

## Methodological notes: Belgium

General comment concerning the comparison of statistics before 2022 and from 2022 onwards:

The amended PAY Regulation introduced in 2022 compelled reporting agents to modify their data collection and reporting systems, leading to more frequent methodological exchanges between these agents and the NCB. Payment service providers (PSPs) became increasingly conscious of the necessity to enhance and automate their data processes. Consequently, the quality of their data improved (e.g., better geographical allocation, more accurate usage of concepts), resulting in more reliable statistics from 2022 onward. However, this shift unavoidably impacted the continuity of the time series.

### 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

We refer to the general comment hereabove.

### 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

### 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

### 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

We refer to the general comment hereabove.

### 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

Compliance with the concept of Contactless payments and Near Field Communication is under investigation.

- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 8      **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9      **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10     **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- We refer to the general comment hereabove.
- Total of cards contains estimates due to unavailability of H1 2022 up to H1 2023 data on exact number of credit cards and delayed debit cards. Estimates are based on 2021 data.
- 11     **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- We refer to the general comment hereabove.
- 12     **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13     **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Bulgaria

Note: At the time of publication of these methodological notes Bulgaria has reported partial scope of payments statistics data for 2022 under Regulation ECB/2020/59.

- 1      **PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 2      **PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 3      **PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 4      **PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 5      **PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

- 8            **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9            **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10          **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 11          **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- The decrease of EFTPOS terminals in H2 2023 occurred following partial sale of such devices from a reporting PSP to a non-resident PSP.
- 12          **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13          **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 14          **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 15          **BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 16          **BKN - Banknotes and coins issuance statistics**
- No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Czech Republic

- 1      **PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 2      **PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

One reporting agent, which finished its activity on the Czech market after Q1 2022, mainly caused inconsistencies of the data between Q1 + Q2 and H1 2022 (because we have its data only for the first quarter of 2022).
- 3      **PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 4      **PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

One reporting agent which has the highest share of non-remote transactions lost its licence in H2/2023, which caused a sharp decrease in this category between H1/2023 and H2/2023.
- 5      **PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

- 7 **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**
- We collect all the MCC codes individually and afterwards, we make aggregation (G300, G335, G350) for the ECB.
- 8 **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9 **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10 **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 11 **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 12 **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13 **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- Since we are not part of the TARGET2 component system, we do not report any data for this system. We report only data for CERTIS (LVPS - processing both large-value and retail payments).
- 14 **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**
- No specific comments for this DSD.

**15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**16 BKN - Banknotes and coins issuance statistics**

No specific comments for this DSD.



# Methodological notes: Denmark

Note: At the time of publication of these methodological notes Denmark reported partial scope of payments statistics data under Regulation ECB/2020/59.

- 1      **PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 2      **PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 3      **PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 4      **PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 5      **PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

- 8      **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9      **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10     **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 11     **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 12     **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13     **PST - Transactions in payments systems**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 14     **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 15     **BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 16     **BKN - Banknotes and coins issuance statistics**  
No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Germany

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

### **Cheques**

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

### **Other payment services**

From reference period 2014 to 2021, includes "Money remittances", "Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device" as well as OTC cash withdrawals and deposits.

From 2022, includes OTC cash withdrawals as well as card credits reported by the acquirer.

### **Other payment services (received)**

From 2022, includes OTC cash deposits, card credits reported by the issuer, and alternative payment services (Alipay, giro pay, wechat pay etc.) reported by the acquirer.

### **Cross-border transactions sent**

Values are not available before 2007.

### **Cross-border transactions received**

Values are not available before 2007.

### **Credits to the accounts by simple book entry**

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

2022: Break in series due to data quality improvements.

### **Debits from the accounts by simple book entry**

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

2022: Break in series due to data quality improvements.

### **Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device**

Owing to lack of information, very limited availability.

## **2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

### **Credit transfers**

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

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

### **Credit transfers Initiated in paper-based form**

As of 2022, standing orders initiated non-electronically are included.

### **Credit transfers Initiated electronically**

As of 2022, standing orders initiated non-electronically are excluded.

As of 2022, credit transfers orders stored in an electronic form, but authenticated in a paper-based form are excluded. These transactions are reported as “Other credit transfers”.

### **Credit transfers Initiated in a file/batch**

2022: Break in series due to data quality improvements.

### **Credit transfers Initiated on a single payment basis**

2022: Break in series due to data quality improvements.

### **Online banking based credit transfers**

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

As of 2022, credit transfers initiated on a single payment basis by PSPs themselves may be included.

### **Credit transfers initiated at an ATM or other PSP terminal**

Credit transfers initiated on a single payment basis by PSPs themselves may be included.

## **3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

### **Direct debits**

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

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

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

2022 and 2023-H1: Break in series due to data quality improvements. Values have been confirmed by the reporting population.

## **4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

Prior to 2022 credit transfers/ direct debits with e-money were reported as e-money payment transactions, whereas as of 2022 these are reported under the respective instruments. Furthermore, transactions with software-based e-money that are not stored on a payment account is included since 2022. Accordingly, "E-Money payment transactions" may be greater than the sum of the two mutually exclusive breakdowns "With cards on which e-money can be stored directly" and "With e-money accounts". Efforts will be made, in close liaison with reporting agents, to assess if there are ways to resolve these inconsistencies.

## PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

### **Card-based payment transactions with card-based payment instruments issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)**

Until 2013 payments with debit and credit cards included transactions with specific non-rechargeable retailer cards as well as direct debits known as “ELV” transactions.

Card credits (transferral of funds from the acquirer to the card, i.e. refunds or chargebacks) are not included. Acquirers report sent card credits as “Other payment transactions [Sent]”.

### **Card-based payment transactions with card-based payment instruments acquired by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only)**

Card credits (transferral of funds from the acquirer to the card, i.e. refunds or chargebacks) are not included. Issuers report received card credits as “Other payment transactions [received]”.

### **Payments with delayed debit cards**

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

### **Payments with credit cards**

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

### **Contactless payments**

Improvements in data quality from reporting period H2-2023 on.

### **Cash withdrawals**

The location of the acquirer is estimated based on the location of the terminal.

6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

8      **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**

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

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

**ATM cash deposits**

Values are not available before 2007.

**POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)**

Includes e-money card purchase until reference year 2013.

Break in series due to methodological change from 2022 on: Acquiring of national scheme "girocard" is included.

**E-money card loading/unloading transactions**

From 2007 to 2013, only includes loading transactions.

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

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

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

Values are not available before 2007.

**ATM cash deposits**

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

**POS transactions (irrespective of type of card used)**

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

Break in series due to methodological change from 2022 on: Acquiring of national scheme "girocard" is included.

Break in series due to data quality improvements from 2022 on regarding transactions with terminal location DE.

**E-money card loading/unloading transactions**

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

**E-money card payment transactions**

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

**Cash advances at POS terminals:**

Owing to lack of information, very limited availability.

**9**

**PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**

No specific comments for this DSD.



## PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

### **Cards with a delayed debit function**

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

### **Cards with a credit function**

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

### **Cards with a debit and/or delayed debit function**

Cards can be clearly distinguished by function since 2007.

### **Cards with a credit and/or delayed debit function**

Cards can be clearly distinguished by function since 2007.

### **Cards with an e-money function**

As of 2022, software-based e-money that is not stored on a payment account is included. Accordingly, "cards with an e-money function" may be greater than the sum of "cards on which e-money can be stored directly" and "cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts".

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

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

## PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

### **ATMs of which: ATMs with a cash withdrawal function**

ATMs with a cash withdrawal function are reported by the ATM provider. Therefore, no multiple counts of ATMs should occur.

### **ATMs of which: ATMs accepting contactless transactions**

Improvements in data quality from reporting period H2-2022 on.

### **ATMs of which: ATMs with a credit transfer function**

Values are not available before 2007.

### **POS terminals**

The item may contain multiple counts due to multiple reporting by different acquirers.

### **POS terminals located in the reporting country**

Only active terminals were counted (terminals with at least one transaction in the reference period). Data collected by Deutsche Kreditwirtschaft (DK) and encompasses only terminals with reference to the national scheme "girocard".

### **E-money card terminals located in the reporting country**

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

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

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

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

### **TARGET2 component: direct participants**

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

### **TARGET2 component: indirect participants**

Since 2007 only registered indirect participants have been counted. With the end of the transition period in 2013, many indirect participants decided to participate directly. Since 2023, indirect participation is no longer possible. The number shown represents adressable BICs.

### **Retail payment component: other direct participants**

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

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

### **TARGET2 component**

Due to the migration from TARGET to TARGET2 on 19 November 2007 and from TARGET2 to T2 between 17 and 20 March 2023, there are significant breaks in time series. Up to 19 November 2007, traffic from Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus were included in TARGET. Until January 2016 Croatia is not included as a direct member. Data until 2022 for values of payment transactions processed by the national T2 component are under internal investigation. Figures might be revised accordingly.

### **TARGET2 component: Concentration ratio (%)**

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

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

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

**Retail payment component: Other payment instruments**

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

**Retail payment component: Concentration ratio (%)**

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

**14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**

See notes regarding BSP.

**15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**

**Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs**

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

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

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

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

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money.

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

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Until reference period 2010 by approximation: liabilities to non-MFIs which mature daily. As of 2022, software-based e-money storages are included.

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

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money. As of 2022, only accounts with a positive balance are included.

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

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money. As of 2022, only accounts with a positive balance are included.

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

Includes no accounts for card-based e-money. As of 2022, only accounts with a positive balance are included.

# Methodological notes: Estonia

- 1      **PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

Cheques are not used in Estonia. Other debit-type transactions are included in "Other services (not included in Directive (EU) 2015/2366)" section "Others".
- 2      **PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

No specific notes for this DSD.
- 3      **PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

Classical direct debits were not used in Estonia from 2015 to 2024. Debit-type transactions other than direct debits are included in "Other services (not included in Directive (EU) 2015/2366)" section "Others".
- 4      **PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

No specific notes for this DSD.
- 5      **PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

Transactions initiated at an ATM- not applicable.
- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

Majority of PIS transactions are initiated by credit institutions.
- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific notes for this DSD.

## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

ATM cash deposits are only available for transactions acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

Direct debits were not used in Estonia between 2015 and 2024. E-money transactions are currently not applicable.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

E-money cards are not issued in Estonia at the moment.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

There are currently no E-money card terminals in Estonia. Over the last reference periods, a decline in the number of ATMs is observed which can be explained by non-payment service providers taking over the acquiring of some ATMs.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

Besides Eesti Pank, the following banks are using Target2-Eesti: AS Swedbank, AS SEB Pank, Luminor Bank AS, Coop Pank AS, AS Citadele Banka Eesti filiaal, AS LHV Pank, OP Corporate Bank plc Eesti filiaal, Bigbank AS and Inbank AS.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

No specific notes for this DSD.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

No specific notes for this DSD.



## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific notes for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Ireland

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

Decline in Cheques Sent during 2022 is due to update in applied methodology by reporting agents to align with prescribed reporting instructions.

Other Payment Services declined in 2022 partly due to update in applied methodology.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

A substantial increase is observed on the credit transfers volume and value from 2018 to 2019. This increase relates to changes in population of PSPs, owing to Brexit. The effect of Brexit continues throughout 2020, with a substantial increase observed from 2019 to 2020 due to the migration of business to Ireland and further increases experienced from 2020 to 2021 due to the development of new business

The change in the volume of transactions is driven by new registration of firms in the Irish Market space in 2023. Increase in volume is primarily attributed to high volume of low value transactions due to increased customer base. Furthermore, the reporting company confirmed that the value of these were very small amounts ranging from €0 to €1. Hence there is no significant changes observed in the overall value of transactions.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

Large increase in e-money transactions in 2021/2022 due to relocation of firms to Ireland due to Brexit and continued growth in business activities

Despite of the exit of two large Banks from Irish market newly authorised EMI and PI firms in 2023 driving the increase in e-money related transactions.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

Despite of the exit of two large Banks from Irish market newly authorised EMI and PI firms in 2023 driving the increase in Credit transfer volumes and Card payments and e-money related transactions.

With respect to the revisions in PSQ & PSS data, roll out of Internal consistency checks between PSQ and PSS returns resulted in considerable revisions particularly in PCP, PCT, PEM, PDD datasets primarily due to the reasons listed below.

- Software systems used for generating PSQ Vs PSS returns are different from one another.
- Usage of Authorisation /settlement date for generating PSQ vs PSS returns
- Reviewing the definition of Counterpart area/ POS locations in PCP dataset relating to merchant location and acquirer location
- Application of Exchange rates based on the transaction dates.

Most of our largest firms are implementing enhanced software solution to address the inconsistency which will be in effect from H1-2024 data and there will be further revisions expected on 2023 PSS/PSQ data upon successful submissions of H1-2024 to CBI upon the data validation results are satisfactory.

Number of firms came up with a revised timeline for implementing changes in internal consistency particularly for PCP dataset. This is due to the limitations in sourcing the geographical breakdown in quarterly files. Three of our major firms are expected to send revisions for Card payments data for H1 2024 along with H2 2024.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

The increase in the number of “Cards with a payment function (except cards with an e-money function only)” as of 2022 was confirmed. Reasons for the increase: one of the reporting agents was migrated to the EU in July 2021. In addition, an expansion of customer base in the Netherlands was observed.

The increase in the number of “Cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts” in H2-2024 was due to improved reporting practices which are now in line with the ECB methodology, i.e. all cards in circulation are included in the reporting irrespective of when they were issued or whether they were used. Revisions on past periods will be submitted.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

The increase in POS terminals is due to a new reporting agent in the market which business model comprises of card payment acquiring at physical POS terminals.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

### 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.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

### 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.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

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

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 16 PST Payment System TARGET2 component system

The migration of T2 platform in early 2023 had knock on effects on some of the Target 2 components reported. This includes input files sourced for calculating concentration ratio.

# Methodological notes: Greece

**General comment concerning the comparison of 2021 and 2022 statistics:**

Noticeable differences in the volume and value of payments per type of payment service and subcategories are partly due to technical reasons. Before 2022, most PSPs did not have unified information systems, which means that data compilation involved a great deal of human intervention. To cope with the vast number of reporting data and more frequent reporting (amended PAY Regulation), PSPs had to work on the consolidation of their information systems and the automation of data collection procedure. In some cases, this meant they had to build a system from scratch. During this process, several queries were addressed to the BoG concerning methodological issues. Consequently, a better understanding of methodology was achieved and enhanced capabilities in relation to information systems were in place. The quality of data has been improved but not without a cost since, inevitably timeseries continuity has been affected.

**General comment for 2023 data:**

In respect to the ECB's schedule, the Bank of Greece has concluded the data collection for 2023 and has timely transmitted them to the ECB. In the context of reaching a steady state, the BoG and data providers implemented automated procedures for both data collection and data processing. Despite the enormous work that was carried out, some issues concerning the quality of data still remain. We encourage data analysts and the public to contact ECB and if necessary, the BoG in cases where such issues may arise.

**General comment for S1-2024 data:**

Since 2022, significant efforts have been made to provide the public with high-quality payments data. These efforts are still ongoing and some issues with our data providers remain. While we believe that the revised regulation has been successfully implemented (2022), PSPs are invited to send revisions relating to previous years to further improve the timeseries. Considering that technically, this is not an easy process and moreover it is time-consuming, some revisions regarding S1\_2024 were sent with delay and some of them are planned for the next production round. Therefore, for the data that is still under investigation and will be revised accordingly, it should be considered provisional. We encourage data analysts and the public to contact the ECB and, if necessary, the BoG in cases where data quality issues may arise.

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

(2022) Money remittances: Significantly increased due to the inclusion of bill payments, according to the enhanced methodology.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

(2022) approximately 60 mil. of volume and €21 EUR bil. of value of the total credit transfer sent (for S1 and S2) are related to improvements in data compilation (see general comment in page1).

(S1-2024) Credit transfers [sent] - Initiated electronically - Initiated on a single payment basis - Mobile payment solution - P2P mobile payment solution: we confirm the trend of the market.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

(2022) approximately 0.7 mil. of volume and €3.7 EUR bil. of value of the total direct debits sent, initiated in a file/batch (for S1 and S2) are related to improvements in data compilation (see general comment at page 1).

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

Data on e-money also includes payments with prepaid cards. High volatility on figures throughout the years may be due to the fact that a number of prepaid cards is being irregularly provided by the Government and issued by PSPs, in the context of social policy programs (e.g. solidarity card).

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

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

In H1-2024 and H2-2024, card payments continue to evolve offering convenience to payers and advantages such as rewards, interest free instalments, postdating payments etc. Wallets and NFC payments have diminished the need for consumers and businesses to carry cash even for very low value payments. Government measures on improved tax paying policies, further enhanced the use of cards. In addition, new PIs, mostly card payment acquirers, show noticeable performance and quickly gained a significant share of the market.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

(2022) Cards with a cash function: The increase in 2022 (S1 and S2) is merely due to the increase of e-money cards with a cash function. (2022) Cards with an e-money function: Prepaid cards are included in cards with an e-money function

(2022) Cards on which e-money can be stored directly: In the context of reassessment of the methodology used by PSPs and data quality improvement, figures reported in this item were moved to "Cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts".

(2022) Cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts: In the context of reassessment of the methodology used by PSPs and data quality improvement, figures reported in "Cards on which e-money can be stored directly" were moved to this item.



(2022) Cards with an e-money function which have been loaded at least once: Consequently to the above changes, this item has been corrected accordingly.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

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

POS: In order to avoid double counting, the number of EFTPOS terminals is based on the legal ownership (terminal providers) and not the acquirer of the terminal. For the years 2017 onwards, the evolution in the number of POS terminals is justified by the Government measures for the limitation of cash payments, in combination with the public's demand for more electronic payments.

(2022) E-money card terminals and subcategories: In the context of reassessment of the methodology used by PSPs and data quality improvement, this item and subcategories are available. However, data are partly flagged as confidential according to ECB rules and common practices concerning data confidentiality.

(2024) The number of ATMs accepting contactless transactions has increased as of 2023. The increase results from an ongoing initiative of upgrading the existing ATMs with a contactless technology.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Spain

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

### **Payments per type of payment service**

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

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

### **Credits to the accounts by simple book entry**

Figures prior to 2022 are estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers

### **Debits from the accounts by simple book entry**

Figures prior to 2022 are estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers

### **Other services (not included in the Payment Services Directive)**

Figures prior to 2022 are estimations based on the information provided by a representative sample of payment service providers.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

### **Credit transfers**

PSPs refined their data collection processes due to Regulation (EU) 1409/2013, leading to improvements such as including previously omitted transactions and reclassifying some items, which explains atypical variations after 2014.

SEPA credit transfers:

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

#### Central Bank Credit Transfers

As a consequence of determining that Banco de España acts in its capacity as public authority when providing payment services and, therefore, not under the scope of PSD2 (art. 2 c), its payment data are not included in the report under Regulation (EU) 1409/2013 as amended, unlike as it was done under the previous version of Regulation 1409/2013. This means that Credit transfers series have a data break from 2022.

### 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

### 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

### 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

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

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

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

The criteria used to disaggregate the number of payment cards according to their function (i.e. credit and debit function) was modified in first quarter 2018. As a consequence, there is a significant change in the figures shown under this breakdown. Previous to this date, the published figures were estimations based on information provided by the Spanish card payment schemes. Since Q1 2018,

however, data was reported by the payment service providers adhered to the Spanish card payment schemes, according to the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2015/751 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions. From 2022, data are provided to Banco de España directly by the PSPs.

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

It is not possible to differentiate between delayed debit and credit cards.

### **6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

### **7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

### **8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**

#### **OTC cash withdrawals**

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

#### **OTC cash deposits**

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

### **9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**

#### **Central Bank Credit Transfers**

As a consequence of determining that Banco de España acts in its capacity as public authority when providing payment services and, therefore, not under the scope of PSD2 (art. 2 c), its payment data are not included in the report under

Regulation (EU) 1409/2013 as amended, unlike as it was done under the previous version of Regulation 1409/2013. This means that Credit transfers series have a data break from 2022.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

### **Cards issued by resident PSPs**

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

As a consequence, there is a significant change in the figures shown under this breakdown. Previous to this date, the published figures were estimations based on information provided by the Spanish card payment schemes.

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

From 2022, data are provided to Banco de España directly by the PSPs.

It is not possible to differentiate between delayed debit and credit cards.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

Prior to 2022, data was primarily provided by the Spanish card payment schemes (except for PSPs that are not members of the schemes). From 2022, data are provided to Banco de España directly by the PSPs and may include terminals reported multiple times because of being acquired by multiple PSPs.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

### TARGET component: SLBE & TARGET2-Banco de España

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

### Retail system: SNCE

Starting in the second half of 2024, SNCE began reporting the net positions resulting from the interbank settlement of card transactions reported by STMP.

The increase in 2023 in cross border transfers is due to a change in the criteria for classifying transactions.

“Other payment services” includes bills of exchange and promissory notes.

SEPA credit transfers:

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

### Retail system: STMP

The data begins in the second half of 2023, after their recognition as a payment system.

The methodology for calculating the participants changed in 2025, and previous data will be recalculated in a future report.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

### Credit institutions irrespective of their legal incorporation

Figures from 2022 are collected directly from the PSPs.

Before 2022 information was collected from supervisory statements.

**Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions**

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

Figures from December 2014 to 2021 have been estimated on the basis of information collected under Regulation ECB/2013/33.

Figures from January 2022 have been estimated on the basis of information collected under Regulation ECB/2021/2.

**Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs**

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

The increase in the value of overnight deposits in both credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country and the institutions offering payment services to non-MFIs relates to the fact that savings accounts were classified up to May 2005 as deposits redeemable at up to three months' notice. After this date, these deposits are included within overnight deposits.

# Methodological notes: France

The Banque de France collects semi-annual statistics on non-cash payment instruments on behalf of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Banking Authority (EBA).

As part of its task of monitoring the security of non-cash means of payment, the Banque de France also publishes national surveys on its website:

Observatory for the Security of Payment Means:  
[www.observatoire-paiements.fr](http://www.observatoire-paiements.fr)

Breakdown of the use of non-cash payment instruments:  
<https://www.banque-france.fr/en/financial-stability/monitoring-cashless-payments/overview-cashless-payment-instruments-france>

With the exception of PSN and PST datasets, all statistics are based upon aggregated information transmitted by French Payment service Providers (PSP) to the Banque de France. These PSP encompass:

- credit institutions, payment institutions, electronic money institutions and account information service providers
  - licensed under French or Monegasque law in France or Monaco;
  - incorporated under foreign law and authorised to operate in France through branches;
- institutions referred to in Article L. 518-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (the French Treasury, the Banque de France, La Poste, or in Article L. 518-25, the *Institut d'émission des départements d'outre-mer*, the *Institut d'émission d'outre-mer* and the *Caisse des dépôts et consignations*).

The PSP list is updated on an ongoing basis: series with a very small number of reporting agents are liable to be impacted by changes in the list of active reporters.

Payments statistics relate to:

- non-financial transactions processed on behalf of customers (individuals and corporate customers excluding financial and monetary institutions);
- own-account PSP payments issued as part of the reporting entity's non-financial activity (e.g. payment of wages, taxes, suppliers, etc.).

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

These statistics refer to:

- Total payments transactions (sending and receiving side);



- Data relating to the provision of payment services (sending and receiving side): cheques, money remittances, other payments services.

Flow of funds (sending / receiving):

The direction of the flow of funds depends on the payment service and the initiation channel used:

(a) for credit transfers, money remittances, e-money payments and similar transactions where the payer initiates the transaction, the sending participant is also the sender of funds and the receiving participant the recipient of funds;  
 (b) for direct debits, cheques, e-money payments and similar transactions where the payee initiates the transaction, the sending participant is the recipient of funds and the receiving participant the sender of funds;

(c) for card-based payment transactions, although the payee initiates the transaction, the treatment followed within this Regulation corresponds to that where the payer initiates the transaction.

Other payments / services:

From 2022 onwards, “*Other Payments (sent / received)*” include OTC cash withdrawals and deposits. OTC cash withdrawals and deposits are only registered at domestic level.

“*Other services (not included in Directive (EU) 2013/2466)*” refer to bills of exchange, promissory notes, credits / debits by simple book entry, as well as transactions via telecommunications, digital or IT device, excluded from the PSD2 Directive.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

**Credit transfers**, carried out by the payment service provider that holds the payer’s payment account, consist in crediting a beneficiary’s payment account with a payment transaction or a series of payment transactions from a payer’s payment account, pursuant to instructions from the payer.

The fluctuation in the value of credit transfers can partly be attributed to, among other things, an increase/decrease in cash-management amounts.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

**Direct debits** are used to debit a payer’s payment account, where a payment transaction is initiated by the beneficiary on the basis of the payer’s consent given to the beneficiary, to the beneficiary’s payment service provider or to the payer’s own payment service provider.

#### 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

**Electronic money** is a monetary value that is stored in electronic form, including magnetically, representing a claim on the issuer. It is issued (by credit institutions or electronic money institutions) against the remittance of funds for the purpose of performing payment transactions. It can be accepted by a natural person or legal entity other than the electronic money issuer.

#### 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

Payments realized with **cards** that enable the holder to withdraw or transfer funds. There are different types of cards: debit, credit, commercial, prepaid.

#### 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

**Payment initiation services** use online banking to make secure payments over the Internet.

#### 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

Quarterly data, broken down by **merchant category code**, which classifies a business by the types of goods or services it provides.

#### 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

1. All indicators in this dataset refer to cash or cashless payment transactions performed at a physical (not virtual) terminal.
2. Resident PSPs provide information on all payment transactions they acquire at terminals.
3. Resident PSPs provide information on all payment transactions, with cards issued by the PSPs, at terminals at which transactions are acquired by non-resident PSPs.
4. Payment transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by branches or subsidiaries of the PSP abroad are not reported by the parent PSP
5. Transactions by type of terminal are broken down into three different categories based on the residency of the PSP. Categories in points (a) and (b) below are counted on the acquiring side and the category in point (c) below is counted on the issuing side:

(a) payment transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs;

(b) payment transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by non- resident PSPs;

(c) payment transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs.

6. In this dataset, the geographical breakdown is based on the location of the terminal.

7. 'E-money payment transactions with cards with an e-money function' include both, transactions with cards on which e-money can be stored directly and with cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts.

8. 'Over the counter (OTC) cash deposit' includes cash deposited into a PSP's day or night deposit box for crediting to an account at the PSP. These transactions do not represent payments in the strict sense, comprising only a change from cash to account money.

9. 'OTC cash withdrawal' transactions do not represent payments in the strict sense, comprising only a change from account money to cash.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

**Public authorities** include the Banque de France, the French Treasury and the Caisse des dépôts et consignations.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

From 2021 onwards, PSP report cards with at least two combined functions in sub-category "cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function", while each of the three combined functions was expected before 2021.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

1. All physical terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs are reported, including all terminals located in the reporting country and terminals located outside of the reporting country.
2. Terminals at which transactions are acquired by branches and/or subsidiaries of the PSP located abroad are not reported by the parent PSP, but by the branches and/or subsidiaries themselves.
3. Every terminal is counted individually even if several terminals of the same type exist at one merchant location.
4. If an ATM offers more than one function, it is counted in each applicable sub-category. Therefore, the total number of ATMs may be smaller than the sum of the sub-categories. To avoid double-counting, sub-categories should not be added up.

5. POS terminals are broken down into 'EFTPOS terminals' and within this breakdown by those 'accepting contactless transactions' and those 'accepting e-money card transactions'. These sub-categories should not be added up as they are not mutually exclusive.
6. If an e-money card terminal offers more than one function, it is counted in each applicable sub-category. Therefore, the total number of e-money card terminals may be smaller than the sum of the sub-categories. To avoid double-counting, sub-categories should not be added up.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

Number of participants in:

- TARGET2-Banque de France, the single French **large-value payment system (LVPS)**
- CORE (COmpensation REtail) and SEPA (EU) operated by the French company STET, which are the French **retail payment systems**.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

Number and value of transactions registered in:

- TARGET2-FR: large-value transactions
- CORE / SEPA (EU) : retail payments systems

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

Offices of credit institutions legally incorporated in the reporting country refer to distinct physical locations of institutions granting bank domiciliation services.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Croatia

Note: At the time of publication of these methodological notes, Croatia has reported partial scope of payments statistics data for 2022 under Regulation ECB/2020/59.

- 1      **PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 2      **PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 3      **PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 4      **PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 5      **PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

- 8            **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9            **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10          **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 11          **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- National data for number of ATM and POS terminals include some double counts because of multi acquiring taking place.
- 12          **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13          **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 14          **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 15          **BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**
- No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Italy

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

The items “Card-based payment transactions with card-based payment instruments issued by resident PSPs” and “E-money payment transactions with e-money issued by resident” include, respectively, card payments and e-money purchase transactions carried out with cards and e-money issued by the Post Office.

Cash withdrawals at ATM where the card is not involved in the processing of the transaction are included in Tables 4/5 under the category “Other payment services”. The category “Other payment services” also includes transactions made via domestic instruments (e.g. MAV, RIBA)

With regard to the refunds of payments with cards or e-money, we report refund in compensation (e.g. negative transactions on the issuing side). The criterion behind this choice is to avoid contaminating the reporting items of the payment transactions on the acquirer side with contents that have nothing to do with the acquirer's activity.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

To ensure consistency with the previous time series on total credit transfers in Italy, transactions made via domestic postal pre-printed bills (which are beyond the scope of application of the SEPA credit transfer framework) are reported, for conventional reasons, in the category “credit transfers” as it was in the past.

For 2025 data, a rise in the value of the electronically initiated credit transfers can be observed; nevertheless, the phenomenon is not to be considered as increasing. Following an update of the Italian reporting regulation, in force since January 2025, it was ascertained that a large portion of the credit transfers previously classified as “other” were instead to be reported as “electronically initiated”. The adjustment is already effective for 2025 data (causing the observed increase in the electronically initiated credit transfers series) and will soon be done on 2022-2024 data as a revision.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

PDD data for 2022, published in the ECB Data Portal, is under internal investigation and might be subject to future revisions.

#### 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

Items of this dataset include e-money transactions carried out with e-money issued by the Post Office.

Concerning the refunds of payments with e-money, we report refunds in compensation (e.g. negative transactions on the issuing side).

#### 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

Items of this dataset include cards transaction (payments and cash withdrawals) carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.

Concerning the refunds of payments with cards, we report refunds in compensation (e.g. negative transactions on the issuing side).

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

#### 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

#### 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

Items of this dataset include transactions carried out with cards issued by the Post Office.

Concerning the refunds of payments with cards or e-money, we report refunds in compensation (e.g. negative transactions on the issuing side).

#### 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

Cash withdrawals at ATMs where the card is not involved in the processing of the transaction (such as using QR Code) are included in the category "ATM cash withdrawals (except e-money transactions)" under the item "Cash withdrawal performed at an ATM using a card-based payment instrument or other means". The criterion behind this choice is to emphasize that the account from which cash is being withdrawn is debited automatically.



As from 2022, the category “ATM cash withdrawals (except e-money transactions)” includes cash withdrawals at ATM using a credit or delayed debit card.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

Items of this dataset include cards with an e-money function issued by the Post Office.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

ATMs, POS and e-money card terminals owned by the Post Office are included in the items of the dataset.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

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

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

As of 2023, the number of indirect participants in TARGET includes also multi-addressable BICs.

**Other financial institutions**

Includes Post Office giro institutions.

**Retail system: Italian CSMs**

**Number of participants**

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

**Other financial institutions**

Includes Post Office giro institutions.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

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

Figures do not include the cash side of the securities transactions settled through the Target2-Banca d' Italia Dedicated Cash Accounts.

Retail system: Italian CSMs

Credit transfers

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

ATM transactions (except e-money transactions)

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

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Cyprus

*Note: Estimates were provided for the annual data reported under the PAY, PCT, PDD, PEM, PCP, PTT, PPC, PCN and PTN datasets, for the reference periods between 2019-2021, i.e. the periods covered by the previously applicable version of the PAY Regulation (ECB/2013/43). Where applicable, the national aggregates are flagged as estimates in the ECB Data Portal. From 2022 and onwards, actual values have been provided.*

- 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**  
No specific comments for this DSD.
- 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**  
No specific comments for this DSD.

- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 8      **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD
- 9      **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD
- 10     **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- No specific comments for this DSD
- 11     **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- 12     **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13     **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 14     **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**
- No specific comments for this DSD.

## BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

Currency in circulation outside MFIs: Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2008 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

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

Narrow money supply (M1): Since the introduction of the euro on 1 January 2008 these figures have been provided solely at an aggregated euro area level.

# Methodological notes: Latvia

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

Cheques are not used in Latvia.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

The increase observed for the indicator “Credit transfers [sent] - Initiated in paper-based form” is partially accounted to a new reporting agent in 2022 but overall the data at national level is under further investigation.

PCT data include payments to and from overnight deposit accounts held by legal entities. This influenced the increase in both domestic and total value of credit transfers as of 2023-H2.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

There were no SEPA direct debit transactions in Latvia since 2014.

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

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

E-money payment transactions are confidential as it covers fewer than three reporting agents.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

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

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

In 2017, the decrease in cards with delayed debit function is related to a change in bank products offered.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

The number of ATMs also includes ATMs that have been handed over to other service providers by Latvian credit institutions.

The number of ATMs accepting contactless transactions has increased as of May 2024. The increase results from an ongoing initiative of upgrading the existing ATMs with a contactless technology.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

### **TARGET2 component: TARGET2-Latvija**

TARGET2-Latvija was introduced on 19 November 2007.

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

### **RETAIL SYSTEM: EKS**

Latvijas Banka adheres to the European Payments Council SEPA credit transfer scheme, and has been sending and receiving SEPA credit transfers using EKS

SEPA since 9 November 2010. Latvijas Banka is therefore SEPA-compliant in the “bank-to-bank” domain.

**Worldline Latvia, the local card settlement system**

In November 2021 Worldline Latvia ceased operation as a payment system.

**13 PST - Transactions in payments systems**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**

No specific comments for this DSD.



# Methodological notes: Lithuania

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

Certain revisions to the number of cross-border money remittances for H2-2024 are expected to be made during the next production cycle.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

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

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

In 2024, a slight increase in paper-based credit transfers was observed for some market participants, driven by deposit repayments made in cooperation with a deposit and investment platform, or by repayments to clients' accounts at other banks.

PCT includes payments to and from overnight deposit accounts opened for legal entities. This methodological change influenced the increase in the domestic and total value of credit transfers published from 2022. This service has been growing significantly since 2022, contributing to the overall increase in the value of credit transfers.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

The decrease observed in the direct debits from 2022 is contributed to a reporting agent being closed in 2022.

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

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

The electronic money institution "Revolut Payments UAB" was reorganized by merging it into "Revolut Bank UAB" as of H2-2024 and this led to a significant decrease in e-money payments starting from H2-2022.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

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

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

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

Some market participants still need to revise the Near Field Communication (NFC) payments indicator and the identification of counterpart residency for cash withdrawals using card-based payment instruments (excluding e-money transactions). These revisions are planned to be implemented with the data publication in H1-2025.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

In 2024, a significant share of ATMs in Lithuania is being taken over by an independent ATM deployer who is not a Lithuanian payment service provider (PSP). Transactions through these terminals are treated as transactions acquired by non-resident PSPs, even though the ATMs are physically located in Lithuania.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

The electronic money institution “Revolut Payments UAB” was reorganized and merged into “Revolut Bank UAB” as of H2-2024. Consequently, data previously reported under the e-money institutions sector have been reclassified to the credit institutions sector starting from H2-2022, causing the observed sectoral change.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

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

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

In Lithuania there are some ATMs provided by non-resident PSPs' or independent ATM deployers but according to the requirements of ECB Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics these PSPs don't report data to the Bank of Lithuania and published country data don't include these ATM's. The number of ATMs located in Lithuania, operated by Lithuanian and foreign PSPs or independent ATM deployers, is published on the Bank of Lithuania's website <https://www.lb.lt/en/atms-in-lithuania-1>.

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

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

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

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

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

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

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

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

Due to the technical data preparation issues, payments processed by the TARGET2 component system for H1-2023 are estimated using the same values as were for H2-2022.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

### **Electronic money institutions: number of institutions**

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

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

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

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

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

Other PSPs and e-money issuers

*From 2023 the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania started to provide payments services through the unified treasury account information system (VIKSVA) which is intended for the centralized storage, management and payment of state monetary resources. This reporting agent is treated as "Other PSPs and e-money issuers" and is assigned to the category "Public authorities i) ECB and NCBs and ii) Members States or local authorities" in the Tables A and D of Guideline ECB/2021/13 ). The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania started providing data to the Bank of Lithuania from 2023Q2.*

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Luxembourg

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

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

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

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

2022-2023: money remittances data currently review. Future corrections are expected.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

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

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

Until 2005 figures include only national interbank customer transactions.

Figures from 2006 onwards include on-us transactions.

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

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

Book-entry transactions are not included.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

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

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

2020: the annual variation is mainly due to Covid.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

Credit card transactions:

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

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

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

2020: The annual variation is due to Covid.

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

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

From November 2018 to December 2020: for one major reporting PSP, data on acquired POS card transactions in AT and SI are adjusted to exclude the activity of branches.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

**7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**

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

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

**Cards issued by resident payment service providers**

**Cards with a cash function**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Cards with a debit function**

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

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

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

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

Since 2018: one major card issuer enjoys a rapid growth in the number of issued debit cards.

2023-S2: one major PSP carved out a portion of its card portfolio.

### **Cards with a credit function**

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

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

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

### **Cards with an e-money function**

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

2011: the e-money scheme MiniCash ceased operations.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

2011: the e-money scheme MiniCash ceased operations.

### **11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**

No specific comments for this DSD.

### **12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**

**TARGET component: LIPS-Gross**

**TARGET2 component: TARGET2-LU**

Migration date: 19 November 2007

**Retail system: LIPS-Net**

The system closed on 9 October 2006.

Other direct participants: Include post office giro institutions.

### **13 PST - Transactions in payments systems**

See also notes for the dataset PSN.

**Central bank: value of overnight deposits**

Includes only liabilities to the “General government” sector.

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

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

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

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

**Other payment service providers: number of institutions**

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

**Other payment service providers: number of overnight deposits**

Not available.

**Electronic money institutions****Value of overnight deposits held by non-MFIs**

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

### **Outstanding value on e-money storages issued by MFIs**

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

## **15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Hungary

Source for all tables: The Central Bank of Hungary provides the data to the ECB.

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

Money remittances [received] and other payment services [sent and received] are only available for domestic transactions, country breakdown is available from 2024.

Before 2024 the value of money remittances is collected in HUF millions with 3 decimals in Hungary, therefore in some cases it can be zero while a number is reported in the category.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

Credit transfer [received] is only available for domestic transactions, country breakdown is available from 2024.

The fluctuation in the value of domestic credit transfers can partly be attributed to, among other things, an increase/decrease in cash-pooling amounts.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

Direct debit [received] is only available for domestic transactions, country breakdown is available from 2024.

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

As of H2-2024 the Hungarian subsidiary of a foreign service provider has been terminated and the activity is continued by the foreign institutions, that do not report data to the Bank of Hungary. Hence, these data are not included anymore in the dataset.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

Quarterly data is also broken down by only for countries inside the EU. Country breakdown for outside the EU is available from 2024.

Card payments in IS, LI and NO are reported under code G1, the breakdown is available from 2024.

Card-based payment transactions initiated non-electronically include transactions at imprinters and mail/telephone orders.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

Data is broken down by only for countries inside the EU. Country breakdown for outside the EU is available from 2024.

## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

The relevant data are provided by all payment service providers in all sector and category which are residence in Hungary.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

There are cards issued with combined functionality (both credit and debit function.) in the total number of cards. Cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function are not applicable in Hungary.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

ATMs include ATMs with cash withdrawal function, ATMs with cash deposit function. There are no ATMs with a credit transfer function in Hungary.

EFTPOS terminals also include terminals installed at bank branches and post offices which can only be used for cash withdrawal and deposit transactions.

As of H2-2024 the Hungarian subsidiary of a foreign service provider has been terminated and the activity is continued by the foreign institutions, that do not report data to the Bank of Hungary. Hence, these data are not included anymore in the dataset.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

The postal institution is listed in the other category of LVPS system.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

The instant payment service was launched in March 2020. The data are included in the retail system (ICS) data.

TARGET2 component system is not operated by the Central Bank of Hungary.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

There is currently only one electronic money institution in Hungary. The other payment service providers include the postal institution. Total numbers of payment institutions residence in Hungary include credit institutions, specialised credit institutions, savings banks and clearing and settlement organisations and payment service providers. All these payment institutions have their headquarters in the euro area and have an established branch in Hungary. There are no payment institutions providing services through an agent in Hungary.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

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

Currency in circulation includes commemorative banknotes and coins and legacy currencies. Total banknotes in circulation are not included the commemorative banknotes.

HUF 200 banknotes were withdrawn from circulation on 16 November 2009. Commemorative coins are not included. HUF 2 and HUF 1 coins were withdrawn from circulation on 1 March 2008, when they ceased to be legal tender. HUF 200 coins entered into circulation on 15 June 2009.

## Methodological notes: Malta

**1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

In H1 2025, card acquiring has increased mainly due to the fact that one of our reporting agents has increased its acquiring at POS terminals provided by third-party providers (entities which are not licensed as PSPs), the majority of which are located outside Malta.

**6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.



## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

In 2023 a reporting institution reported a significant number of cards that inflated the number of cards on an aggregated level. The institution in question stated that this strategy is part of their business model.

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

In 2022 one of our reporting agents has started acquiring transactions of third-party providers of POS terminals. Hence reporting of such terminals in Table 3 includes both those acquired by Maltese resident PSPs, as well as those acquired by third party providers which do not report payments statistics in their jurisdiction.

In H1 2025, there was a substantial increase in the card payments acquiring done by domestic PSPs at POS terminals provided by third-party providers (entities which are not licensed as PSPs), the majority of which are located outside Malta. Therefore, national data for number of POS terminals include double counts due to multi-acquiring taking place at such POS terminals.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Netherlands

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

Credit transfers include payments related to cash-pooling activities (i.e. zero or target balancing). The fluctuation in the value of credit transfers as of 2021 can partly be attributed to, among other things, an increase/decrease in cash-pooling amounts.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

The decrease in the volume of e-money payments transactions in H1-2024 was caused by one e-money institution which left the market, while the increase in the corresponding value was driven by a continuous enlargement in the customer base of some market players.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 8      **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9      **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10     **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 11     **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- As of end-2021 there are no resident acquirers of ATM terminals in the Netherlands. In line with the methodology of the PAY Regulation, the number of NL ATM terminals should show up in the reported figures of the Bundesbank or other NCBs.
- 12     **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13     **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 14     **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**
- No specific comments for this DSD.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Austria

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

### **Cheques**

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

Due to the termination of a cheque agreement in 2022 the transactions fell by more than the long-term trend.

### **Money remittances**

Up from 2014 "Money remittances" was a memo-item (optional reporting to the ECB) and focused on Money Remittance Service Providers. By 2019 money remittances which were initiated electronically (via a payment-cards) have been included.

With the implementation of the requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics (2022) also all other PSPs (primarily Credit Institutions started reporting.

### **Credits to/Debits from the accounts by simple book entry**

Data on credits to/debits from the accounts by simple book entry became only available with the implementation of the requirements under the amending Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics (Regulation (EU) 2020/2011).

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

### **Credit transfers**

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

Under the new PAY framework (up from 2022), the entire payments series within a standing order submitted in paper-based form are intended to be reported under

“Credit transfer initiated in paper-based form”. Before 2022 the ECB-guidance was to report this under the category “Credit transfers [sent] - initiated electronically”.

For the purposes of the reporting transactions within territories not listed in the GEO 6 list (e.g. within the territories of Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244) or United Nations Interim administration Mission in Kosovo), the code “D09 Extra-EU (changing composition) not allocated” was introduced in the updated package of the reporting instructions. Before 2022 territories of Kosovo were included in “Rest of the world”.

In the past some reporting agents reported Credit transfers [sent] via self-service devices as “initiated in paper-based form” but now “initiated electronically/non remote/initiated on a single payment basis - ATM or other PSP terminal”

In 2022 the ECB advised that the manner in which the payment order is provided should be considered the basis upon which how the payment initiation channel should be reported. This would mean that all periodic transfers initiated in paper-based form would be reported in the same way; in this case as initiated in a paper-based form. This led to the fact that up from 2022 more credit transfers initiated in paper-based form have been reported.

#### **Distinction of credit transfers and book entries**

Data on credits to/debits from the accounts by simple book entry became only available with the implementation of the requirements under the amending Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics (Regulation (EU) 2020/2011). While providing the new data, the reporting agents had to implement a strict separation between credit transfers and simple book entries. Thus, reporting agents also tightened up certain inaccuracies that existed in the past.

#### **Notable developments in the data**

Due to the fact, that a banking sector implemented a system called “rounding savings” (when a customer makes a cashless payment the amount rounded up to the nearest euro is automatically transferred to an investment plan or savings account of the customers choice) the number of credit transfers initiated via remote payment channel to Austria increased in 2023.

Due to the migration of the reporting system of a reporting agent to a new IT system in September 2024, a large proportion of ‘ONUS’ (non-SEPA direct debits) is now reported as SEPA. Historical data still needs to be revised.

3      This had an impact on the aggregate numbers/values of credit transfers from 2022 onwards. Since credits to/debits from the accounts by simple book entry are not included in Directive (EU) 2015/2366, they are also not

included in total payment transactions involving non-MFIs. PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

#### **Direct debits**

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

#### **Notable developments in the data**

Due to problems with the IT systems, two reporting agents incorrectly reported the direct debits for which the consent was given via an electronic mandate to Austria as too low.

### **4 Revisions are pending. PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

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

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

In 2022 new E-Money-Provider entered the market and it expanded its business in 2023.

### **5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

During the pandemic (lockdowns) there was a sharp drop of cross border card payments during. These cross border card payments “recovered” in 2022.

### **6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.



## 7 PLB - Losses due to fraud by liability bearer

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 8 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 9 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

### **a) Transactions at terminals provided by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs**

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

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

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

2020/21: Due to the Covid-pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions, transactions decreased.

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

### **c) Transactions at terminals provided by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs:**

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

2020/21: Due to the Covid-pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions, transactions decreased.

### **OTC cash withdrawals/deposits:**

Data became only available with the implementation of the requirements under the amending Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics (Regulation (EU) 2020/2011)

## 10 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

### **Different PSPs**

There are no Post office giro institutions in Austria.

### **OTC cash withdrawals/deposits:**

Data became only available with the implementation of the requirements under the amending Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics (Regulation (EU) 2020/2011)

### **Money remittances**

Up from 2014 "Money remittances" was a memo-item (optional reporting to the ECB) and focused on Money Remittance Service Providers. By 2019 money remittances which were initiated electronically (via a payment-cards) have been included.

With the implementation of the requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics (2022) also all other PSPs (primarily Credit Institutions started reporting.

### **Credits to/Debits from the accounts by simple book entry**

Data became only available with the implementation of the requirements under the amending Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics (Regulation (EU) 2020/2011)

## 11 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

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

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

## 12 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

### **ATMs**

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

### **POS-terminals**

To avoid double counting of POS terminals (because of multi-acquiring) in Austria, information is required based on a mix of the Payment Regulation and national legislation.

According to Article 4, paragraph 3, the NCBs shall define and implement the reporting arrangements to be followed by the actual reporting population in accordance with national characteristics. Therefore, already in 2014 we implemented a distinction between own (physical) terminals and terminals as part of multi-acquiring.

Information on terminals as part of multi-acquiring can be seen as part of national legislation, since we use the same reporting also for purposes of Payment oversight. According to the Payment Regulation, "It may be appropriate for NCBs to collect from the actual reporting population the statistical information necessary to fulfil the ECB's statistical requirements as part of a broader statistical reporting framework which the NCBs establish under their own responsibility in accordance with Union or national law or established practice and which also serves other statistical purposes, provided that the fulfilment of the ECB's statistical requirements is not jeopardised."

In Austria, acquiring PSPs (the owner of the terminal and the one who shares a terminal) always have information on whether the terminal is part of multi-acquiring.

An exception are POS terminals which are owned by a non-PSP (e.g. Sumup terminals), which would not be reported as "Owner's terminal (ET)", and acquirers who use these terminals would report them as "Third-party terminal (FT)". In this respect, these terminals could not be reported to the ECB.

## 13 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

### **TARGET/TARGET2 component**

Before 2018 the system HOAM.AT (Home Accounting Module Austria) was used.

From 2018 on the system ASTI (Austrian Settlement & Transaction Interface) is used to settle the OeNB's payment transactions for Austrian financial institutions, as regards liquidity transfers, cash transactions, standing facilities (deposit facility and marginal lending facility) and the fulfilment of minimum reserves.

#### **Payment system (other than TARGET2) - Retail Payments Systems**

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

## **14 PST - Transactions in payments systems**

#### **TARGET/TARGET2 component**

Before 2018 the system HOAM.AT (Home Accounting Module Austria) was used.

From 2018 on the system ASTI (Austrian Settlement & Transaction Interface) is used to settle the OeNB's payment transactions for Austrian financial institutions, as regards liquidity transfers, cash transactions, standing facilities (deposit facility and marginal lending facility) and the fulfilment of minimum reserves.

#### **Payment system (other than TARGET2) - Retail Payments Systems**

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

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

## **15 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**

No specific comments for this DSD.

## **16 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Poland

Note: At the time of publication of these methodological notes, Poland has reported partial scope of payments statistics data for 2022 under Regulation ECB/2020/59.

- 1      **PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 2      **PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 3      **PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 4      **PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 5      **PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

- 8            **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9            **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10          **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 11          **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 12          **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13          **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 14          **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 15          **BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 16          **BKN - Banknotes and coins issuance statistics**
- No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Portugal

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

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

**Money remittances:** As a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by the Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics, the transfer of funds based on cash were excluded from credit transfers and reported under PAY data structure (in specific, Money remittances).

**Other services (not included in Directive (EU) 2015/2366):** The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements. Excludes postal orders. Since 2022, as a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by the Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics, the item includes breakdowns for Credits to the accounts by simple book entry, Debits from the accounts by simple book entry and Others. Data about Credits to the accounts by simple book entry and Debits from the accounts by simple book entry are no longer estimated, and Others remains about bills of exchange.

**Other payment services:** From 2014 until 2021 includes money remittances, over the counter (OTC) cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits. Data on OTC transactions are not available previous to 2014. As of 2022 only includes over the counter (OTC) cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

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

As a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by the Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics, the transfer of funds based on cash were excluded from credit transfers and reported under PAY data structure (in specific, Money remittances).

R-transactions that fulfil the definition for payment transaction under PSD2 and involves non-MFIs are not included.

SEPA credit transfers data from 2009 to 2012:

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

### 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

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

R-transactions that fulfil the definition for payment transaction under PSD2 and involves non-MFIs are not included.

### 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

**E-money payment transactions with e-money issued by resident PSPs**

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

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

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

R-transactions that fulfil the definition for payment transaction under PSD2 and involves non-MFIs are not included.

### 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

**Card payments with cards issued by resident PSPs (except cards with an e-money function only):** Includes payments, other than cash withdrawals or cash deposits, processed through the ATM/POS network.

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



In 2020 card payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

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

R-transactions that fulfil the definition for payment transaction under PSD2 and involves non-MFIs are not included.

Data for contactless card payments initiated non-remotely until H1-2024 will be subject to future (upward) revisions.

## 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

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

In 2020 card payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

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

**a) Transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs:** In 2019 the transactions per type of terminal decreased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

**a) Transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs - POS transactions (except e-money transactions):** Includes payments, other than cash withdrawals or cash deposits, processed through the POS network. Payment card transactions at ATMs, except cash withdrawals and deposits, are also included until 2021.

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

As a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by the Regulation ECB/2020/59 on payments statistics, payment transactions processed through the ATM network (other than cash withdrawals or cash deposits) were excluded from “POS transactions (except e-money transactions)” and reported under “Other ATM transactions (except e-money transactions)”.

**a) Transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs – ATM cash deposits (except e-money transactions):** The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

**a) Transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs - E-money card loading and unloading transactions:** Refers only to loading transactions.

**b) Transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by resident PSPs with cards issued by non-resident PSPs:** In 2019 the transactions increased mainly due to the fact that, at the end of 2018, one relevant PSP's card issuer ceased to be Portuguese.

**c) Transactions at terminals at which transactions are acquired by non-resident PSPs with cards issued by resident PSPs - POS transactions (except e-money transactions):** The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

**E-money payment transactions with cards with an e-money function:** According to the data available, is not possible to identify if a card issued by non-resident PSPs has an e-money function.

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

**OTC cash withdrawals and deposits:** The breaks in the time series in 2022 are a result of changes in the way of obtaining data. It is no longer estimated.

## 9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

**Cards with a cash function:** Estimated figures until 2021. The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

**Cards with a payment function (except cards with an e-money function only):** The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by the Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

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

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

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

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

**Total number of cards (irrespective of the number of functions on the card), of which cards with a combined debit, cash and e-money function:** The breaks in the time series in 2013 are a result of the implementation of the new requirements set by Regulation ECB/2013/43 on payments statistics and reported data quality enhancements.

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

## 11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

**Terminals provided by resident PSPs: e-money card terminals:** The Portuguese e-money scheme (PMB) ceased to operate in 2005 as a result of the small number of transactions processed. Terminals accepting prepaid cards are included.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

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

SPGT ceased to operate on 15 February 2008.

SPGT2 operated between 18 February 2008 and 27 February 2009.

TARGET2-PT went live on 18 February 2008.

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

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

### Retail system: SICOI – Credit transfers

SEPA credit transfers data from 2009 to 2012:

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

2013	71,125,884	81,002.88
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**Retail system: SICOI – Card payments:** In 2020 card payments decreased due to pandemic effects.

**Retail system: SLOD, total transactions sent**

SLOD ceased to operate on 27 February 2009.

## 14

### SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

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

Number of payment accounts: Includes transferable overnight deposits and e-money accounts.

Credit institutions - Account Information Services Providers (AISP) - Number of clients: As a proxy it is reported the number of accounts that were accessed by AISP. The data is still being improved by the PSP.

Other PSPs and e-money issuers: Includes the postal institution and other type of PSPs that are not included in the previous breakdowns.

Account Servicing Payment Services Providers - Number of payment accounts accessed by Account Information Service Providers: As a proxy it is reported the country of the AISP as Portugal in the last month of the reference period. The data is still being improved by the PSP.

## 15

### BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Romania

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

Starting with 2022, in Romania, the National Post Office of Romania and the States Treasury no longer report their payment transactions under Regulation (EU) 2020/2021 of the European Central Bank of 1 December 2020 amending Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 on payments statistics (ECB/2013/43) (ECB/2020/50). These entities used to report credit transfers under Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 on payments statistics. According to the latest communications, these institutions consider that they do not act in their capacity as payment service providers.

Therefore, we expect that the inequality between domestic credit transfers [sent] and domestic credit transfers [received], to a certain extent, can be explained by the fact that the State Treasury does not report data, as these transactions are done under their capacity of public authority.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

Following an ad-hoc analysis, it appears that some PSP considered NFC payments to represent only those card payments initiated through a mobile wallet, whereas contactless payments consisted of both payments initiated through a physical card and card payments initiated through a mobile wallet.

Significant revisions are expected to be sent by May 2025 to correct these inconsistencies.

**6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**

The number of POS and EFTPOS terminals is likely underreported because some terminals are owned by merchants which are not included in the reporting population.

**12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**

**TARGET component: TARGET2-RO**

The TARGET2-RO system processes domestic and cross-border payments in euro. It went live on 4 July 2011.

### **ReGIS**

ReGIS is the Romanian electronic RTGS. It went live on 8 April 2005.

### **SENT**

SENT is the Romanian ACH. It went live on 13 May 2005.

As of 1 November 2013, the SENT system also processes payments in euro.

As of 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2019, the SENT system also processes instant payments.

## **13 PST - Transactions in payments systems**

### **TARGET component: TARGET2-RO**

The TARGET2-RO system processes domestic and cross-border payments in euro. It went live on 4 July 2011.

### **ReGIS**

ReGIS is the Romanian electronic RTGS. It went live on 8 April 2005.

### **SENT**

SENT is the Romanian ACH. It went live on 13 May 2005.

As of 1 November 2013, the SENT system also processes payments in euro.

As of 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2019, the SENT system also processes instant payments.

## **14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**

No specific comments for this DSD.

## **15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**

No specific comments for this DSD.

## **16 BKN - Banknotes and coins issuance statistics**

- RON 20 banknote has been introduced in circulation on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021.
- ROL 1,000,000 banknote, ROL 500,000 banknote, ROL 100,000 banknote, ROL 50,000 banknote, 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, ROL 1,000 coin, ROL 500 coin, ROL 100 coin: withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.
- ROL 50 coin, ROL 20 coin, ROL 10 coin, ROL 5 coin: withdrawn from circulation on 30 June 2003.
- ROL 1 coin: withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 2006.

# Methodological notes: Slovenia

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

CATEGORY “**Other payment services**” until including 2021 contained: “OTC cash withdrawals”, “OTC cash deposits”, “Money remittances” and “Other services via telecommunication and digital and other IT channels”.

In data from including 2022 on, only “OTC cash withdrawals” and “OTC cash deposits” are included.

CATEGORY “**Other services (not included in Directive (EU) 2015/2366)**”: from including 2022 on, includes subcategories “Credits to the accounts by simple book entry”, “Debits to the accounts by simple book entry” and “Other”. The data were methodologically checked and revised accordingly.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

*Data for contactless card payments initiated non-remotely in H1-2024 will be subject to future (upward) revisions.*

6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category

*CATEGORY*– “**Card based payments**” according to **MCCs** have been collected from including 2022 on.

8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions

*CATEGORY* – “**Cash advances at POS terminals**”– the data is available from 2022 on.

9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category

No specific comments for this DSD.

10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme

No specific comments for this DSD.

11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function

**Number of ATMs of independent ATM deployers** (that are not PSPs) are not included in data from including 2022 on.

12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Slovakia

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

Starting from 2024, cash withdrawals at ATMs that do not involve a card-based payment instrument are included under 'Other payment services'.

Business activity related to cheque transactions has been declining in Slovakia since H2-2024.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

Methodology for PCT was changed, ONUS transactions were implemented.

## 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

Methodology for PDD was changed, ONUS transactions were implemented.

The observed increase in H1-2023 data is mainly driven by the significant enlargement of the customers' portfolio of two reporting agents.

## 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

The increase in the number and value in 2022-H2 and 2023-H1 for some indicators related to e-money transactions was caused by the business activity of a specific reporting agent. After adopting some measures in 2023, the reporting agent restricted its business activity with specific group of clients, and therefore in 2023-H2 the data decreases and stabilisation was observed.

## 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

Diners ceased the market in Slovakia.

Reporting agents are gradually improving the quality of reported data. However, some of them are not able to correct reports from past periods. Some of the reporting agents are unable to ensure the correction for NFC contactless payments for 2022 and 2023 reporting periods.

In 2022 cash deposits and cash withdrawals via ATMs were also reported in PCP data under card payments. In 2023, the reporting agents adjusted the reporting methodology to ensure that these types of transactions are reported correctly. Some reporting agents informed us that retrospective data correction for 2022 is not technically feasible.

Country breakdowns for POS location were collected starting in H2-2022, while data for H1-2022 has been estimated.

## **6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.

## **7 PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

Some reporting agents informed us that in 2022 cash deposits and cash withdrawals via ATMs were also reported in PMC data. In 2023, the reporting agents adjusted the reporting methodology to ensure that these types of transactions are no longer reported in PMC data. The reporting agents informed us that retrospective data correction for 2022 is not technically feasible.

## **8 PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**

Reporting agents are gradually improving the quality of reported data. However, some of them are not able to correct reports from past periods.

## **9 PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

## **10 PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**

Diners ceased the market in Slovakia.

**11 PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**

The number of ATMs accepting contactless transactions has increased as of 2024. The increase results from an ongoing initiative of upgrading the existing ATMs with a contactless technology.

**12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**13 PST - Transactions in payments systems**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**

No specific comments for this DSD.

# Methodological notes: Finland

## 1 PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)

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

The increase in the number and value of credits to the accounts by simple book entry from 2022 onwards is attributable to refined reporting methods of the reporting entities. This should not be interpreted as an actual increase in the volumes. The decrease in the number of debits from the accounts by simple book entry is attributable to redefining payment transactions from liquidity management control as credit transfers instead of simple book entries.

In the data prior 2022, the level of receiving countries of money remittances sent was limited due to limitations to the actual counterparty data. Starting from 2022 onwards, the money remittances sent are reported by the actual receiving country. In addition, from 2022 onwards the number of reporting entities providing money remittance services has increased bringing smaller entities in the scope of payment statistics reporting, due to the merger of two separate data collections of Bank of Finland and FIN-FSA as per the single data flow model.

## 2 PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)

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

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

Credit transfers include intrabank ("on-us") as well as interbank retail credit transfers. Starting from 2022 onwards, credit transfers also include retail payment transactions from liquidity management control and security trading. This causes an increase in the number and value of domestic credit transfers compared to data prior 2022.

Customer payments through TARGET2, correspondent banking payments and other transactions not processed via a credit transfer scheme are included in credit transfers.



### 3 PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)

With the migration to SEPA in 2014, payment service providers in Finland to a large extent replaced the legacy national direct debit instrument with an e-invoicing solution. The underlying payment instrument in the e-invoicing solution is the SEPA Credit Transfer.

### 4 PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)

No specific comments for this DSD.

### 5 PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)

The increase in number and value of non-electronic card payments issued by Finnish PSPs in H1-2023 is attributable to refined reporting methods of the reporting entities.

The increase in number and value of non-electronic card payments acquired by Finnish PSPs in H1-2023 is attributable to refined reporting methods of the reporting entities.

With the implementation of the amended framework on payments statistics in 2022, the distinct and separate reporting of the counterparty PSP location and the terminal location started. The improvement unveiled issues in properly defining the location of the counterparty PSP (the acquirer of the card payments) from the issuer's side. Specifically, branches of foreign PSPs seem to be often assigned the country code of their parent institution, instead of the country the branch is registered in. The market share of foreign branches is quite significant among acquirers in Finland, so this explains to an extent the increase in the figures reported for cross-border card payments as of 2022 onwards. It is also believed that before 2022 terminal location was widely used as a proxy for the location of the counterparty PSP and the practice still seems to be used by some reporting institutions. These inaccuracies have led to a break in the cross-border (by counterparty PSP location) card payment series reported in the role of "Payer's PSP".

### 6 PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)

The increase in number and value of payment initiation services in H1-2023 is mainly attributable to improved reporting methods of the reporting entities.

**7**      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**8**      **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**

To ensure the PTT data set covers the reporting population in a whole, non-electronic, non-remote card payment transactions of reporting agents granted a derogation are disaggregated. In specific, the data reported by reporting agents granted a derogation are multiplied by coefficients derived from the data of those reporting agents that have not been granted a derogation.

Cash deposits are not reported by reporting agents granted a derogation. Therefore, the OTC cash deposits of those reporting agents is imputed using the data from reporting agents that have not been granted a derogation. Imputed values are estimates including the actual data multiplied by a coefficient derived from the cash withdrawal data.

In the 2022 data, the terminal locations of E-money payment transactions with cards with an e-money function are estimated from the counterpart area.

**9**      **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**10**      **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**

No specific comments for this DSD.

**11**      **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**

Banks have been replacing ATMs with a credit transfer function by terminals located in the branch which allow customers to use the bank's internet banking application. The number of these terminals is not available. From 2023-H2 onwards, the number of ATMs with a credit transfer function is zero.

## 12 PSN - Number of participants in payments systems

### **Retail System: PMJ**

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

## 13 PST - Transactions in payments systems

### **TARGET component: BoF-RTGS and TARGET2-FI**

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

### **Retail system: ARPP**

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

### **Retail system: PMJ**

- At the end of 2011 the PMJ system stopped processing credit transfers. All domestic credit transfers are now processed by the SEPA-compliant STEP2 system
- Owing to the rapid decline in the volumes and values in the system, the concentration ratio became irrelevant as from the reference year 2011.
- Clearing was performed for the last time on 15 November 2013.

## 14 SSP - Structural Financial Indicators

No specific comments for this DSD.

## 15 BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics

### Overnight deposits held at other credit institutions

Data are available as from June 2010 only.

# Methodological notes: Sweden

Note: At the time of publication of these methodological notes Sweden reported partial scope of payments statistics data under Regulation ECB/2020/59

- 1      **PAY - Payments transactions, including fraudulent transactions, involving non-MFIs (Key indicators)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 2      **PCT - Credit transfers (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 3      **PDD - Direct debits (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 4      **PEM - E-money payment transactions (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 5      **PCP - Card payments and cash withdrawals using cards (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 6      **PIS - Payment initiation services (including fraud data)**

No specific comments for this DSD.
- 7      **PMC - Electronic card payments sent by merchant category**

No specific comments for this DSD.

- 8            **PTT - ATM, OTC and POS terminal transactions**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 9            **PPC - Payments transactions by PSP category**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 10          **PCN - Number of cards issued by resident PSPs by card function and scheme**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 11          **PTN - Number of terminals provided by resident PSPs by terminal type and function**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 12          **PSN - Number of participants in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 13          **PST - Transactions in payments systems**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 14          **SSP - Structural Financial Indicators**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 15          **BSP - Balance sheet items for Payments Statistics**
- No specific comments for this DSD.
- 16          **BKN - Banknotes and coins issuance statistics**
- No specific comments for this DSD.