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**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 of the European Central Bank. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)

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## ANNEX I

### GENERAL STRUCTURE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS

#### PART 2

#### SPECIFIC FEATURES IN TABLES 2 TO 7

##### Part 2.6

##### **Payments processed by selected payment systems (Table 7)**

1. This table refers to payment transactions processed through a payment system.
2. Payment transactions of a PSP on its own account are reported in the relevant indicators in this table.
3. In the case of a payment system, in which another payment system, e.g. an ancillary payment system, settles its positions, then the following principles apply:
  - (a) the system of settlement reports the actual number of settlement operations and the actual amount settled;
  - (b) where payment transactions are cleared outside the payment system and only net positions are settled via the payment system, only the transactions for the settlement of net positions are counted, and these are allocated to the payment service used for the settlement transaction.
4. Each payment transaction is counted only once on the sending participant's side, i.e. the debiting of the payer's account and the crediting of the payee's account are not counted separately. Refer to the section on flow of funds in Part 2.3 above.
5. For multiple credit transfers, i.e. bulk payments, each item of the payment is counted.
6. In the case of netting systems, it is the gross number and value of payment transactions that is reported, and not the result after netting.
7. Payment systems distinguish and report domestic and cross-border transactions according to the residency of the sending and receiving participants. The classification 'domestic transactions' or 'cross-border transactions' reflects the location of the parties involved.
8. To avoid double-counting, cross-border transactions are counted in the country in which the transaction originates.
9. The indicator 'card payments' includes ATM transactions if the data cannot be broken down; otherwise ATM transactions are shown in the separate indicator 'ATM transactions'.
10. The indicator 'card payments' includes all payment transactions processed in the payment system, irrespective of where the card was issued or used.
11. Cancelled payment transactions are excluded. Transactions that are later subject to a rejection transaction are included.

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**Changes and effects yet to be applied to :**

- [Regulation revoked by S.I. 2021/1300 Sch. 1 para. 72](#)