

Standard Methodology and Explanatory Notes to Banking Schedule 10 (BS10)

Overview

The objective of the BS10 Schedule is to collect data relating to payment system activity and capacity within the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU). The ECCU comprises Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The schedule is divided into two sections.

Section A is designed to capture payment system activity (and to indicate the relative importance of each payment instrument), while section B is to gather information on payments system infrastructure and its capacity.

The term “*payment*” excludes any funds transferred in which the originator and the beneficiary are the same. Examples:

- Use of own cheque to obtain cash
- Transfers between accounts in the same name at the SAME Institution (Because in practice it is usually impossible to exclude them from the data, transfers between accounts in the same name but where the accounts are held at different institutions are included unless indicated otherwise.)

No distinction is made between interbank items (bank A to bank B), inter-branch items (bank A branch to another bank A branch), or intra-branch items (bank A customer to another bank A customer at the same branch). All are included in the statistics.

To avoid double counting payments are to be counted by the originator unless otherwise noted (i.e. the entity issuing the debit instructions). Examples: All cheques debited to a particular account. All payment instructions issued by a bank..

Exceptions:

Returned Items	Count all items returned BY YOU.
Payroll	Count the individual credit items

Unless otherwise noted, all figures provided are to be quoted in Eastern Caribbean Currency.

All figures quoted in this document are understood to be Eastern Caribbean Dollars unless otherwise noted.

Breaks in series	Where there is a break in the series, please indicate by a Footnote.
Definitions	Definitions for terms used in BS10, which are not given in this document, are based on those in the Glossary of Terms Used In (BIS) Payment And Settlement Systems (March 2003).
Foreign Currency	Foreign currency transactions are not to be included in the figures unless indicated.
Time Period	The data is required on a monthly basis. In Section A, the data is requested for an aggregate of the activity during the reporting month. Section B requires data as at the end of the month (the specific point in time). There are two exceptions to this rule in section B namely " <i>Quantity and Value of ATM Transactions</i> " where the data requested should be an aggregate for the reporting month
“n.a”, “.”, “neg.” and “0”	Where data are not available, this is indicated by “n.a.”. Where data not applicable, this is indicated by “.”. Where data are very small (for example less than 0.01 when data is being collected in thousands), this is indicated by “neg.”. Where data mean absolutely zero or none, rather than being a small number rounded to zero, this is indicated by “0”.
Large Value	For the purposes of this exercise, “Large Value” will refer to transactions \$50,000 and over as defined by the clearinghouse rules. However, such items should only be considered where they are actually transferred bilaterally between institutions for immediate settlement. For example, a cheque exceeding \$50,000 presented immediately (over the counter/special clearings) to the drawer bank for immediate settlement would qualify as a large value. However, if the cheque is presented through the clearinghouse process, then it would not qualify as a large value transfer.

Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS).

EFTPOS A terminal at a retail location, which is designed to capture, and in some cases transmit, debit card transactions by electronic means.

Number of networks An EFTPOS network is defined as a group of EFTPOS terminals managed by one or more service providers for a bank or group of banks.

Number of machines As a rule, each EFTPOS terminal is counted as one machine.

Number of Payment Cards in Circulation

A card, which has several functions, is counted in each relevant line (eg a local debit card which can be used to withdraw cash, and to make payments is counted in each of the first two main items). Therefore, the figures should not be added.

Cards with a cash function All cards enabling the holder to withdraw cash from a cash dispenser

Cards with a debit/credit function All cards which have a debit function, credit function or both functions.

of which:
cards with a debit function Cards enabling the holder to have his purchases directly charged to funds on his account at a bank.

cards with a credit function Includes both credit cards and charge cards (charge cards are also sometimes called delayed debit cards or travel and entertainment cards).

Cards with a cheque guarantee function Transactions with this card are guaranteed by the issuing bank up to a specific amount.

Cash Dispensers

Cash dispensers and ATMs Cash dispensers and ATMs may be operated online (with real-time reference to an authorization database) or offline.

Number of Networks A network of ATMs is defined as a group of ATMs managed by one or more service providers for a bank or group of banks.

Cheque Volumes/Quantities and Cheque Values

Cheques Issued

Includes ALL paper items issued by the bank or its clients for the purpose of transferring value to another irrespective of location within the ECCU and where the account is held.

Note that the USD accounts held locally are reported separately.

Required Settlement Abroad.

These include cheques/drafts/payment orders drawn on an institution outside your territory of domicile and which required some form of dispatch/sending on collection for the completion of the settlement cycle.

These items typically fall within two groups, XCD cheques drawn on banks in another territory within the ECCU and USD/FX cheques written locally requiring **replacement** drafts for settlement. (Example – where an account holder issues a US dollar cheque drawn on his local US account at a bank, the receiving bank may request a draft drawn on a US bank in settlement.)

Returned Items

Cheques/drafts/payment orders refused settlement for any of a number of reasons (*Count as the bank refusing settlement of the item and NOT as the bank presenting the item for settlement. Example – Bank of Nova Scotia returns a cheque for insufficient funds.*).

Payments by debit and credit cards

Also includes charge cards.

Other card payments

Payments made using retailer cards or prepaid cards are shown here if the data is available. The row label or a footnote indicates the type of payments included.

Paperless credit transfers (Paper-based credit transfers)

Credit transfers that do not involve the exchange of paper documents between banks. Other credit transfers are called paper-based. The distinction between paper-based and paperless credit transfers is based on the interbank exchange: credit transfer orders which are exchanged on a paperless basis between banks are deemed to be paperless even if the *originator* and/or the *beneficiary* submitted or received a piece of paper.

Example-transfers between institutions in settlement of obligations etc.

“Customer initiated” transfers are to be	understood as those in which the originator was not an entity which provides payment services.
Direct debits	Pre-authorized debit on the payer’s account by the payee.
E-Money	Value stored electronically in a device such as a chip card or a hard drive on a computer. The term encompasses electronic wallets, electronic purses and stored value cards.
Stored Value Card	A prepaid card in which the record of funds can be increased as well as decreased. Also called an electronic purse