

Payments statistics (PS)

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Name	Payments statistics (PS)
1. Contact information	
1.1. Institution	Bank of Lithuania (LB)
1.2. Unit	Monetary and Financial Statistics Division Data and Statistics Department
1.3. Contact person	Jurgita Židanavičiūtė payments.statistics.reporting@lb.lt +370 659 39 894
2. Legal information	
2.1. Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics	<p>The responsibility of LB for collecting and processing statistics, necessary to fulfil ESCB and LB functions, is established in Article 8 of the Law on the Bank of Lithuania (last amended in 2019).</p> <p>The responsibility for disseminating statistical information is laid down in Article 55 of the Law on the Bank of Lithuania, which stipulates that LB shall publish statistical and other information at least once a month.</p> <p>LB performs statistical works according to the Bank of Lithuania Statistics Work Programme, which is approved annually.</p>
2.2. Legislation and agreements to ensure statistical reporting	<p>PS are compiled in accordance with Resolution No 03-65 of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania of 24 April 2014 on payments statistical reporting (with subsequent amendments) and are in line with European standards laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 of the ECB of 28 November 2013 on payments statistics (ECB/2013/43).</p> <p>Bilateral agreements on statistical information and data sharing with Statistics Lithuania and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania.</p>
3. Methodological information	
3.1. Concepts and definitions	<p>Lithuanian payment service providers (PSPs) are all Lithuanian PSPs: LB, banks established in Lithuania, foreign bank branches, the Lithuanian Central Credit Union (LCCU), credit unions, payment institutions established in Lithuania, branches of foreign payment institutions, electronic money institutions established in Lithuania and branches of foreign electronic money institutions.</p> <p>Client service offices – Lithuanian PSP’s places of business (branches, subsidiaries, including places where payment services are provided through payment devices served by the employees of PSPs or their intermediaries) in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. Mobile offices are not included.</p> <p>Overnight deposit accounts – deposit accounts, opened by Lithuanian PSPs for their non-PSP clients, holding the deposits which are convertible into currency and/or transferable on demand by cheque, banker’s order, debit entry or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty.</p> <p>Transferable deposits accounts – accounts of overnight deposits, which are directly transferable on demand to make payments to other economic agents by commonly used means of payment, such</p>

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	<p>as credit transfer and direct debit, a credit or debit card, cheques, or similar means of payment, without significant delay, restriction or penalty. Accounts are not considered as transferable deposit accounts if funds from these accounts can only be converted into cash and/or funds can be withdrawn or transferred only through the other account of the same client. Transferable deposit accounts linked with payment cards are also included.</p> <p>Cashless payments – domestic and cross-border payments, initiated throughout the quarter by clients of Lithuanian PSPs, which belong to the non-PSP sector, and by the Lithuanian PSPs themselves, when the counterparty is not a PSP. Cross-border payments are broken down into euro area, EU Member States and the rest of the world by place of establishment of the counterparty's PSP. Cashless payments are broken down into five mutually exclusive types of payment services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Credit transfers – payment transaction initiated by the payer, when funds are transferred from his payment account to the payee's payment account. – Direct debit – payment transaction initiated by the payee, when funds are transferred from the payer's payment account to the payee's payment account on the basis of the payer's consent. – Card payments – payments with cards with a debit function, payments with cards with a delayed debit function and payments with cards with a credit function made via EFTPOS terminals or initiated remotely. Cash withdrawals, deposits and fund transfers at ATMs are not included in card payments. The latter are included in the table 'Payment transactions at terminals provided by resident payment service providers with cards issued by resident payment service providers'. Card payments are classified in the following way: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Payments initiated remotely – payments for goods and services purchased via telephone or the Internet. These payments are initiated via telecommunication, digital or IT devices and non-physical EFTPOS terminals, using data on a payment card (e.g. card number, full name of card holder, etc.), but without specifying the number of the account, to which the card is connected. Payments that are made from an account to which the card is connected by using an online banking programme, which is available on the PSP's website, are considered to be credit transfers initiated electronically and are not included in card payments. – Card payments initiated at physical EFTPOS terminals – card payments made with cards issued by PSPs or PSPs acting as intermediaries at physical trading and service provision locations using EFTPOS terminals. – Payments with cheques – cheques, submitted for payment throughout the quarter (cheques are submitted to PSPs by the payee), i.e. cheques for cash withdrawals, travel cheques, eurocheques, bank cheques and promissory notes. Cheques issued but not submitted for clearing are not included. – Other payment services – mostly money remittances and payments via telecommunication, digital or IT devices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Money remittance – payment transaction, wherein a payer or payee does not have an account; however, the payer provides funds to its PSP, so that the specified sum is transferred to the payee or to a PSP

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	<p>acting in the name of the payee. In Lithuania, this service is mostly provided by payment institutions by accepting utility fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payments via telecommunication, digital or IT devices – payments initiated by a mobile operators' client, when the payer initiates a payment transaction using telecommunication means, a digital or IT device, and the payment is made to a telecommunication, IT system or network operator who is only an intermediary between the provider of goods and services and the payment service user. Until 2015, other payment services were collected under the category of credit transfers. - Payments initiated in paper-based form – payments initiated by completing a payment order form in writing and providing it manually. - Payments initiated electronically – payments when payment orders are submitted by electronic means, i.e. via the Internet, electronic data-transmission network, mobile telephone or applications installed in the phone, as well as other electronic means. Such payments may be broken down into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payments initiated electronically in a file/batch – electronically initiated payments that are part of a group of credit transfers or direct debits jointly initiated by the payer (in the case of credit transfer) and by the payee (in the case of direct debits) via a dedicated line. Each credit transfer or direct debit transaction contained in a batch is counted as a separate credit transfer when reporting the number of transactions. - Payments initiated electronically on a single payment basis – electronically initiated credit transfers or direct debit transactions that are initiated independently, i.e. that are not part of a group of credit transfers or direct debits initiated jointly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online banking based e-payments – transactions initiated through online banking schemes and payment initiation services. This category encompasses payments initiated via BankLink. Online banking based e-payments exclude payments initiated by the payer via online banking, not involving a simultaneous online shopping transaction. A payment initiated by the payer via online banking without the merchant intervention is a credit transfer and not an online banking based e-payment. <p>Non-SEPA credit transfers and non-SEPA direct debits – payment transactions which do not comply with the requirements for Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) credit transfers or direct debits, as stipulated in Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012. If PSPs convert a payer-initiated transaction into a SEPA credit transfer or a SEPA direct debit, this payment is considered a SEPA payment transaction. All credit transfers and direct debits are considered non-SEPA payment transactions if they are not executed in euro.</p> <p>Book-entry transactions – credit or debit entries to the account of a client initiated by a resident PSP throughout the quarter and executed without a specific transaction order, i.e. without the use of a payment service. For example, an interest payment by the bank, a dividend payment by the bank, and a disbursement of the amount of a loan to the current account of the client are considered to be credits to the accounts by a simple book entry. For the item 'debits from the account by simple book entry', charge of interest by the bank,</p>

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	<p>deduction of banking fees, repayments of the amount of a loan and other debits to the account by a simple book entry are reported.</p> <p>OTC cash transactions at client service offices – OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits executed at Lithuanian PSPs' client service offices. Only those transactions that are executed by non-PSP customers are included. OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposit transactions with payment cards, used only for client identification, are also included. OTC cash deposits at client service offices, when funds are transferred to another client's account (not the payer), are not included – these transactions are considered to be money remittance. The category encompasses OTC cash withdrawals and OTC cash deposits in all currencies.</p> <p>Cross-border cashless payments received – credit transfers, direct debits, electronic money payments, cheques or other payment services received from abroad by Lithuanian PSP clients throughout the quarter. Transactions when the payee receives a payment order together with funds to the account opened by a Lithuanian PSP from the payer's account opened by a PSP located in other country are considered to be credit transfers received or other payment transactions received if this payment was initiated by the payer. Transactions when the payer receives a payment order to the account opened by a Lithuanian PSP from the payee's PSP located in another country and transfers funds to the payee's account are considered to be direct debits received or other payment service received if this payment was initiated by the payee. Cross-border cheques received – cheques issued by Lithuanian PSPs and submitted for clearing by PSPs located in another country.</p> <p>ATM – electronic device enabling an authorised user to withdraw or deposit cash, execute transactions and obtain other services using a payment card. If an automated electronic device cannot be used to make any transactions and is used only for checking the balance of the account, such a device is not considered to be an ATM. Payment transactions made at ATMs only include transactions made with debit, delayed debit and credit cards; transactions with electronic money cards are not included in this category.</p> <p>EFTPOS terminals – devices located at trading and service provision places and at branches of credit, payment or electronic money institutions that allow making payments and/or withdrawing cash with a payment card. Each electronic EFTPOS terminal, located at trading and service provision places and at branches of credit, payment or electronic money institutions, is counted, regardless of whether it is integrated into the cash register or installed near the cash register. Transactions made via EFTPOS terminals also include cash withdrawals made via terminals. Payment transactions with electronic money cards executed via EFTPOS terminals are not included in payments made via EFTPOS terminals. Since in Lithuania the same EFTPOS terminal is usually acquired by more than one bank, the total number of all terminals provided by banks, presented in table 'Number of payment card accepting devices in the country', will not be equal to the number of terminals as individual physical devices (this note does not apply to the number and value of transactions executed via EFTPOS terminals).</p>
3.2. Scope (scope of data, exceptions to coverage, unrecorded activity)	The reporting population of PS consists of all Lithuanian PSPs: LB, banks established in Lithuania, foreign bank branches, the Lithuanian Central Credit Union (LCCU), credit unions, payment institutions established in Lithuania, branches of foreign payment institutions, electronic money institutions and branches of foreign electronic money institutions.
3.3. Classification/sectorisation	

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3.4. Basis for recording (valuation, recording basis, grossing/netting procedures)	<p>The number and value of transactions are calculated throughout the quarter. They include payments of clients of Lithuanian PSPs, which do not belong to the PSP sector, and payments of Lithuanian PSPs, when the counterparty is not a PSP, initiated throughout the quarter. Payments when both counterparties are PSPs are not included in PS.</p> <p>Statistical data is presented in whole numbers.</p> <p>The number of PSPs' client service offices, overnight deposit accounts, payment cards and terminals – in units.</p> <p>The number of transactions – in thousands of units.</p> <p>The value of transactions – in thousands of euro (the value of transactions carried out in foreign currency is converted into euro applying the official exchange rate between the euro and foreign currency).</p>
3.5. Source data	Data for Lithuania's PS is collected directly from Lithuanian PSPs in accordance with Resolution No 03-65 of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania of 24 April 2014 on payments statistical reporting with subsequent amendments.
3.6. Statistical techniques	When publishing data for the most recent period, data of the previous reporting period may be revised. Data of the periods preceding the previous reporting period may be revised only in exceptional cases (e.g. due to significant revisions).
4. Accuracy and consistency	
4.1. Data validation	Assessment of data harmonisation, logic and relevance assessments.
4.2. Revisions	When publishing data for the most recent period, data of the previous reporting period may be revised. Data of the periods preceding the previous reporting period may be revised only in exceptional cases (e.g. due to significant revisions).
4.3. Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency	
5. Dissemination	
5.1. Periodicity and release calendar	<p>Quarterly. Published within the quarter after the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>PS publication dates are available in the data release calendar.</p> <p>Data for the reporting quarter is published within the quarter after the end of the reporting period.</p>
5.2. Forms of data dissemination	For PS data, see: LB website ECB Statistical Data Warehouse
6. Metadata update	<p>Metadata is reviewed and updated once a year.</p> <p>Last update: 28/12/2022</p>