtained according to the latest update of the methodology and, therefore, exclude book entry transactions (which are included in a memorandum item). The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.
of which: Paper-based	Figures as from 2006 have been obtained according to the latest update of the methodology. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.
of which: Non-paper-based	Figures as from 2006 have been obtained according to the latest update of the methodology. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.

Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)	Payments by cards issued by three-party schemes are not included. Payments made at ATMs are included. However, a breakdown of these transactions by card function is not available.
of which: Payments with cards with a delayed debit function	It is not possible to differentiate between delayed debit and credit cards. However, it is known that the bulk of payments are made by delayed debit card.
of which: Payments with cards with a credit 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 by delayed debit card.
of which: 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 by delayed debit card.
E-money purchase transactions	Only purchases made with e-money cards are included.
of which: With other e-money storages	This information is not available.
Cheques	Only the figures from 2004 onwards have been obtained according to the new methodology. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.
Other payment instruments	Includes bills of exchange and other non-standardised payment instruments.
Cross-border transactions sent	Historical data are not available.
Memo item: Cross-border transactions received	Historical data are not available.
Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	As from 2006, and according to the latest update of the methodology, credits to the accounts by simple book entry are not included under credit transfers but are given as a memorandum item. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.
Memo item: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry	As from 2006, and according to the latest update of the methodology, debits from the accounts by simple book entry are not included under direct debits but are given as a memorandum item. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.
Transactions per type of terminal	
ATM cash deposits	This information is not available.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	It is not possible to make a distinction according to the nationality of the card and/or terminal. However, the vast majority of transactions are made at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country.
Memo item: OTC cash withdrawals	Data on OTC cash withdrawals using a bank form are estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of credit institutions. Data on OTC cash withdrawals made using a card are provided by the card schemes. Historical data are not available. To increase accuracy, in 2007 a revision has been done for 2005 and 2006 figures, which substantially varies with respect to those already published.
Memo item: OTC cash deposits	These data are estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of credit institutions. Historical data are not available. To increase accuracy, in 2007 a revision was made for 2005 and 2006 figures, which substantially vary with respect to those previously published.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: TARGET2-Banco de España	Data before the migration to TARGET2 (February 18, 2008) correspond to the Banco de España Settlement Service (SLBE).
Concentration ratio in terms of volume/value	Only the figures as from 2004 have been calculated according to the current methodology. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.
LVPS: SPI	
Concentration ratio in terms of volume/value	Only the figures as from 2004 have been calculated according to the current methodology. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.
Retail system: SNCE	
Credit transfers *of which:* Paper-based	AS from 1999, all payments have been processed via a computer link.
Concentration ratio in terms of volume/value	Only the figures as from 2004 have been calculated according to the current methodology. The recalculation of historical data has not been possible.

GENERAL NOTES: FRANCE

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided.

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Currency in circulation outside MFIs	Following the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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 include deposits in French overseas territories. Data do not include overnight deposits of “Rest of the world” for 2000-04.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro banknotes and coins on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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.
Intraday borrowing from the central bank	Prior to 2005: amounts declared correspond to the collateral used in intraday repos put in place on the cash accounts processed in the name of Banque de France directly in the French securities settlement systems SSS, RGV. From 2005 until February 2008, amounts include, on top of the intraday repos autocollateralisation operations processed automatically by the French SSS (RGV until November 2007 and ESES France as from November 2007). Since February 2008, Banque de France has adopted a new collateral management system called 3 G (Gestion Globale des Garanties) , i.e. moved from an earmarking system to a pooling system. Therefore, intraday credit corresponds : - to the amounts of collateral deposited by counterparts in a global pool with Banque de France and which are not used to guarantee monetary policy operations (i.e. to a global credit line). - and to the autocollateralisation operations processed automatically by the SSS.

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 institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs (total)	
Number of institutions	Only the Treasury is counted in this category.
Memo item: Electronic money institutions	
Number of institutions	Includes credit institutions.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a cash function	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
Cards with an e-money function	From 2005 data have been recalculated in line with the new methodology
Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	From 2005 data differ from figures given previously for "Cards with an e-money function"
Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
EFTPOS terminals	Manual imprinters are no longer used.
E-money	There is a general rise in e money use in France because of its deployment in universities.

Table 7 – Indicators of the use of payment instruments and terminals by non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and Table 8 – Indicators of the use of payment instruments and terminals by non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	From 2005, also includes, in addition to transactions processed in CSMs, all payment transactions processed outside of CSMs. Before 2005 both clients' transactions and bank-to-bank transactions were counted. Between 2005 and 2007,only clients (ie non MFI's) transactions were counted. From 2008 transactions initiated by MFI to non MFI are also included For all years: book-entry transactions are not included, .
Direct debits	From 2005, also includes, in addition to transactions processed in CSMs, all payment transactions processed outside of CSMs. From 2008 transactions initiated by MFI to non MFI are included. For all years before 2006: book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Card payments with cards issued in the country	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
Other payment instruments	Usually bills of exchange. From 2005, also includes, in addition to transactions processed in CSMs, all payment transactions processed outside of CSMs.

Total number of transactions with payment instruments by non-MFIs	For transactions with cards: prior to 2005, only "interbank" cards were counted; figures as from 2005 also include "3

	party" cards. From 2005, also includes, in addition to transactions processed in CSMs, all payment transactions processed outside of CSMs.
Cross border transactions sent and received	From 2006, includes transactions processed in high-value payment systems
Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	From 2006, these data are not available.
Memo item: Debits to the accounts by simple book entry.	From 2006, these data are not available.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country by cards issued in the country:	
ATM cash withdrawals	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures as from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
POS transactions	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures as from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country by cards issued outside the country:	
ATM cash withdrawals	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures as from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
POS transactions	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures as from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
E-money card loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country by cards issued in the country:	
ATM cash withdrawals	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures as from 2005also include "three-party" cards.
POS transactions	Figures prior to 2005 are for "interbank" cards only; figures as from 2005 also include "three-party" cards.
E-money card loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.

Table 9 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

Indirect participants of TARGET2-BDF	Since 18 February 2008, TBF (the French component of TARGET) and PNS have been replaced by TARGET2-Banque de France, the single French large value payment system.. Before the implementation of TARGET2-BDF, branches of cooperative banks were registered as sub accounts of their head institution and therefore not counted in the number of participants. Since February 2008, these banks became indirect participants. Furthermore, some foreign institutions located outside the euro area have joined the system as indirect participants.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

Target component: Credit transfers sent within TARGET	Since 18 February 2008, TBF (the French component of TARGET) and PNS have been replaced by TARGET2-Banque de France, the single French large value payment system.
Concentration ratio	Technical participants are excluded from the calculation.
Non-Target payment system: PNS Credit transfers sent Concentration ratio	Since 18 February 2008, TBF (the French component of TARGET) and PNS have been replaced by TARGET2-Banque de France, the single French large value payment system.
Retail system: SIT and CORE Credit transfers	On 28 January 2008, CORE was launched to process SEPA credit transfers. CORE also progressively replaced the former retail payment infrastructure – SIT – for the exchange of all national payment instruments during a period of migration from June to October 2008. Since 25 October 2008, CORE has become the sole French retail infrastructure. 2008 figures correspond to the aggregation of transactions processed in SIT and CORE. Electronic payment orders are included in direct debits.
Direct debits	Electronic payment orders are also included.
Cheques	Administrative orders are excluded.
Other payment instruments	Concerns promissory notes.

GENERAL NOTES: ITALY

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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

Central bank	
Number of overnight deposits	Overnight deposits held by non-MFIs' domestic counterparts. The phenomenon does exist but is negligible.
Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation	
Number of offices	Institutions are included from the point in time at which the licence to operate the banking business is granted.
Number of overnight deposits *of which:* Number of internet/PC-linked overnight deposits	Estimated on the basis of bank customers' 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 the licence to operate the banking business is granted.
Branches of euro area-based credit institutions	
Number of offices	Institutions are included from the point in time at which the licence to operate the banking business is granted.
Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the euro area)	

Number of offices	Institutions are included from the point in time at which the licence to operate the banking business is granted.
Branches of non-EEA-based banks	
Number of offices	Institutions are included from the point in time at which the licence to operate the banking business is granted.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Data include 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 issued in the country	
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 located in the country	
ATMs *of which:* ATMs with a cash withdrawal function *of which:* ATMs with a credit transfer function	ATMs owned by the Post Office are included in both 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.
E-money card terminals	As from 2004 this item includes e-money card terminals owned by the Post Office.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Book-entry transactions are not included.
Direct debits	Book-entry transactions are not included.
E-money purchase transactions	As from 2004 this item includes e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.
Other payment instruments	The reduction between 2008 and 2009 is addressable to the RIBA (Ricevuta bancaria elettronica) which is a procedure serving for the collection of credits deriving from commercial transactions.
Total number of transactions with payment instruments	As from 2004 this item includes e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.
of which: Cross-border transactions sent	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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; few interbank transactions may be included . 2009 data refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office. No interbank transaction is included.
Memorandum item: Cross-border transactions received	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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; few interbank transactions may be included . 2009 data refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office. No interbank transaction is included.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash withdrawals	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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 refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office.
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Until 2008 figures, transactions carried out with credit cards are not 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.
Memorandum items: OTC cash withdrawals	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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 refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office.

Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

General: Book-entry transactions are not included.	
Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Book-entry transactions are not included.
Direct debits	Book-entry transactions are not included.
E-money purchase transactions	As from 2004 this item includes e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.
Total value of transactions with payment instruments by non-MFIs	As from 2004 this item includes e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.
of which: Cross-border transactions sent	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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; few interbank transactions may be included . 2009 data refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office. No interbank transaction is included.
Memorandum item: Cross-border transactions received	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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; few interbank transactions may be included . 2009 data refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office.No interbank transaction is included.d . 2009 data refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash withdrawals	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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 refers to the all Italian

	banks and Post Office.
ATM cash deposits	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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 refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office.
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Until 2008 figures, transactions carried out with credit cards are not 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.
Memorandum items:	
OTC cash withdrawals	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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 refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office.
OTC cash deposits	Until 2008 figures, data only refer 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 refers to the all Italian banks and Post Office.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

TARGET component: BI-REL, TARGET2-Banca d'Italia	
Direct participants	2003 data include direct participants not yet migrated to the new release of BI-REL. TARGET2 migration date: 19 May 2008
Retail system: BI-COMP	
Indirect participants	From 2005 data are estimated.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: BI-REL, TARGET2-Banca d'Italia TARGET2 migration date: 19 May 2008	
Total transactions sent Credit transfers sent within the same TARGET component	The reduction in 2009 is due to the migration from BI-REL to TARGET2-Banca d'Italia and to the shrinkage of interbank flows stemming to the financial crisis.
Retail system: BI-COMP	
Total transactions sent Other payment instruments	Payments between the banking system and the Ministry of Treasury, the Banca d'Italia or the Post Office; bills of exchange; interest and dividends paid on private 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: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided.

Details of items in each table: Information on the use of the country tables and calculations pertaining to each item in those tables are given in Section 6 of the "Detailed Explanatory Notes".

COUNTRY TABLES – NOTES

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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)	Source: ECB. 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.

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 The increase recorded in December, 2009 was effected by large placements of funds by Greek MFIs to their subsidiary MFIs in Cyprus. This phenomenon started in the 2nd half of 2008.
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 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
All payment instruments	From 2004, figures include data provided by the credit institutions previously referred to as international banking units. Previously, these MFIs could not offer banking services to residents owing to exchange controls. The data most affected are those relating to credit transfers, as most of these MFIs do not offer payment services using the other instruments. Where these services are provided, they are

	either limited in scope or provided through another undertaking in the group (e.g. issuing of payment cards by a parent company which is resident in another country).
Credit transfers	2004-2005: Includes book-entry transactions (including "on-us transactions") but excludes credit interest paid by MFIs. 2006 onwards: Includes money remittances. 2009: Does not include government transactions with the banking sector in response to the financial crisis. These transactions are included in the statistics in Table 10 (TARGET2-CY and LCTS). SEPA Credit Transfers: 2008: 0.41 millions (not all on-us transactions are included) 2009: 2.95 millions (including on-us transactions)
Direct debits	In the absence of a direct debit system, all direct debits in Cyprus are settled as "on-us transactions". 2004-2005: Includes book-entry transactions. SEPA Direct Debits: 2009: Nil.
Cheques	Cheques are counted on the issuer's side, when debited to the bank account. Therefore a differentiation is not made between cheques cleared through a clearing system and cheques cleared internally ("on-us transactions"). Includes government cheques, but excludes postal drafts. For statistics, see the entries for the retail system CCH in Table 10 under "Other payment instruments".

Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
All payment instruments	From 2004, figures include data provided by credit institutions previously referred to as international banking units. Previously, these MFIs could not offer banking services to residents owing to exchange controls. The data most affected are those relating to credit transfers, as most of these MFIs do not offer payment services using the other instruments. Where these services are provided, they are either limited in scope or provided through another undertaking in the group (e.g. issuing of payment cards by a parent company which is resident in another country).
Credit transfers	2004-2005: Includes book-entry transactions (including "on-us transactions") but excludes credit interest paid by MFIs. 2006 onwards: Includes money remittances. 2009: Does not include government transactions with the banking sector in response to the financial crisis. These transactions are included in the statistics in Table 11 (TARGET2-CY and LCTS). SEPA Credit Transfers: 2008: Not available 2009: 63,954.28 millions
Direct debits	In the absence of a direct debit system, all direct debits in Cyprus are settled as "on-us transactions". 2004-2005: Includes book-entry transactions. SEPA Direct Debits: 2009: Nil.

Cheques	Cheques are counted on the issuer's side, when debited to the bank account. Therefore a differentiation is not made between cheques cleared through a clearing system and cheques cleared internally ("on-us transactions"). Includes government cheques, but excludes postal drafts. For statistics, see the entries for the retail system CCH in Table 11 under "Other payment instruments".

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

TARGET2-CY	Cyprus migrated to TARGET2 with the first wave of countries on 19 November 2007 as an "out-country". As of 1 January 2008, Cyprus adopted the euro as its currency and joined the eurozone.
LCTS	Up to 2008: Although all institutions that have access to the system are included as participants, the bulk of the payments are made by credit institutions. 2009: The reduction in direct participants is primarily due to the elimination of account holders who do not send any payment instructions and the treatment of the Accountant General and other government departments/agencies as a single participant.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET2-CY: Operations began on 19 November 2007 (as an "out-country") therefore the figures include transactions only from 19 November 2007 onwards. Cyprus traffic in TARGET prior 19 November 2007 is included in the figures for the German TARGET component RTGSplus. As of 1 January 2008 Cyprus adopted the euro as its currency.

LVPS: Large-value Credit Transfer System (LCTS)

Retail system: Cyprus Clearing House (CCH)

Retail system: JCC Payment Cards System

Retail system: JCCTransfer

Retail system: Government Payments System Operations began on 9 May 2005.

GENERAL NOTES: LUXEMBOURG

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided.. Refer to the document: “General and reporting requirements for general and payments data” (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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

Central bank	
Value of overnight deposits	Includes only liabilities to the “General government” sector. Value for the last quarter of the period.
Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country	
Number of offices	As from 2003, data include branches of farmers’ banks.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Postal institution (Entreprise des postes et télécommunications).
Number of offices	Value for 2003 is not available.
Number of overnight deposits	Values from 2004 onwards are not available.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a cash function	A new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced in 2004.

Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function)	A new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced in 2004.
of which: Cards with a debit function	A new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced in 2004.
of which: Cards with a credit function	A new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced in 2004.
Cards with an e-money function	A new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced in 2004.
Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)	A new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced in 2004.
of which: Cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function	A new methodology for counting cards with an e-money function was introduced in 2004.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Figures consist in an estimation based on a sample representing 85% of the market. Until 2005, figures include only national interbank customer transactions. 2006 onwards figures include on-us transactions. Book-entry transactions are not included.
Direct debits	Figures consist in an estimation based on a sample representing 85% of the market. Until 2005, figures include only national interbank customer transactions. 2006 onwards figures include on-us transactions. Book-entry transactions are not included.
Cheques	Figures consist in an estimation based on a sample representing 85% of the market. Until 2005, figures include only national interbank customer transactions. 2006 onwards figures include on-us transactions.
E-money 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 part of e-money account holders are not LU residents.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: LIPS-Gross

TARGET2 migration date: 19 November 2007

TARGET2 component: TARGET2-LU

Retail system: LIPS-Net	
General	The system closed on 9 October 2006. Statistical information includes data until the last day of processing.

GENERAL NOTES: MALTA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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)	Source: ECB. M1 figures for Malta contained in the Blue Book follow a standard ESCB definition which differs from the M1 concept used by the Central Bank of Malta and reflected in its national publications. The main difference between the two definitions is the inclusion in the definition of the Central Bank of Malta of transit items in M1.

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.

of which: Legacy Coins	For 2004-2007, comprises three aggregated denominations: MTL 0.005, MTL 0.003 and MTL 0.002. These are very small denominations which are rarely seen in circulation. The denomination which accounts for the highest proportion of the aggregated amount is MTL 0.005. The next most significant denominations are MTL 0.003 and MTL 0.002 respectively.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Memo item: Electronic money institutions	
Number of institutions	Not applicable.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

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

Credit transfers	An increase in the credit transfers value was experienced in 2009 because one credit institution that deals in very large value transactions changed its settlement procedure from netting to gross settlement. Book-entry transactions are excluded.
Direct debits	Book-entry transactions are excluded.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET2-MALTA commenced operations on 19 November 2007. Maltese traffic in TARGET prior to 19 November 2007 is included in the figures of the German TARGET component $RTGS^{plus}$.

LVPS: MaRIS (Malta Real-time Interbank Settlement System) ceased operations on 31 December 2007.

GENERAL NOTES: THE NETHERLANDS

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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 counterpart area "Rest of the world" are not available for the period 2002.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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. No further technical explanation for the 2008 value
Overnight deposits held at central bank	Surplus of liquidity in 2008
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

Memorandum items:

Electronic money institutions

Number of institutions	Not applicable for the period 2002.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable for the period 2002.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function)	
of which: Cards with a delayed debit function	Not applicable.
of which: Cards with a credit function	Not available.
of which: Cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function	Not applicable.
Cards with an e-money function	Excluding e-purse-only cards.
of which: Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	Data are not available as from 2005.
Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)	Excluding e-purse-only cards.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Payments with cards with a delayed debit function	Not applicable.
Payments with cards with a credit function	Not available.
Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function	Not applicable.
E-money purchase transactions *of which:* With other e-money storages	Not applicable.
Other payment instruments	Not applicable.
Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Memo item: Debits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Transactions per type of terminal	
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash deposits	Available from 2005.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
Memorandum items:	
Cash advances at POS terminals	Not applicable.
OTC cash withdrawals	Available from 2005.
OTC cash deposits	Available from 2005.

Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Payments with cards with a delayed debit function	Not applicable.
Payments with cards with a credit function	Not available.
Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function	Not applicable.
Other payment instruments	Not applicable.
Memorandum item: 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.
Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Debits to the accounts by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Transactions per type of terminal	
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
Memorandum items:	
Cash advances at POS terminals	Not applicable.
OTC cash withdrawals	Available from 2005.
OTC cash deposits	Available from 2005.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET 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 DNB. In TOP/TARGET these participants either did not have an account or were very small participants in TOP. Because the BoE has chosen not to join TARGET2 these banks had to find another central bank to be able to participate in TARGET2. Due to the increasing number of large banks in TARGET2 compared to TOP/TARGET the concentration ratio of the largest five decreases.
- As a result of the migration from TOP/TARGET to TARGET2 our treasury and its agency restructured the way they use the RTGS system. Large transfers between these two participants do occur more often than in TOP. This makes the treasury and its agency one of the largest participants in TARGET2-NL in value. The number of transaction is very low.

GENERAL NOTES: AUSTRIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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 "Rest of the world" component are not available for 2001. Data for the "Central government" component are not available for 2002.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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 all years: data are not available.

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 institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs (number)	For 2006 and 2007: data are not available.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of terminal	
Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country (value/number)	2000 - 2005: does not include the component POS transactions.
Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	For 2003 and 2004: includes items initiated by banks.
Direct debits	For 2003 and 2004: includes items initiated by banks.
Cheques	Excludes items initiated by banks, as these data are not available.
Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	For all years: data for book-entry transactions are not available.
Memo item: Debits to the accounts by simple book entry	For all years: data for book-entry transactions are not available.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: ARTIS

TARGET2 migration date: 19 November 2007

TARGET2 component: HOAM.AT
Retail system: STEP.AT. STEP.AT was launched by the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) on July 2, 2007 as a clearing platform for regional interbank payments. STEP.AT provides processing procedures for payment orders by utilizing the new generation of SEPA formats as well as SWIFT and EDIFACT formats.

GENERAL NOTES: PORTUGAL

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "Payment Statistics Definitions" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are 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 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a cash function	Estimated figures.
Cards with a debit function	Estimated figures.
Cards with a delayed debit function	Estimated figures. The breakdown by cards with a delayed debit function was only collected from 2005 onwards.
Cards with a credit function	Estimated figures.
Cards with an e-money function	The Portuguese e-money scheme ceased to operate in 2005 as a result of the reduced number of transactions processed.
Terminals located in the country	
e-money card terminals	The Portuguese e-money scheme ceased to operate in 2005 as a result of the reduced number of transactions processed.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transactions per type of payment instrument</td></tr>
<tr><td>Credit transfers</td><td>Book-entry transactions are not included in this item.
Includes credit transfers initiated at ATM terminals.
SEPA Credit Transfers:
<table><tr><td></td><td>Volume
(Units)</td><td>Value
(EUR Millions)</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>936 596</td><td>6 811.3</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>1 417 329</td><td>10 734.4</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>of which: paper based</td><td>Estimated figures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>of which: non-paper based</td><td>Estimated figures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Direct debits</td><td>Book-entry transactions are not included in this item.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)</td><td>Includes payment transactions, other than withdrawals, deposits or credit transfers, processed through the ATM/POS network.</td></tr>
<tr><td>of which: Payments with cards with a debit function</td><td>Estimated figures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>of which: Payments with cards with a delayed debit function</td><td>Estimated figures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>of which: Payments with cards with a credit function</td><td>Estimated figures.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Transactions per type of terminal</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country</td></tr>
<tr><td>POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)</td><td>Includes payment transactions, other than withdrawals, deposits or credit transfers, processed through the ATM/POS network.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">TARGET component</td></tr>
<tr><td>Credit transfers sent</td><td>Includes transactions processed through TARGET2-PT (the Portuguese component of TARGET2), SPGT (the Portuguese component of TARGET) and SPGT2 (Portuguese PHA). Transactions initiated through AGIL are also included.
SPGT ceased to operate in February 15th 2008.
SPGT2 operated between February 18th 2008 and February 27th 2009.
TARGET2-PT went live in February 18th 2008.
AGIL - Aplicativo de Gestão Integrada de Liquidações (integrated settlement management application) is a local system that manages current accounts with Banco de Portugal for institutions that do not participate directly in TARGET2-PT. AGIL went live in March 2nd 2009.</td></tr>
</table>

Retail system: SICOI	
Credit transfers	SEPA Credit Transfers: <table><tr><th></th><th>Volume (Units)</th><th>Value (EUR Millions)</th></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>112 453</td><td>641.19</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>277 278</td><td>2 548.84</td></tr></table>
of which: paper-based credit transfers	Estimated figures.
of which: non-paper-based credit transfers	Estimated figures.

Retail system: SLOD	
Total transactions sent	SLOD ceased to operate in February 27th 2009.

GENERAL NOTES: SLOVENIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.
Exchange rates	Exchange rates are not published from 2007 on, because Slovenia adopted euro on 1 January 2007.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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 "Rest of the world" counterpart sector were not reported for 2002-04.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at the central bank	Growth in 2009 is due to increased investment of the exceeding liquidity by banks due to financial crisis.
Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	.Growth in 2009 is due to increased in borrowing of exceeding liquidity at the central bank.
Memorandum items: Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank	Growth in 2009 is due to investment of the exceeding liquidity because of financial crisis.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of overnight deposits	Not applicable.
Value of overnight deposits	Not applicable.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	Not applicable.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function)	Retailer cards are excluded from the total number of cards with a payment function.
Cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.

of which: 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 located in the country	
ATMs with a credit transfer function	Available from 2007 onwards.
E-money card terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

SEPA credit transfers	Volume in 2009: 44.658.767 ; includes domestic payments (internal and external) as well as cross-border payments.
SEPA direct debits	Not applicable
Memorandum items: Cash advances at POS terminals	In 2006 data were collected "ad hoc", whereas regular reporting does not not include this data.

Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Book entry transactions are not included.
Paper based credit transfers	Figures for 2004, 2005 and 2006 include OTC cash withdrawals from bank accounts, as well as OTC cash deposits. In 2004 - 2006 figures some reporters include also transfer of funds to/from savings account of the same customer at the same bank using a paper based bank form. A significant decrease of this category in 2008 at some big banks is partly explained by an increase of non-paper based credit transfers.
SEPA credit transfers	Estimated value for 2009: 61,919.217 mio Eur; acutual data were not collected
Direct debits	Book entry transactions are not included.
SEPA direct debits	Not applicable
Debits from the account by simple book entry	Includes loan repayments and debits from customer's account as result of buying securities or foreign exchange at the order of the customer.
Credits to the account by simple book entry	Includes credits to a customer account as result of selling securities or foreign exchange at the order of the customer.
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	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	The data before 2004 was not collected.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.

b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash deposits	Data is not collected.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Data is not collected.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
Memo items: OTC cash withdrawals OTC cash deposits	Data is not collected.

Table 9– Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

Clearing and settlement organisations	Klirinško depotna družba d.d.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

LVPS: SIBPS	An RTGS, interbank large-value payment system which only processes non-paper (i.e. electronic) credit payments sent by national (domestic) direct participants. Closed on 29 December 2006.
LVPS: TARGET2	TARGET2-Slovenija component was launched on 19 November 2007 therefore the figures include transactions only from 19 November 2007 onwards. Slovenian traffic in TARGET prior 19 November 2007 is included in figures for German TARGET component RTGS^{plus}.
Retail system: Giro Clearing System	Introduced in October 1998. An interbank multilateral retail payment system which only processes non-paper (i.e. electronic) credit payments sent by national (domestic) direct participants. As of 1st January 2007 the threshold for credit payments that can be submitted to the Giro Clearing System is raised from EUR 8.354,21 to EUR 50.000. Closed on 31 July 2009.
Retail system: SEPA IKP System	Introduced on 4 th March 2009. SEPA Internal Credit Payments system (SEPA IKP) is a payment system for processing small-value credit payment orders in standard for SEPA credit payment orders. It is an interbank multilateral retail payment system which only processes non-paper credit payments sent by national (domestic) direct participants.

GENERAL NOTES: FINLAND

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

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	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 "Rest of the world, except banks " component are not collected by the bank of Finland Data for the "Central government" component are not available for 2000-2006
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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. Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2002, these figures are provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	This item is not collected by the Bank of Finland.

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

Number of electronic money institutions	E-money service was ceased in July 2006.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions (national currency millions)	A new electronic money institution has been running from 2008. It is a Limited Credit Institution, and is not included in the list of MFIs. Due to limited functionalities and small volumes information on this item are not collected.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

POS terminals	Data on the number of POS terminals are not available (the table shows the number of EFTPOS terminals).
Cards with an e-money function	E-money service was ceased in July 2006.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
E-money purchase transactions	E-money service was ceased in July 2006.
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.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country ATM cash deposits E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. E-money service was ceased in July 2006.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country ATM cash deposits E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. E-money service was ceased in July 2006.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country ATM cash deposits E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. E-money service was ceased in July 2006.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: BoF - RTGS component was changed on 18th Feb 2008 to the TARGET2 -Suomen Pankki-system.

Retail system: PMJ

- Card Payments: volumes and values of transactions for this item, are reported as “not applicable“ from 2008; consequently the values for “Total transactions“ are lower than in previous years.
- Paper-based credit transfers: the increase in value of transactions in 2008 relates to process changes in several credit institutions, possibly following SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area) transactions.

GENERAL NOTES: SLOVAKIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Národná banka Slovenska, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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 "Rest of the world" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002-03. Data for the "Central government" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002-03. Data for the "Other residents" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002-03.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at the central bank	End-of-period data, since year 2006 average for last reserve maintenence period
Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	Value for the last quarter of the period.
Memorandum items: Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank	End-of-period data, since year 2006 average for last reserve maintenence period

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation	
Number of overnight deposits	Data in 2005 and 2006 is estimated.
Branches of non-EEA-based banks	
Number of offices	Not applicable. Branches of non-EEA-based banks do not operate in Slovakia.
Value of overnight deposits	Not applicable. Branches of non-EEA-based banks do not operate in Slovakia.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	Not applicable. E-money is not issued by non-credit institutions in Slovakia.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable. E-money is not issued by non-credit institutions in Slovakia.

Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	State Treasury and Slovak postal institution.
Number of offices	Slovak postal institution.
Number of overnight deposits	State Treasury.
Value of overnight deposits	State Treasury.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.
of which: Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	Not applicable.
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 located in the country	
E-money card terminals	Not applicable. Do not exist in Slovakia.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable. Do not exist in Slovakia.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable. Do not exist in Slovakia.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	From 2005 to 2007 data includes book-entry transactions. As from 2008 book-entry data is shown in separated category. No data is given in Table 8 for "Credit transfers" (with breakdowns), "Direct debits" or "Total value of transactions with payment instruments by non-MFIs" for 2003, although values are given for the equivalent items in Table 7. This is because not all banks were able to provide data for these items.
Direct debits	From 2005 to 2007 data includes book-entry transactions. As from 2008 book-entry data is shown in separated category.
E-money purchase transactions	Not applicable. E-money is not issued in Slovakia, and e-money acceptance terminals do not exist in Slovakia.
of which: With cards with an e-money function	Not applicable. E-money is not issued in Slovakia, and e-money acceptance terminals do not exist in Slovakia.
of which: With other e-money storages	Not applicable. E-money is not issued in Slovakia, and e-money acceptance terminals do not exist in Slovakia.
Memo item: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	From 2005 to 2007 data is included in credit transfers.
Memo item: Debits to the accounts by simple book entry	From 2005 to 2007 data is included in direct debits. Data also includes most of loan repayments.

Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. E-money is not issued in Slovakia, and e-money acceptance terminals do not exist in Slovakia.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. E-money is not issued in Slovakia and e-money acceptance terminals do not exist in Slovakia.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. E-money is not issued in Slovakia, and e-money acceptance terminals do not exist in Slovakia.

Table 9: Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

TARGET/TARGET2 component Number of participants	Three of direct participants represent ancillary systems.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

EURO SIPS	Since January 2003 Národná banka Slovenska has been using a new methodology. By contrast with previous figures, which include input, output and non-accounting items, the figures as from 2003 include only incoming items. From the first January 2009 LVPS SIPS was transformed into a retail system EURO SIPS.

GENERAL NOTES: BULGARIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Bulgarian National Bank, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the previous definitions have been used for all data provided, but with the enhanced layout.

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.
Exchange rate	A currency board is in place in Bulgaria since 1997 (1 Euro = 1.95583 BGN).

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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)	Source: ECB. 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.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	Value for the last quarter of the period. For the period 2002-03, sight deposits at the end of the corresponding year only.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

The number of offices does not include all structures through which banks operate, but only those which take part in the payment system.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

RTGS: RINGS. Has been in live operation since 2 June 2003.

The items “Total transactions sent”, “Card payments” and “ATM transactions” in Tables 10 and 11 for the retail system BORICA includes only the interbank transactions in the country made by cards issued in the country.

Retail system: SEP (System for Electronic Payments). Has been in live operation since 10 December 2008. SEP is a retail payment system executing payments initiated by mobile phones. Because of the very short period of functioning of the system the volume of payments made is too small and it is not include in the Blue Book data for 2008.

In Tables 10 and 11 the item “Concentration ratio” for retail system SEP for 2009 is 100% because the number of participants in the system is 4.

GENERAL NOTES: CZECH REPUBLIC

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Česká národní banka, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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 "Rest of the world" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002. Data for the "Central government" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002. Data for the "Other residents" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.

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	The Czech Republic decided to launch regular liquidity-supplying repo operations from 15 October 2008. Government bonds of the Czech Republic have been used as collateral in these operations. The CNB support the smooth functioning of the government bond market. This technical measure aimed to prevent potential spreading of problems from foreign financial markets to the Czech financial sector. Due to this fact this indicator is higher for 2008.

Table 4 – Banknotes and coins

Total coins in circulation	Does not include commemorative coins.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Includes the postal institution.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	Not applicable for 2002-03.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable for 2002-03. The hybrid institutions operating in the Czech Republic issue the e-money under the permission of the national bank. However, these institutions issue e-money for very limited purposes (e.g electronic

	ticket). Therefore, e-money is not widely accepted as a mean of payment; for this reason the hybrid e-money institutions are not covered by BSI statistics.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function)	
of which: Cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function	Not applicable.
of which: Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function	Not applicable.
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.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Owing to changes in the data transmission channel and methodology, values for this item are not available for 2005-2009.
Direct debits	Owing to changes in the data transmission channel and methodology, values for this item are not available for 2005-2009.
Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)	
of which: Payments with cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function	Not applicable.
of which: Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function	Not applicable.
Total number of transactions with payment instruments	Owing to changes in the data transmission channel and methodology, values for this item are not available for 2005-2009.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

LVPS: CERTIS

GENERAL NOTES: DENMARK

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for Tables 1-5: Danmarks Nationalbank

Sources for Tables 6-10: Danmarks Nationalbank, PBS and the Danish Bankers' Association.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for data as from 2004; historical data use previous definitions. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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)	Source: ECB. 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.

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

Currency in circulation	Includes banknotes for the Faroe Islands and commemorative coins, therefore does not equate to the sum of ”Total banknotes in circulation” and ”Total coins in circulation”.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Excludes intrabank customer payments. Includes items initiated by banks. Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Direct debits	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Transactions per type of terminal	
ATM cash withdrawals	Excludes intra-bank customer withdrawals.

Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Excludes intrabank customer payments. Includes items initiated by banks. Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
Direct debits	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.

Transactions per type of terminal	
ATM cash withdrawals	Excludes intra-bank customer withdrawals.

GENERAL NOTES: ESTONIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Eesti Pank (Bank of Estonia) unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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)	Source: ECB. 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.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	Value for the last quarter of the period.
Memorandum items: Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank	According to the principles of the currency board system, Eesti Pank does not, as a rule, lend money to credit institutions.

Table 4 – Banknotes and coins

Currency in circulation	Includes commemorative coins, and therefore does not equate to the sum of "Total banknotes in circulation" and "Total coins in circulation".

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Includes the Post Office.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	Not applicable. There are currently no "Electronic money institutions" in Estonia.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with an e-money function	Not applicable. Cards with an e-money function do not exist.
of which: 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 located in the country	
POS terminals	Before 2007, the number of “points of sale” (i.e. merchant locations) was reported. Since 2007, data on POS terminals is reported.
E-money card terminals	Not applicable. E-money card terminals do not exist in Estonia.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Interest payments by banks to their customers are not included. Includes disbursals of loans to the current accounts of banks’ customers.
Direct debits	Excludes banking fees. Includes bank customers’ repayment of loans from their current accounts.
Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)	
of which: Payments with cards with a debit function	As of January 2004 it is possible to differentiate between debit and credit card transactions.
of which: Payments with cards with a delayed debit function	As of January 2004 it is possible to differentiate between debit and credit card transactions.
of which: Payments with cards with a credit function	As of January 2004 it is possible to differentiate between debit and credit card transactions.
E-money purchase transactions	Not applicable.
of which: With cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.
of which: With other e-money storages	Not applicable.
Other payment instruments	The value of “Other payment instruments” decreased dramatically in 2004 because of improvements in the reporting system (for example, conditional credit orders that were previously reported as “Unidentified payments” are reported as “Credit transfers” as from 2004).
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

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

Eesti Pank joined TARGET on 20 Nov 2006. Thus, TARGET component data are provided as from 2006.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET COMPONENT: TARGET2-Eesti

LVPS: EP RTGS

LVPS: ESTA

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

On 3 October 2005 Eesti Pank launched its interbank Settlement System of Ordinary Payments (ESTA), which is an updated version of the Designated-Time Net Settlement System (DNS) used previously. Credit orders and direct debits are currently settled.

Eesti Pank joined TARGET on 20 Nov 2006; thus, TARGET component data are provided as from 2006. Since 19 May 2008 domestic and cross-border europayments are settled via Target2-Eesti. Besides Eesti Pank, the new settlement system Target2-Eesti has been adopted by Swedbank, SEB Pank, Danske Bank, Nordea Pank, Eesti Krediidipank, Marfin Pank Eesti, Tallinna Äripank and LHV Pank. TARGET1 was used by Eesti Pank and smaller market participants.

GENERAL NOTES: LATVIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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)	Source: ECB. 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.

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	At the end of 2008 compared to 2007, the mutual confidence in the interbank market declined and banks resorted to the Bank of Latvia's monetary operations, for both deposits and credits. The decline in mutual confidence was affected by the following: -The heightened risk perception on the interbank market, which caused problems with borrowing on the interbank market to many banks. -The concern that some banks might not be in the position to refinance their syndicate loans; and, -The continuous uncertainty regarding the impact of the slowdown in the global and Latvian economic growth on the Latvian financial market. By the end of 2009, the situation in domestic financial market stabilized and liquidity conditions in the banking system improved significantly, largely as a result of the successful implementation of international financial assistance program led by the IMF. Hence, market participants no longer needed to have recourse for the central bank's operations.

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 the part of commemorative coins that previously was treated as coins in circulation and included in the position "Total coins in circulation" is shown under the item "Commemorative coins" in Table 4. The respective nominal amount was 243,553 LVL. 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.

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, therefore, included in the item “Lats in circulation”. These were coins of 5 and 1 lats denominations. As of December 2007, the position "Commemorative coins" includes also gold circulation coins of 100 lats denomination. Although they are circulation coins, 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 1,542,400 in 2000, LVL 1,813,100 in 2001, LVL 1,869,500 in 2002, LVL 1,980,200 in 2003, LVL 1,980,600 in 2004, LVL 1,984,400 in 2005, 1,987,200 in 2006, LVL 1,988,200 in 2007, LVL 1,988,100 in 2008, and LVL 1,988,100 in 2009. Until October 2002, only end-of-year data are available.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country	
Number of offices	For periods prior to 2008, data are not published in breakdown by “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.
Value of overnight deposits	For periods prior to 2008, data are not published in breakdown by “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	For periods prior to 2008, data are not published in breakdown by “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. The 2008 and 2009 data are not broken down to show information on “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents.
Value of overnight deposits	For periods prior to 2008, data are not published in breakdown by “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. The 2008 and 2009 data are not broken down to show information on “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 EEA-based credit institutions (outside the euro area)	
Number of offices	For periods prior to 2008, data are not published in breakdown

	by “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. The 2008 and 2009 data are not broken down to show information on “Branches of euro area-based credit institutions” and “Branches of EEA-based credit institutions”, as this would allow the identification of individual reporting agents..
Value of overnight deposits	For periods prior to 2008, data are not published in breakdown by “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. The 2008 and 2009 data are not broken down to show information on “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 non-EEA-based banks	
Number of offices	There were no branches of non-EEA-based banks in Latvia in the period under review.
Value of overnight deposits	There were no branches of non-EEA-based banks in Latvia in the period under review.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	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. 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.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Only those electronic money institutions that have issued e-money are included. 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.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function)	There were 170,205 retail cards at the end of 2009.
of which: Cards with a debit function	Prior to 2007, the data were shown together with data on payments with cards with a delayed debit function. Data on cards in breakdown by card function are available starting with 2007.
of which: Cards with a delayed debit function	Prior to 2007, data on these payments were shown together with data on payments with cards with a delayed debit function. Data on cards in breakdown by card function are available starting with 2007.
of which: Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function	Prior to 2007, data on cards with a credit function and cards

	with a delayed debit function were available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected. As starting with 2007 data on these two card categories are available separately, it is considered that this type of data does not exist anymore.
Cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.
of which: 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 located in the country	
E-money card terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Book-entry transactions are not included.
Direct debits	Book- entry transactions are not included.
Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)	In 2009, the number of payments with retail cards reached 10.2 million, and the total value of those payments was LVL 179.2 million.
of which: Payments with cards with a debit function	Prior to 2005 data are estimates.
of which: Payments with cards with a delayed debit function	Prior to 2007, data on payments with cards with a credit function and payments with cards with a delayed debit function were available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected. Data on payments in breakdown by card function are available starting with the second half of 2007; and therefore, estimations have been made on the basis of the first data collected.
of which: Payments with cards with a credit function	Prior to 2007, data on payments with cards with a credit function and payments with cards with a delayed debit function were available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected. Data on payments in breakdown by card function are available starting with the second half of 2007; and therefore, estimations have been made on the basis of the first data collected.
of which: Payments with cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function	Prior to 2007, data on payments with cards with a credit function and payments with cards with a delayed debit function were available only as a total, as separate data for these two categories were not collected. As starting with the second half of 2007 data on these two card categories are available separately, it is considered that this type of data does not exist anymore.
E-money purchase transactions	There were only two electronic money institutions in Latvia in 2005; and therefore, data are confidential. Prior to 2005, no electronic money institutions were identified in Latvia.

of which: With cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.
of which: With other e-money storages	There were only two electronic money institutions in Latvia in 2005; and therefore, data are confidential. Prior to 2005, no electronic money institutions were identified in Latvia.
Other payment instruments	Not applicable.
Total number/value of transactions with payment instruments *of which:* Cross-border transactions sent	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.
Memo items: Cross border transactions received	Data are available starting with the second half of 2007; and therefore, estimates have been made on the basis of the first data collected.
Memo items: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	Data are available starting with the second half of 2007; and therefore, estimates have been made on the basis of the first data collected.
Memo items: Debits from the accounts by simple book entry	Data are available starting with the second half of 2007; and therefore, estimates have been made on the basis of the first data collected.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash withdrawals	For the period 2002-2004, no distinction between cards issued in Latvia and those issued abroad is possible; all transactions are therefore included in section a).
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	For the period 2002-2004, no distinction between transactions in Latvia and those abroad is possible; all transactions are therefore included in section a).
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	Not applicable.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET COMPONENT: TARGET2-Latvija The 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.
Retail system: EKS	
Concentration ratio in terms of volume/value	Includes central bank data.

Total transactions sent	Includes transactions in national currency (lats) and transactions in euro
of which: Credit transfers	Includes transactions in national currency (lats) and transactions in euro
of which: Non-paper based	Includes transactions in national currency (lats) and transactions in euro

GENERAL NOTES: LITHUANIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf). Some items, i.e. the number of overnight deposits, the number and value of transactions per type of terminal, cross-border transactions received and book entry transactions, are collected only from 2006, when new methodology was introduced.

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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). There were no overnight deposits of euro area central governments held at Lietuvos bankas, whether in litas, euro or other currencies.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	Value for the last quarter of the period.

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: 10 in 2005, 9 in 2006, 9 in 2007, 9 in 2008, 9 in 2009.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	The "Other institution" is the postal institution.
Number of overnight deposits	Not applicable. The postal institution does not accept deposits.
Value of overnight deposits	Not applicable. The postal institution does not accept deposits.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	There are no electronic money institutions in Lithuania.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	There are no electronic money institutions in Lithuania.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with an e-money function	Cards with an e-money function are not issued anymore.
Cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function	Includes a negligible number of cards with a combined credit, cash and e-money function.

Terminals located in the country	
EFTPOS terminals	Some large merchants may have contracts with more than one acquirer for cards processing through the same EFTPOS terminal. As each bank reports the number of EFTPOS terminals separately, the double-counting is possible.
E-money card terminals	Cards with e-money function are not issued anymore; e-money card terminals were dismantled.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
E-money purchase transactions	Due to stop issuing of new cards and dismantled terminals, there were no transactions from 2008.
of which: With other e-money storages	Not applicable. There was only card-based e-money in Lithuania.
Cheques	Increase is due to new methodology. Cash withdrawals with cheques are included from 2006.
Total number/value of transactions with payment instruments	Until 2006 items initiated by banks were included, payments by the central bank and credit unions were excluded.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash deposits	First ATMs with cash deposit function were installed only at the end of 2006.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Due to stop issuing of new cards and dismantled terminals, there were no transactions from 2008.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash deposits	First ATMs with cash deposit function were installed at the end of 2006.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. There were no terminals in Lithuania which accepted e-money cards issued abroad.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable. It was not possible to carry out transactions with cards with an e-money function at terminals located abroad.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

TARGET component: TARGET2-LIETUVOS BANKAS and LITAS PHA began operations on 19 November 2007.

LVPS: LITAS Began operations on 19 January 2004; closed in January 2007.

LVPS: LITAS-RLS Began operations on 29 January 2007.

Retail: LITAS-MMS Began operations on 29 January 2007.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

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

GENERAL NOTES: HUNGARY

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Magyar Nemzeti Bank, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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 "Rest of the world" counterpart sector are reported for the "NCBs" reference sector for 2006-2009. Data for the "Central government" counterpart sector are not reported for the "OMFIs" reference sector for 2004-05. Confidential data.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.

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: Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank	The item "non-intraday borrowing from the central bank" includes two-weeks and six-month loans that matured by end of 2007. Then the item included outstanding amount of both by end of 2008. Finally the item equals zero by end of 2009.

Table 4 – Banknotes and coins

Currency in circulation	Includes commemorative banknotes and coins and legacy currencies.
Total banknotes in circulation	Commemorative banknotes are not included. 200 HUF banknotes were withdrawn from circulation on the 16th November.
Total coins in circulation	Commemorative coins are not included. HUF2 and HUF1 coins were withdrawn from circulation on 1 March 2008, since than these coins are not legal tenders. 200 HUF coins were put into circulation on the 15th of June.
Currency in circulation held by MFIs	Includes commemorative banknotes and coins.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Branches of euro area-based credit institutions	
Number of offices	There were no non-resident institutions operating in Hungary in 2004.
Value of overnight deposits	There were no non-resident institutions operating in Hungary in 2004. One of the biggest credit institutions became a branch in January 2009. Hence, the very high increase in 2009.

Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the euro area)	
Number of offices	Not applicable.
Value of overnight deposits	Not applicable.
Branches of non-EEA-based banks	
Number of offices	Not applicable.
Value of overnight deposits	Not applicable.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Includes the postal institution.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	There are currently no electronic money institutions in Hungary.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	There are currently no electronic money institutions in Hungary.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with a payment function (except an e-money function)	
of which: Cards with a debit function	Cards linked to a credit account but functioning without an interest-free period are counted as debit cards from 2004; in previous years they were counted as credit cards.
of which: Cards with a credit function	Cards linked to a credit account but functioning without an interest-free period are counted as debit cards from 2004; in previous years they were counted as credit cards.
Of which: Cards with delayed debit function	The number of Cards with a delayed debit function decreased in 2007, because the Diners Club issuing activity has been terminated in Hungary
Cards with an e-money function	Not applicable. No e-money schemes exist.
of which: Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	Not applicable. No e-money schemes exist.
Cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function	Not applicable. No e-money schemes exist.
Total number of cards	54,209 cards has been reported in 2009 both as cards with debit function and as cards with credit function
Terminals located in the country	
POS terminals *of which:* EFTPOS terminals	The number of POS terminals fell in 2005 because the number of imprinters used as a back-up solution decreased. EFTPOS terminals also include terminals installed at bank branches and post offices which can only be used for cash withdrawal and deposit transactions.
E-money card terminals	Not applicable. No e-money schemes exist.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable. No e-money schemes exist.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable. No e-money schemes exist.
ATMs with a credit transfer function	There is no ATMs with a credit transfer function in Hungary, the figures for the previous years are coming from false data

	reporting of a Hungarian bank

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	This row contains estimated figures according to the previous definitions until 2006. In 2006 data funds transfers between accounts in the same name are included. From 2005 the figures also include postal transactions (postal inpayment orders, domestic postal orders, cash delivery orders). Postal instruments mean a substantial increase in the number of credit transfers, but the effect of these instruments on the total value of credit transfers is not significant.
of which: Paper-based	This row contains estimated figures according to the previous definitions until 2006. Most of the postal transactions are paper-based, as they are initiated by customers in paper-based form.
of which: Non-paper-based	This row contains estimated figures according to the previous definitions until 2006.
Direct debits	This row contains estimated figures according to the previous definitions until 2006. From 2007 collection order in foreign currency are not included this items and this mean decrease in the value of direct debits, but the effect of these instruments on the total number of direct debit is not significant. Data for 2004 have been revised, as a result of the supervision of data suppliers in 2005. Although the supervision covered data for 2004, it is assumed that figures for 2002 and 2003 are also affected
Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)	Does not equal the sum of "Transactions at terminals located in the country by cards issued in the country – POS transactions" and "Transactions at terminals located outside the country by cards issued in the country – POS transactions", as: 1. cash withdrawal and deposit transactions made on POS terminals installed at bank branches and post offices are not included in card payment data, but are included in POS transactions; and 2. mobile phone-loading through ATMs is included in card payment figures, and since 2009 it is counted in the ATM cash withdrawals (before 2009 it was not counted in POS transactions or in ATM cash withdrawals).
E-money purchase transactions	Not applicable.
of which: With cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.
of which: With other e-money storages	Not applicable.
Other payment instruments	Contains estimated figures according to the previous definitions. The category contains pre-authorised collection orders, bills of exchange, unauthorised collection orders, letters of credit, clearing checks and documentary collection. From 2007 collection order in foreign currency are included.
Memorandum items	

Credits to the accounts by simple book entry	In 2007 funds transfers between accounts in the same name are included.
Debits from the accounts by simple book entry	In 2007 funds transfers between accounts in the same name and loan repayment are included.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
ATM cash withdrawals	Mobile-loading transactions are counted in “Card payments with cards issued in the country”. As of 2009 it is counted in the ATM cash withdrowals (before it was not counted in “Transactions per type of terminal”).
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Includes cash withdrawals and deposits at POS terminals installed at bank branches and post offices. Transactions at merchants located in the country, but their acquiring bank is outside the country (cross-border acquiring) are not included in POS transactions located in the country, but in POS transactions located outside the country
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
ATM cash withdrawals	Mobile-loading transactions are counted in “Card payments with cards issued in the country”. As of 2009 it is counted in the ATM cash withdrowals (before it was not counted in “Transactions per type of terminal”).
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Includes cash withdrawals and deposits at POS terminals installed at bank branches and post offices.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Transactions at merchants located in the country, but their acquiring bank is outside the country (cross-border acquiring) are included in POS transactions located outside the country.
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
Memorandum items	
Cash advances at POS terminals	All of the transactions has been made at POS terminals installed at bank branches and post offices

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

LVPS: VIBER Retail system: ICS	
Clearing and settlement organisations	From 2004 the clearing and settlement organisation referred to here is regarded as a credit institution, and as such is included in the number of credit institutions in 2004 - 2006.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

LVPS: VIBER
Retail system: ICS

GENERAL NOTES: POLAND

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Narodowy Bank Polski, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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). Covers overnight deposits vis-à-vis the non-central government sectors of domestic non-MFIs. Data for the "Rest of the world" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002-04. Data for the "Central government" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002-04. Data for the "Other residents" counterpart sector are not reported for 2002-03.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at the central bank	Overnight deposits increased on the last day of December 2008. Banks moved their financial means from remunerated short-term deposits to overnight accounts (to some extent due to the beginning of the period of the obligatory reserves).
Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	Value for the last quarter of the period.

Table 4 – Banknotes and coins

Currency in circulation	Since January 1995 Narodowy Bank Polski has issued new zlotys (10,000 old = 1 new). Old and new zlotys circulated simultaneously for two years. Old zlotys can be exchanged for new zlotys until 31 December 2010. As the item "Currency in circulation outside MFIs" also contains old zlotys which still haven`t been exchanged for new zlotys, the total banknotes and coins issued is not equal to the sum of the last two items, "Currency in circulation held by MFIs" and "Currency in circulation outside MFIs". Commemorative coins increased considerably in 2008 due to the increase of the mintages by the NBP.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country	
Value of overnight deposits	Covers overnight deposits vis-à-vis the non-central government sectors of domestic and euro area non-MFIs.

Number of overnight deposits	Data revised back to 2005 to include also the number of overnight deposits held by credit unions.
Branches of EEA-based banks	
Number of offices	Data revised back to 2005. Previously only main offices were reported. The sharp increase in the number of offices (of euro area-based CIs) occurred in 2006. Generally, the network of offices of non-resident credit institutions is limited except for one euro area-based who started operating just in 2006 with 127 offices.
Value of overnight deposits	Not applicable.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Before 2009 only the Post Office was included in this category. Starting in 2009 were also included institutions offering payment services, as defined in the PSD directive.
Number of overnight deposits	Not applicable. Other institutions offering payment services do not hold deposits for customers.
Memorandum items: **Electronic money institutions**	
Number of institutions	Not applicable.
Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by electronic money institutions	Not applicable.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.
of which: Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	Not applicable.
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 located in the country	
E-money card terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers, direct debits and cheques	The data were revised back to 2005 on the basis of new data collected. Revised data include: the transactions processed within the same bank (i.e. between two different branches), the transactions settled in retail and large value payment systems. As the result of such revision huge increases, especially in the terms of transactions value arised.
Memo item: Credits to the account by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.

Memo item: Direct from the account by simple book entry	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
E-money purchase transactions	Not applicable.
of which: With cards with an e-money function	Not applicable.
of which: With other e-money storages	Not applicable.
Other payment instruments	Not applicable.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

TARGET component: SORBNET EURO	System processing domestic and cross-border payments in euro. System was launched on 7 March 2005 and on 18 May 2008 was connected to TARGET2-NBP system as a PHA.
TARGET2-NBP	Polish component of the TARGET2 system was launched on 18 May 2008. It processes domestic and cross-border payments in euro.
Retail system: EuroELIXIR	System launched on 7 March 2005 processing domestic and cross-border retail payments in euro. Since 8 June 2009 it has been settling its net positions in the TARGET2-NBP system.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: SORBNET EURO	System processing domestic and cross-border payments in euro. System was launched on 7 March 2005 and on 18 May 2008 was connected to TARGET2-NBP system as a PHA
TARGET2-NBP	Polish component of the TARGET2 system was launched on 18 May 2008. It processes domestic and cross-border payments in euro. Turnover in this system includes also number and value of transactions processed in the SORBNET-EURO system (PHA) and sent to TARGET2 system. The number and value of transactions do not include payments related to intraday credit transfers between Narodowy Bank Polski and a commercial bank from euro area.
LVPS: SORBNET	Domestic system processing payments in zloty. In addition, only credit transfers are carried out.
Retail system: ELIXIR	Between January 2003 and November 2004, in accordance with a regulation of the President of Narodowy Bank Polski, all transactions of PLN 1 million or above had to be made via the SORBNET system (rather than the ELIXIR system). This obligation ceased to apply in November 2004, when KIR established the guarantee settlement mechanism.

Retail system: SYBIR	System closed in July 2004.
Retail system: EuroELIXIR	System launched in 7 March 2005 processing domestic and cross-border retail payments in euro. Since 8 June 2009 it has been settling its net positions in the TARGET2-NBP system.

GENERAL NOTES: ROMANIA

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Banca Națională a României, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided.

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

All items	All data have been converted into the new national currency (RON), which has replaced the former national currency (ROL); RON 1 = ROL 10,000.
Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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)	Source: ECB. 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.
Overnight deposits in foreign currencies held by non-MFIs	The postal institution and State Treasury are not included.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

All items	All data have been converted into the new national currency (RON), which has replaced the former national currency (ROL); RON 1 = ROL 10,000.
Overnight deposits held at the central bank	Reserve holdings (RON-denominated component only) and deposit facility.
Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	Value for the last quarter of the period. Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions operating in Romania only.

Table 4 – Banknotes and coins

All items	All data have been converted into the new national currency (RON), which has replaced the former national currency (ROL); RON 1 = ROL 10,000.
ROL 1.000.000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 500.000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 100.000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 50.000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 10.000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 5,000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 30 June 2002.
ROL 2,000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 30 November 2004.
ROL 1,000 banknote	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2001.
ROL 5.000 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 1.000 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.

ROL 500 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 100 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
ROL 50 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 30 June 2003.
ROL 20 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 30 June 2003.
ROL 10 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 30 June 2003.
ROL 5 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 30 June 2003.
ROL 1 coin	Withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

All value items	All data have been converted into the new national currency (RON), which has replaced the former national currency (ROL); RON 1 = ROL 10,000.
Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation - Number of offices	Data for the reference period 2004-2006 and data for the reference year 2008 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation - Value of overnight deposits (RON millions)	Data for the reference period 2004-2006 and data for the reference year 2008 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the euro area) Number of offices	Data for the reference period 2004-2008 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Branches of EEA-based credit institutions (outside the euro area) Value of overnight deposits (RON millions)	Data for the reference period 2004-2008 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Branches of non-EEA-based banks Number of offices	Data for the reference period 2004-2007 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Branches of non-EEA-based banks Value of overnight deposits (RON millions)	Data for the reference period 2004-2007 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs Number of offices	Data for the reference period 2004-2006 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs Number of overnight deposits (thousands)	Data for the reference period 2004-2008 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs Value of overnight deposits (RON millions)	Data for the reference period 2004-2008 are not shown in the table due to the legally constraints in terms of confidentiality.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions

Debits from the acounts by simple book entry	Includes loan repayments without a specific customer order.

Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

All items	All data have been converted into the new national currency (RON), which has replaced the former national currency (ROL); RON 1 = ROL 10,000.
Debits from the acounts by simple book entry	Includes loan repayments without a specific customer order.

Table 9 – Participation in selected interbank funds transfer systems

ReGIS	ReGIS is the Romanian electronic RTGS and it went live on 8 April 2005.
TEMP	TEMP is the former Romanian paper-based LVPS and was closed on 8 April 2005.
TEMP – Credit institutions	Three of these institutions were in the special settlement regime in 2001; one was in the special settlement regime in 2002.
PCH	PCH is the interbank paper-based net settlement payment system and it was closed on 4 May 2009. The cheques, bills of exchange and promissory notes which were cleared by the PCH are cleared by the domestic automatic clearing house - SENT system - using truncation as a method for processing of debit instruments.
PCH – Credit institutions	Six of these institutions were in the special settlement regime in 2001; four were in the special settlement regime in 2002; four were in the special settlement regime in 2003; four were in the special settlement regime in 2004.
SENT	SENT is the Romanian ACH and went live on 13 May 2005.

Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

All items	All data have been converted into the new national currency (RON), which has replaced the former national currency (ROL); RON 1 = ROL 10,000.

GENERAL NOTES: SWEDEN

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

Source for all other tables: Sveriges Riksbank, unless otherwise indicated.

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for data for 2004-07; data for 2001-03 use previous definitions. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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 "Rest of the world" counterpart sector (i.e. excluding Sweden and the euro area) are based on best estimates.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.
Memorandum items: Overnight deposits in foreign currencies held by non-MFIs	Overnight deposits in foreign currencies held by non-MFIs in the "Rest of the world" (i.e. outside Sweden and the euro area) are based on best estimates for 2002-08.

Table 3 – Settlement media used by credit institutions

Overnight deposits held at the central bank	Sweden does not apply reserve requirements; no national reserve maintenance periods are defined.
Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions	Value for the last quarter of the period.
Memorandum items:	
Non-intraday borrowing from the central bank	Sweden does not apply reserve requirements; no national reserve maintenance periods are defined.
Intraday borrowing from the central bank	Sweden does not apply reserve requirements; no national reserve maintenance periods are defined.

Table 4 – Banknotes and coins

Currency in circulation	Includes commemorative coins.
Banknotes in circulation, SEK 10 and SEK 5	The SEK 10 and SEK 5 banknotes ceased to be legal tender in 1999. In December 2008 the Riksbank decided to remove the SEK 10 and SEK 5 banknotes from currency in circulation.
Total coins in circulation	Includes commemorative coins.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation	
Number of overnight deposits	Data are based on best estimates for 2004-08
Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	Includes the Swedish postal institution Svensk Kassaservice until 2007. In 2008 Svensk Kassaservice closed down business.
Number of offices	Includes the offices of Svensk Kassaservice until 2007. In 2008 Svensk Kassaservice closed down business.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
Cards with an e-money function	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
of which: Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
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 since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
Terminals located in the country	
E-money card terminals	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
of which: E-money card-loading/unloading terminals	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
of which: E-money card-accepting terminals	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.

Table 7 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and
Table 8 – Payment and terminal transactions involving non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available. The reduction in the number of credit transfers as from 2002 is attributable to the fact that credit transfers between two postal giro accounts are no longer included in the statistics, since these are now internal transactions in Nordea (Plusgirot).
Direct debits	Book-entry transactions are not included, as data are not available.
E-money purchase transactions	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
of which: With cards with an e-money function	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
of which: With other e-money storages	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
Cheques	Does not include traveller’s cheques.

Cross-border transactions received	Figures are not available due to low quality.
Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
b) Transactions at terminals located in the country with cards issued outside the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country with cards issued in the country	
E-money card-loading/unloading transactions	Not applicable since 2004. Cards with an e-money function no longer exist in Sweden.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: E-Rix	There is no breakdown available for some data in the total.
Retail system: Plusgirot	Postgirot until 2005. Some figures are not available due to issue in the data provider.

GENERAL NOTES: UNITED KINGDOM

Source for Table 1: Eurostat.

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

Methodology: the enhanced definitions have been used for all data provided. Refer to the document: "General and reporting requirements for general and payments data" (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/pdf/reportingrequirements_paym_data.pdf).

Table 1 – Basic statistical data

Population	Annual average.

Table 2 – Settlement media used by non-MFIs

Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs	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 "Rest of the world" counterpart sector are not reported for 2000-04.
Narrow money supply (M1)	Source: ECB. 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.

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

Total banknotes in circulation	Bank of England banknotes only.

Table 5 – Institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs

Central bank	
Number of offices	Central bank also has two outlets for note issuance and 12 regional agencies for economic intelligence gathering purposes.
Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation	
Number of overnight deposits	Estimated figure. Includes private sector ordinary share and deposit accounts with UK building societies, as well as corporate bodies' shares and deposits below £50,000 placed with building societies. This figure excludes data from the Northern Ireland Bankers' Association. Instant access deposit accounts, not including term accounts, at banks (data for building societies not available).
of which: Number of internet/PC-linked overnight deposit accounts	Number of accounts associated with internet services (credit transfers, payment of bills, etc. via the internet). Internet linked accounts at banks, data not available for building societies.
Credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country	
Number of offices	Banks only, data not available for building societies

Other institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs	
Number of institutions	The postal institution.
Number of overnight deposits	Data up to December 2004 are for National Savings Ordinary Accounts. They have been replaced with Easy Access Accounts.
Value of overnight deposits	Data up to December 2004 are for National Savings Ordinary Accounts. They have been replaced with Easy Access Accounts.

Table 6 – Payment card functions and accepting devices

Cards issued in the country	
of which: Cards with a credit function	MasterCard and Visa only. Does not include data for "cards with a credit and charge facility". These data are included in the "cards with a credit and delayed debit function" category.
Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card)	Excluding any stand-alone e-money cards and retailer cards.
Terminals located in the country	
POS terminals	Estimate of total number of POS terminals in the United Kingdom. Most accept both credit and debit cards.

Table 7 – Indicators of the use of payment instruments and terminals by non-MFIs: Number of transactions, and Table 8 – Indicators of the use of payment instruments and terminals by non-MFIs: Value of transactions

Transactions per type of payment instrument	
Credit transfers	For all years "On us" transactions are not included as data is not available.
Of which Non paper based credit transfers	Includes CHAPS interbank transactions as it is not possible to distinguish accurately between interbank and customer-driven payments.
Direct debits	For all years "On us" transactions are not included as data is not available.
Card payments with cards issued in the country (except cards with an e-money function)	
of which: Payments by cards with a debit function	Customer transactions only.
of which: Payments by cards with a credit function	Customer transactions with MasterCard and Visa only. Does not include data for "cards with a credit and charge facility". These data are included in the "cards with a credit and delayed debit function" category.
Cheques	Includes inter-branch cheques and estimates of in-house processed cheques. Includes some own account items.
Other payment instruments	Not applicable.
Total number of transactions with payment instruments with non-MFIs *of which:*Cross-border transactions sent	Data includes payment cards only.

Transactions per type of terminal	
a) Transactions at terminals located in the country by cards issued in the country	
ATM cash withdrawals	Data include cards issued abroad and used in the United Kingdom. Data include all ATM transactions. A breakdown into cash withdrawals and cash deposits is not available.
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Data include cards issued abroad and used in the United Kingdom.
c) Transactions at terminals located outside the country by cards issued in the country	
ATM cash withdrawals	Data include all ATM transactions. A breakdown into cash withdrawals and cash deposits is not available.
POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)	Data are for payment cards only. A further breakdown is not available.

Table 10 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Number of transactions, and
Table 11 – Payments processed by selected interbank funds transfer systems: Value of transactions

TARGET component: CHAPS Euro, which closed in May 2008
LVPS: CHAPS Sterling
Retail system: Cheque and Credit Clearings. Total transactions sent: includes Northern Ireland (estimated) and Scotland.
Retail system: Bacs