

Oslo, December 1999

Report on Payment systems 1998

NORGES BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT ON PAYMENT SYSTEMS FOR 1998

Norges Bank is the central bank of Norway. Norges Bank's responsibilities with regard to the payment system can be divided into the following categories:

- efficiency of the payment system
- clearing and settlement between banks
- issue and distribution of banknotes and coins

Since 1987, Norges Bank has published an annual statistical report on payment system trends and prices. The report also includes the most important events in the area of payment systems.

The report in Norwegian is available in printed form, free of charge, and can be ordered from:

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The report is available in Norwegian and English on Norges Bank's home pages on the Internet: www.norges-bank.no (The English version does not include the text of chapter 3, International developments.)

Standard notation in tables:

: Figures not available/cannot be published

- Zero

0 Less than (the absolute value of) 0,5 of the figure used

* Temporary figures

According to Norwegian standards, a comma (rather than a full stop) is used to indicate decimal places.

Norges Bank should be given as a source when figures from this report are used.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Norges Bank's responsibilities with regard to the payment system can be divided into the following categories:

- Promoting the efficiency of payment systems
- Clearing and settlement between banks
- Production and distribution of notes and coin

These responsibilities are discussed further in chapters 2 and 6.

1.1 The annual report

Since 1987, Norges Bank has published annual reports on payment system trends. The reports present the main features of developments and describe the most important events in the area of payment systems in Norway and internationally.

The report for 1998 continues the time series for prices and trends that were introduced in chapters 4 and 5 of last year's annual report. In the historical data, some adjustments have been made for the years 1994 to 1997. Changes in prices and the use of payment services are again this year illustrated with the help of charts in the text. More detailed information is presented in the statistical annex. This year's report includes for the first time separate figures on the use of PC/Internet in the giro statistics. Another change is that chapter 2 discusses turnover in Norges Bank's settlement system (NBO) in 1998. Chapter 2 is also divided into a section that describes settlement and clearing systems and a section that describes trends in means of payment and systems for payment services. Except for this, only minor changes have been made. The report has been published on Norges Bank's Internet pages¹ (with the statistical annex available in Excel format). Whereas the charts in the text and tables in the statistical annex refer to the end of 1998, the cut-off date for the text was end-April 1999.

1.2 Summary

Settlement and clearing systems

In 1998, measures to reduce the risk associated with payment settlement and clearing systems continued to be a high-priority task in central banks, including Norges Bank. This applies to both bank settlements and settlement arrangements for securities trading.

Norges Bank's settlement system, NBO, was introduced on 24 November 1997. The objective was to reduce risk and increase the efficiency of payment

settlements in Norway. NBO was further developed in 1998. The new system gives banks access to real-time payment settlement in Norges Bank. The settlement of large interbank transactions is carried out individually and continuously (gross settlement), whereas settlement on the basis of netting between banks (net settlement) is carried out more frequently than earlier. In 1998, these individual settlements involved some manual processing, but efforts continued to develop a new electronic interface between the banks' joint clearing and liquidity information system (NICS) and NBO. This system was introduced on 12 March 1999. The central bank is also focusing on issues related to contingency solutions for payment systems.

The work on a new securities settlement system (VPO) continued in the first half of 1998. Important parts of this project were suspended pending the work on studying the possibilities for a joint Scandinavian clearing and settlement house, known as "Scandinavian Securities Settlement Systems", or S4. The purpose of the work on a new VPO was to achieve better risk management through a combined gross/net system with several settlements during the day, and this aim remained central in the work on S4.

International events

The European Central Bank, the ECB, continued its preparations for the introduction of TARGET, a joint system for payment transfers in euros. The purpose of the system is to permit effective implementation of monetary policy in EMU and to contribute to enhancing the efficiency of cross-border payments. TARGET became operational when the new single currency, the euro, was introduced with effect from 1 January 1999.

Most branches of foreign banks in Norway are linked to TARGET through their national settlement system, and will thereby be able to offer Norwegian customers rapid payment transfers in euros. Norwegian banks with a branch in an EU country have access to TARGET through the EU member country's national settlement system.

Trends

The use of payment cards continues to expand sharply, even though growth was slower in 1998 than in the previous few years. Measured by number of transactions, the use of payment cards, excluding ATM withdrawals, rose by 21% from 1997 to 1998.

¹ www.norges-bank.no

In 1998, cards were used in 45% of all payment transactions, excluding cash payments. The use of cheques declined further, and cheques now account for just over 1% of payment transactions.

Among the payment instruments used, giro services continue to be the most frequently used for domestic payments (excluding cash), ie in 53% of the transactions. There has been a clear shift towards the use of electronic giro services at the expense of form-based services in the last few years. This is ascribable to slower growth in the number of payments made by mail giro, a clear decline for other form-based services and a pronounced growth in the use of electronic services. In 1998, the number of electronic-based giro services increased by 19%, while the number of form-based transactions was reduced by 6%. The number of payments by mail rose by less than 3%, while the total amount transferred by mail fell by 22%. The total amount transferred with the aid of electronic giro services increased by 10% from 1997 to 1998. The use of telephone-based giro services, and particularly Internet giro services, showed a sharp rise, but is still of limited scale compared with most other payment services, measured by both number of transactions and total amount.

The annual average for the value of notes and coin in circulation came to about NOK 43.5bn in 1998,

an increase of nearly 6% from 1997. Cash in circulation has increased by 42% since 1998, corresponding approximately to the growth in private consumption in this period.

Prices

Prices for most types of payment services have risen through the 1990s. It is natural to view this in connection with, among other things, the reduction in banks' interest rate margins during the period. Prices have on average risen most for costly services, such as form-based giros and cheques, both during the period as a whole and from 1997 to 1998. This is largely related to the banks' pricing policy, whereby an attempt has been made to shift usage to more cost-effective services, such as electronic giros and payment cards. For most electronic-based services, prices have increased only marginally. The average price for ATM withdrawals has increased steadily in the last few years. Because electronic services account for a steadily higher proportion of transactions, the public's total expenditure on payment services has probably not increased to the same extent as prices for form-based services. The current price level probably reflects, to a greater extent than earlier, banks' real costs for the various services.

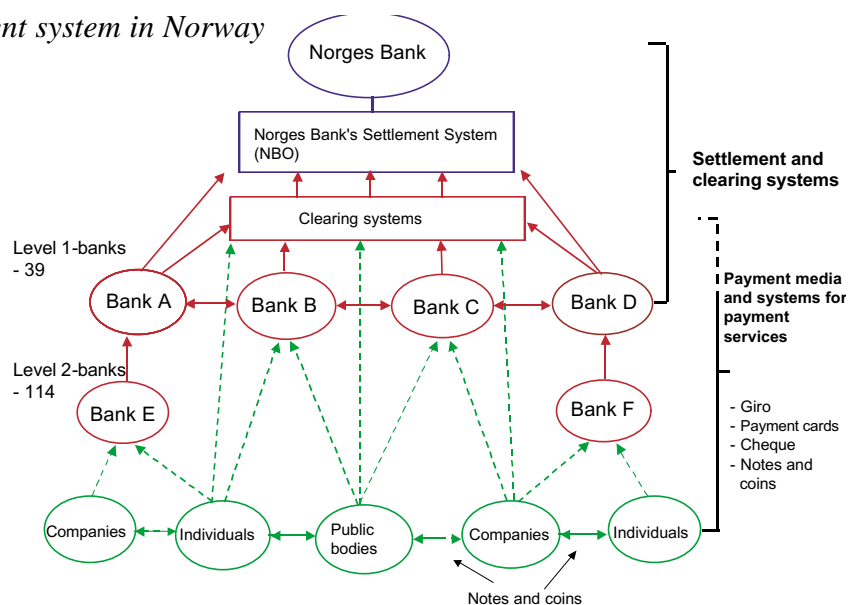
2. IMPORTANT EVENTS IN DOMESTIC PAYMENT SYSTEMS

The payment system in Norway can be described in various ways. Chart 2.1 shows the system from Norges Bank's perspective. "At the bottom" of the system we have notes and coin and payment systems that permit the use of bank deposits and credits as

means of payment. "At the top" are systems for transferring payments between banks. On the chart, the latter are called clearing and settlement systems.

At present, payments take place mainly in connection with the use of cash and bank deposits. In Norway,

Chart 2.1 *The payment system in Norway*



notes and coin are legal tender. In other words, cash can basically be used in any payment situation where settlement takes place on the spot. Money in bank accounts is normally drawn on by means of account cards, cheques and various giro transactions. New services based on money in accounts are constantly being developed. Work is also in progress in various quarters on 'electronic money', ie units of value that can be stored in an electronic medium such as a chip card or a PC, and transferred directly from payer to beneficiary. The settlement systems include Norges Bank's settlement system (NBO) and the systems of other settlement banks. All banks with accounts in Norges Bank can have access to NBO, and hence to liquidity information, settlement and intraday loans from Norges Bank. Banks can choose whether they will have settlement directly in Norges Bank (level 1 banks) or indirectly via another settlement bank (level 2 banks).

The clearing systems include the Norwegian Interbank Clearing System (NICS), and systems for clearing securities transactions (the Norwegian Central Securities Depository - VPS) and derivatives transactions (the Norwegian Futures and Options Clearing House, Norsk Oppgjørssentral ASA - NOS). Large and medium-sized payment transactions are sent for settlement to Norges Bank via NICS and the SWIFT netting system (SWIFT - Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications) or individually (gross) directly for settlement in NBO. Small transactions, such as giro and ATM transactions, are sent for settlement via NICS retail netting. Securities and derivatives transactions are sent to Norges Bank for settlement via VPS and NOS respectively.

2.1 Clearing and settlement systems

Daily gross turnover in the Norwegian payment system is estimated at NOK 100-250bn. A substantial proportion of the payments involve two or more banks, thus making banks dependent on efficient systems for transferring payments among themselves. These systems are called clearing and settlement systems. To reduce the risk associated with transfer of payments, improvements have to be made in these interbank systems.

The further development in 1998 of Norges Bank's Settlement System, NBO, was an important part of this process. Settlement of large interbank transactions takes place individually and in real-time, while settlement based on interbank clearing takes place more frequently than previously. In 1998, individual settlements required some manual processing, but work continued on a new electronic interface between

en NICS and NBO. This system became operational on 12 March 1999. Work was also done on contingency solutions for the payment systems.

2.1.1 Further development of Norges Bank's Settlement System (NBO)

The central bank is the bankers' bank, and as such, one of its important responsibilities is to function as a settlement bank, ie mediator of payments between banks. A settlement between two banks takes place when the payer bank's account in the settlement bank is debited by the same amount that is credited to the beneficiary bank's account. Routines and systems for the exchange, supervision and settlement of transactions can be said to constitute a settlement system.

Norges Bank's current settlement system, NBO, was introduced on 24 November 1997², and takes care of both gross and net settlement. In gross settlement, transactions are settled as the commitments arise, while net settlement takes place following netting of a number of transactions between banks. About 39 banks participate daily in gross and net settlement in NBO.

One important principle in NBO is that the banks to be debited must have cover in their accounts in Norges Bank before settlement can take place. If there is cover, settlement takes place immediately. If a bank lacks cover, however, the transaction will be retained in the system until the bank has provided cover. Some types of settlement will be rejected if the banks fail to provide cover by a given deadline. In order to ensure that high priority settlements take place, banks have to earmark liquidity at the start of the day.

Turnover in NBO

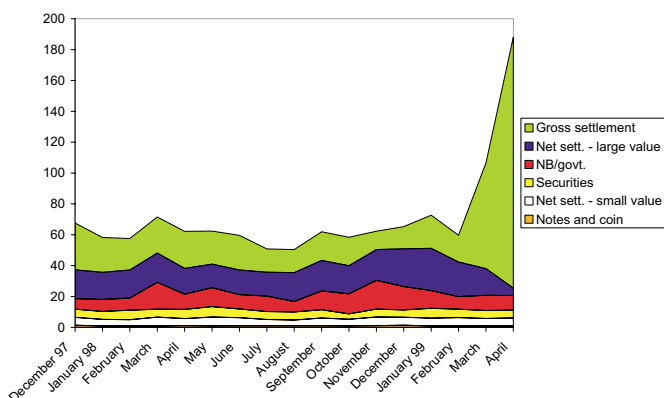
Turnover in NBO is distributed among various types of settlement, which can be roughly classified as follows:

- Gross settlements. Gross settlements are bilateral settlements between banks, and are used particularly for large payments (eg large short-term loans between banks), but minor transactions can also be settled gross. Gross transactions are not netted.
- NICS-SWIFT settlements are multilateral net settlements based on the result of SWIFT netting in NICS, and are currently used for medium-sized interbank payments, for example in connection with foreign exchange trading.

² Described in the article "Norges Bank's New Settlement System - NBO" in Economic Bulletin no. 3/1997.

- Norges Bank/Central government. Transfers to and from the central government's consolidated account with Norges Bank and various transfers associated with Norges Bank's monetary policy-related operations (such as fixed-rate loans and deposits and foreign exchange trading).
- Securities settlement (VPS/NOS). Norges Bank represents the cash aspect of settlement of securities and derivatives transactions through the Norwegian Central Securities Depository (VPS) and Norsk Oppgjørssentral ASA (NOS), respectively.
- NICS retail settlement is multilateral net settlement based on the result of netting of small-value retail payments in NICS. In this form of settlement, banks' net positions in connection with retail payments (eg giro transactions and card payments) are calculated. In addition to a daily settlement in NBO, retail settlement also takes place at Level 2 (cf Chart 2.1).
- Cash. Norges Bank provides private banks with cash (notes and coin) and receives used cash for redistribution, quality control and sorting. Settlement for cash that is supplied and received takes place via the banks' accounts in NBO.

Chart 2.1.1 Average daily value of transactions in NBO by settlement type December 1997 – April 1999. In billions NOK.



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 2.1.1 illustrates how total turnover in NBO in the period December 1997 – April 1999 is distributed between the various settlement categories (sources).

As explained below, the system was restructured in March 1999, and it is therefore natural to divide the period shown into two parts. The first extends up to March 1999, while the other begins in April 1999. The changes in the system took place between these two periods, in the course of March 1999.

The figures for 1998 show that gross settlements

and NICS-SWIFT settlements represented the bulk of turnover in NBO. The daily average for gross settlements in 1998 was NOK 19.0bn, and for NICS-SWIFT settlements NOK 18.3bn. These were followed by Norges Bank/Central government (NOK 11.7bn), securities and derivatives settlements (NOK 5.3bn), retail settlements (NOK 4.8bn) and cash settlements (NOK 1.0bn).

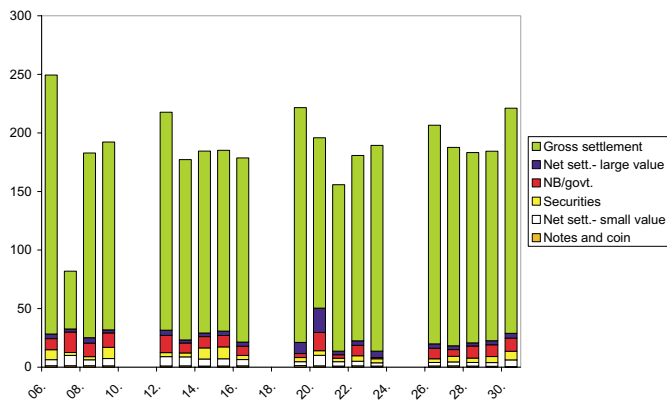
In the first part of the period, total turnover varied from month to month. In 1998 turnover was highest in March, at NOK 71.5bn, and lowest in August, at NOK 50.4bn. This can be partly explained by seasonal variations in financial activity generally. In addition come variations due to periodical central government incoming and outgoing payments, and variations in the scope of monetary policy operations. This is illustrated by fluctuations in the category “Norges Bank/Central government”.

The second part of the period started at the beginning of April 1999, with a change in gross and SWIFT settlements, which was carried out by stages in March 1999. From Chart 2.1.1 it can be seen that the volume of gross settlements was multiplied, while that of NICS-SWIFT settlements was substantially reduced. In April 1999 the average daily volume of gross settlements was NOK 162.6bn, and that of NICS-SWIFT settlements was NOK 4.8bn. Previously, gross settlements had been reported to Norges Bank by fax or SWIFT messages, and then registered manually in NBO. With effect from March 1999, gross settlements can also be messaged electronically via NICS, and then automatically recorded in NBO. Gross settlements are carried out in real time throughout the day, and since the change the number has increased from around a thousand to over fifteen hundred a day on average.

In the first part of the period, SWIFT netting covered both large and medium-sized payments. Since mid-March 1999, however, there has been a limit on the size of payments that can be included in the netting. The limit was introduced gradually, and is now NOK 100m. Larger payments are automatically registered in NBO individually as gross settlements. In 1998, 14-17 NICS-SWIFT settlements took place daily. This number has now been reduced to 7-8.

In addition to the variation from month to month, there is variation from day to day. This is illustrated in Chart 2.1.2, which shows daily turnover in NBO in April 1999, by settlement type.

Chart 2.1.2 Daily value of transactions in NBO in April 1999 by type of settlement. In billions of NOK.



Source: Norges Bank

As the chart shows, turnover varied from about NOK 80bn per day (7 April) to NOK 250bn per day (6 April), and on most days was between NOK 150bn and NOK 200bn. The average daily turnover was NOK 188bn. Corresponding figures for different settlement types were:

- Gross settlements: NOK 50-220bn, average NOK 163bn
- NICS-SWIFT settlement: NOK 3-20bn, average NOK 4.8bn
- Norges Bank/Central government: NOK 1-17bn, average NOK 9.5bn
- VPS/NOS: NOK 2-10bn, average NOK 5bn
- NICS retail settlement: NOK 3-9bn, average NOK 5.2bn
- Cash: NOK 0.5-1.4bn, average 1.1bn

Some of the daily variation can be explained. For example, there was high turnover on 6 April because it was the settlement day for two days of trading in the money and foreign exchange market in connection with Easter. Similarly, turnover was lowest on 7 April, because it wasn't the settlement day for any day's trading.

Gradual introduction of the conditions of the NBO borrowing arrangement

The introduction of NBO has led to an increase in banks' liquidity requirements through the day. This is because NBO entails real-time settlements through the day, whereas there used only to be one settlement at the end of the day. To facilitate banks' access to liquidity through the day, Norges Bank offers intraday loans against collateral. Banks can also obtain extraordinary interday loans (E-loans) to enable them to cover high priority settlements and deliveries of cash.

To ensure banks had sound liquidity during the introduction of NBO, in the start-up phase they were only required to provide 50% collateral for ordinary intraday loans in Norges Bank. This requirement was increased twice in 1998, first to 67%, from 8 June, and then to 100% from 8 December. This has caused a tightening of banks' liquidity, but they have adapted well to the changes.

To ensure that high priority settlements take place, Norges Bank also offers E-loans. Originally there was no charge for E-loans, but on 22 June 1998 a charge was introduced equivalent to half of the interest rate a bank is charged for overrunning the limit on D-loans overnight, and on 8 December this charge was increased to the same interest rate. Some E-loans were granted in connection with the introduction of more stringent collateral requirements. This trend has gradually declined, however, and it thus appears as though the charges have achieved their purpose.

Amendment of the Liquidity Regulation

Banks are required to hold a minimum of liquid reserves in relation to a basis of measurement (obligations). This requirement is laid down in a regulation of 16 December 1998 from the Ministry of Finance (the Liquidity Regulation). On 2 December 1998 the Liquidity Regulation was amended in that the definition of liquidity was expanded, so that banks reap the full benefit of securities used as collateral in relation to Norges Bank, even when making extensive use of their lending framework for the D-loan period in question. Moreover, banks' incentive to reduce their collateral, and thus their liquidity through the day, has also been eliminated, in order to fulfil the requirements of the regulation.

2.1.2 The NICS/NBO Project

Real-time settlement makes it necessary for banks to manage their position in Norges Bank throughout the day, instead of only from day to day, as in the past. Banks require continuous information about their positions in Norges Bank in order to be able to perform this intraday liquidity management. Their computer systems also require continuous electronic feedback from Norges Bank about settlements that have been carried out.

In response to banks' wishes, Norges Bank decided in winter 1995-96 to give priority to the Norwegian Interbank Clearing System (NICS) as a channel for exchange of information and transactions between banks and Norges Bank's settlement system, NBO. In spring 1996 a joint NICS/NBO project was launched, its first task being to develop a computerised solution that allows the individual bank to obtain

real-time information about balances, drawing rights, entries and transactions in queues in Norges Bank, via the NICS liquidity information system.

The system, called NICS/NBO Liquidity Information, was made operational for all banks in October 1997 and, to the best of Norges Bank's knowledge, has functioned very well. In addition to providing banks with access to real-time information from NBO, the system allows banks to adjust their earmarking for high priority net settlements (cf. 2.1.1) and to change the priority of transactions in queue in Norges Bank. Responsibilities with respect to the use, operation, amendment and further development of NICS/NBO Liquidity Information are regulated through a separate agreement.

The work of establishing a new transaction interface between NICS and NBO proceeded throughout 1998, and the new interface commenced ordinary operations on 12 March 1999. As a result, NBO is now a fully functional real time gross settlement system (RTGS). With such a system, banks will be able to settle their gross transactions via their accounts in Norges Bank at the same time as, or before, notification of payment is sent to the creditor's bank.

2.1.3 Further development of NICS

NICS is the banks' joint clearing and liquidity information system, and carries out two types of interbank netting, called NICS retail netting and NICS-SWIFT netting.

Retail netting is virtually identical to the Banks' Central Clearing House (BBS) netting that has been in progress since the 1970s, and covers most domestic payments made by means of standardised payment instruments (payment cards, cheques, giro forms etc) and standardised payment services (direct remittance, autogiro (direct debit), agreement-based giro etc). Common to all of these is that the majority of the transactions netted are relatively small. In 1998, the average amount of the transactions was NOK 7 625. In 1998, retail netting covered a total of 615m transactions, corresponding to an average daily gross value of NOK 18.5bn. Retail settlement, ie settlement on the basis of the result of the retail netting, was carried out mainly in Norges Bank (39 banks), Union Bank of Norway (100 banks) and SpareBank 1 Midt-Norge (12 banks).

The SWIFT netting system was established in 1994-95, and at the end of 1998 was being used for netting among 21 of the 26 banks that use SWIFT. The transactions involved in SWIFT netting are usually relatively large. The average transaction in 1998 was for NOK 28.1m. In 1998 SWIFT netting covered a total of about 1 million transactions, corresponding

to an average daily gross turnover of NOK 106bn. NICS-SWIFT settlements, ie settlements based on SWIFT netting, are carried out only in Norges Bank.

The introduction of Norges Bank's new settlement system has meant that banks have had to adapt NICS. This has included making NICS a channel for gross settlements (cf 2.1.2), and making it possible for the result of netting in NICS to be "unwound" into individual transactions. Work to achieve this proceeded throughout 1998.

2.1.4 Securities settlement

Norges Bank is the settlement bank for cash settlement for securities transactions netted in VPS and derivatives netted in NOS. Norges Bank wishes to contribute to reducing the risk and improving the efficiency of securities settlement.

Work on a new securities settlement system (VPO) continued in the first half of 1998. The objective was to achieve better risk management by means of a combined gross/net system with several settlements a day. In 1998 work on the VPO was shelved while the possibilities of achieving a joint Scandinavian Securities Settlement System, or S4, were studied, since the aims and principles of this proposed system were the same as those of the VPO.

In January 1998, the Danish and Swedish central securities depositories (VP and VPC) entered into an agreement of intent to develop a basis for establishing a joint Scandinavian clearing and settlement system. The Norwegian depository, VPS, became a party to the agreement in October 1998. In line with the agreement of intent, a market analysis was made and a pilot project initiated. In addition, VPS drew up an impact report for the market operators. The work was completed on 1 March 1999.

The purpose of the project was to give market operators a single port of entry to the Scandinavian securities market, with a high degree of security and user-friendliness. With S4, it was to be possible to trade equities and bonds from the associated national depositories (VP, VPC and VPS). It was intended that S4 should also clear NOK, SEK, DKK and euros in central bank money. It was to offer both gross and net settlement, with several net settlements per day. It was to be open for link-ups to other clearing systems, such as Euroclear, and S4 therefore also wanted to be able to offer settlement in other currencies.

The matter was deliberated by the boards of the three securities depositories on 10 March 1999, and all of them concluded that there was a high degree of risk attached to the project. Doubt was expressed regarding both cost assessments and market evaluations. Since both VP and VPC are in the process of

being converted into limited companies, the boards of VPC and VP decided that the matter should be shelved until the companies have elected new boards. The board of VPS decided that the administration should study the matter in more detail, together with the other securities depositories. As a result of the board resolutions of VP and VPC, however, the matter has been postponed, and for the present VPS is therefore working on the development of a Norwegian settlement system along the lines drawn up in the VPO project.

A substantial risk in today's clearing and settlement systems is lack of legal clarity with respect to when a settlement is final and irrevocable. The EU Directive on Settlement Finality (cf. 2.1.5) will help to reduce this risk in the EEA. It is assumed that the committee appointed to review the Norwegian Central Securities Depository Act with a view to drafting a new or revised text will also take up the issues in the directive. The committee is to submit its recommendation by the end of 1999. It is unclear how the situation for Norwegian operators should be handled if Norwegian legislation is not in place when the provisions of the directive enter into force in the EU.

Securities settlement in Norway has a high proportion of failed (or non-finalised) transactions because seller does not have the security in the notified VPS account. To remedy this situation, VPS and NOS have worked together to establish a loan scheme for securities whereby a loan is extended in the case of inadequate cover for securities, so that delivery can take place. It may be difficult to find lenders, since it is assumed that lending will be regarded as realisation under the Tax Act, and will thus be subject to taxation. Since securities funds are not subject to taxation, it is assumed that they will be able to act as lenders. In a letter of 22 January 1999, NOS and VPS announced that a loan scheme will be launched before the summer of 1999. However, a number of points have to be clarified, inter alia in the Securities Funds Act. Up to the present, the rules have been interpreted such that securities funds may not lend securities. A lending scheme of this nature is expected to make an important contribution to reducing the number of failed transactions. Another contribution is that VPS has developed a model that optimises the value of the transactions that are settled. This model will also reduce the number of failed transactions. At the outset, the model does not include cash cover for VPO, but this can be included if it becomes necessary, because of insufficient cash cover, to make a new assessment of the positions in VPO. In the past this has been a time-consuming process, but the new

model will calculate a new netting result within an hour which is also within the range of all the settlement participants' cash cover.

On 4 February 1999, NOS was the first and only derivatives clearing house to obtain a licence pursuant to Chapter 6 of the Securities Trading Act.

2.1.5 Work on the EU Directive on Settlement Finality in Payment and Securities Settlement Systems

In May 1998 the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union adopted the Directive on Settlement Finality in Payment and Securities Settlement Systems. The objective of the directive is to reduce the risk associated with national and cross-border payment and securities systems, and thereby promote the internal market and pave the way for the implementation of a common monetary policy in the EMU area. Among other things, the directive will ensure that orders for transfer of payments or financial instruments are binding after a specified date. The binding aspect will be particularly important in the event of the insolvency of a participant, in that it will reduce the estate's opportunities for "cherry picking". This is a major reason for reducing the risk associated with payment and settlement systems. The directive means that transfer orders will also be binding in non-insolvency situations. It will clarify the commitments of participants with respect to their transfer orders. The provisions of the directive regarding the right to realise collateral furnished to payment and securities systems constitute another key risk-reducing measure. The directive also contains rules on choice of law in the event of insolvency proceedings when there are several participating countries. The Directive is to be incorporated in the legislation of the member countries by 11 December 1999.

In the near future, the EEA Committee will probably reach a decision to the effect that the directive is to be included in the EEA agreement, with the result that Norway will be obliged to incorporate the directive in national legislation. The deadline for implementation in Norwegian law will be the same as for the EU countries, unless special exemption is granted. Norges Bank has stated in a letter to the Ministry of Finance that the directive should be included in the EEA agreement without special postponement of implementation. Norges Bank considers that postponement would result in a competitive disadvantage for Norwegian banks, and favour operators covered by the provisions of the directive. Norges Bank and the Norwegian Banking, Insurance and Securities Commission have been in contact with the Ministry

of Finance to expedite incorporation of the directive in Norwegian law.

The Nordic Council of Ministers has appointed a Nordic task force which is working toward a joint Nordic interpretation and implementation of the directive. The Norwegian participants in the group are from the Banking, Insurance and Securities Commission and Norges Bank. The committee will complete its work in May 1999.

Other EEA-related matters are the EU directive on cross-border transactions of 1997, which was adopted for incorporation in the EEA agreement on 30 January 1998. Because incorporation in Norwegian law requires statutory amendments, the EEA Committee's decision was adopted with the reservation of Storting approval. The Storting adopted a resolution to approve the decision on 30 November 1998, and the deadline for incorporating the directive in Norwegian law is 14 August 1999. Norwegian compliance with the directive is to take place through a regulation pursuant to a coming act relating to financial agreements and transaction orders.

2.1.6 Follow-up of measures to reduce the vulnerability of the electronic payments infrastructure

In 1996 the Central Coordinating Body for Financial Preparedness in the Banking and Monetary System appointed a working party to assess the vulnerability of the infrastructure for electronic payments. The working party was chaired by Norges Bank, and had representatives from the two banking associations and Posten Norge. In January 1998 it submitted a report concluding that the operators appear generally to be very concerned about vulnerability and risk, and that they have recognised the need to attach emphasis to contingency work and planning for crises. Since the participants' contingency plans have been drawn up expressly to enable them to handle crises in their own operations, and since there is a high degree of integration in electronic payment systems, such plans will not always have universal applicability.

To reduce vulnerability, the working party proposed the following as follow-up measures:

- 1 Establish a central contingency committee for payment systems, responsible for alerting, information and coordination in crisis situations.
- 2 Draw up contingency plans for alternative means of payment if the ordinary payment systems are affected by a crisis and rendered non-functional.
- 3 Determine whether it is technically possible, and of any practical value, to prioritise payment systems' access to telecommunications and electric power, and in the event to determine priorities.

4 Improve information about contingency measures in NBO and NICS

5 Study the possibility of establishing a contingency plan for the use and coordination of key expertise and personnel by payment systems operators.

The working party's general conclusions and recommendations are given in their entirety in the appendix to the 1997 Report on Payment Systems (available in Norwegian).

The Central Coordinating Body endorsed the proposals in the report. The Ministry of Finance has subsequently given its support for the establishment of a central, joint coordinating body to take care of contingency planning in the financial sector. At the request of the Ministry, the Central Coordinating Body has proposed that a body called "The Central Contingency Committee for Payment Systems", be made responsible for alerting, information and coordination in emergency situations. The committee will also contribute to the performance of contingency tests at the highest level, and will draw up guidelines for authority, responsibility and reporting in crisis situations (cf. point 1 above).

In August 1998 the Central Coordinating Body appointed a working party headed by Norges Bank, and with representatives from the two banking associations and Posten Norge, to submit a draft contingency plan for alternative means of payment for use in connection with peace time crises and emergencies or war when the ordinary payment systems are not available (cf. point 2 above).

The Central Coordinating Body has commenced follow-up of points 3 and 5 above, while work is in progress to improve information about contingency measures and handling of failures in NICS/NBO (cf point 4 above).

2.1.7 Developments in EDI

Electronic data interchange (EDI) has long been used in payments systems, both among banks and between banks and major customers. Such interchange of data requires common rules for the design of the data sets to be transferred between the computer systems involved. The rules can be agreed either bilaterally or multilaterally. Rules that are agreed multilaterally are normally called standards.

There is international work in progress to develop various types of common standards, called SWIFT and EDIFACT standards. Standards having a bearing on electronic data exchange between banks are defined partly by SWIFT, partly by a sub-committee to the UN EDIFACT Committee. Norwegian banks have an influence on the standardisation work proce-

eding in SWIFT, and are also represented on the sub-committee to the UN EDIFACT Committee. The banks' participation is coordinated by the Banks' Standardisation Office (BSK). In early 1998 the banks established a special committee for EDIFACT standardisation, to act in an advisory capacity to BSK on the development of national specifications based on international EDIFACT standards, and for the international work in areas in which the Norwegian banking industry is participating. The work on standards for electronic data interchange also involves many other Norwegian agents. The total Norwegian input is coordinated by the Norwegian Centre for EDI and Trade Procedures (EDIPRO).

Following exploratory work under the auspices of BSK, the savings and commercial banks decided in 1994 to replace the Norwegian interbank standard, BOLS (Banks on-line standard) with a new interbank standard based on EDIFACT messages – FINPAY (Financial Payment). To prepare for this, a special project was established in autumn 1994 to work on the new Norwegian Interbank Standard (NIBE). The new national EDIFACT standard was implemented in banks from summer 1998. A number of the large banks started using NIBE for their transactions fairly soon. As part of the security measures in connection with the transition to the year 2000, the Banking, Insurance and Securities Commission has stipulated that new IT systems and applications are not to be introduced from 1 July 1999 to 1 March 2000. Therefore not all banks will have switched to NIBE before the turn of the century. EDIFACT message standards are increasingly being used between banks and large enterprises in Norway.

The banks' common specifications for use of the EDIFACT standard in relation to customers were adopted at the beginning of 1997. However, this documentation was upgraded by BSK in autumn 1998.

2.2 Means of payment and payment service systems

The introduction of the common giro form was completed in 1998, in that the "old" bank and postal giro forms were no longer valid after 1 June 1998. This was a milestone in the work of simplifying payment transfers, and the end of a process that started with the Payment System Committee's report in NOU 1979:16. As regards card payments, in 1998 "Norwegian" EFTPOS terminals were deployed outside Norway's borders, when a number of terminals were established in Svinesund, Sweden.

2.2.1 Notes and coin series

On 2 December 1992 Norges Bank's Executive Board decided that a new Norwegian coin series should be issued. The background to the decision included the need for a more harmonious coin series ("family likeness" and sizes consistent with relative values) in which it would be easy to distinguish the various denominations from one another, and a desire to reduce the costs of producing Norwegian circulation coins by reducing the size and weight of the individual denominations.

Norges Bank launched the last denomination in the new series, a 5-krone coin with a hole, on 15 September 1998. In connection with the launching, brochures presenting the coin to the public were distributed through banks and the post.

There were no changes in the note series in 1998.

Norges Bank's obligation to redeem a number of old notes and coins terminated in 1998. Pursuant to the regulation on withdrawal of means of payment, Norges Bank's obligation to redeem notes and coin terminates ten years after an announcement has been made. Pursuant to an announcement in the Norwegian Legal Gazette of 13 July 1988, the following notes and coin ceased to be legal tender in Norway as from 13 July 1998: Notes of the first series, in denominations of NOK 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000, produced from 1877 to 1899, and coins with nominal values of 1, 2, 5 and 25 øre produced from 1875 to 1982.

2.2.2 The Internet and payment transfers

At the end of 1998, over 100 of the around 150 banks operating in Norway had established "net banks" on the Internet. Several others followed in the first quarter of 1999, and as a result almost all Norwegian banks (and branches of foreign banks) now offer their customers "net banking". By way of the net banks, customers can see account statements and enter, check and transfer payments (internet giro). It is also possible to make transfers between a customer's own accounts. In some cases it is also possible to submit loan applications. In time, new services will no doubt be added.

Several banks, bank data centres and card companies are also involved in work on systems for electronic commerce, with associated payment services. An estimated several hundred Norwegian enterprises were using the Internet as a channel for sale of various goods and services in 1998 (eg flowers, CDs, groceries, air travel, cinema and theatre tickets, news services and software). There are no reliable figures for the overall turnover of these "net shops", but it is clear that electronic commerce is still limited by

comparison with more traditional commerce. According to estimates from the Federation of Norwegian Commercial and Service Enterprises (HSH), retail electronic commerce amounted to about NOK 150m, or 0.6% of total retail trading. Commerce between enterprises over the Internet is more significant: according to HSH's estimates, it amounted to some NOK 1bn in 1998. It is also clear that a large proportion of electronic commerce takes place from foreign net sites. When it comes to means of payment used in Internet commerce, there is a definite increase in the use of (post-delivery) invoicing. Other common means of payment are COD and credit cards. There are also a number of "new" on-line payment methods for Internet commerce.

Secure Electronic Transactions (SET) is a planned industrial standard (defined by leading industrial operators) for secure data exchange and interfacing between computer systems in connection with both domestic and cross-border electronic commerce. The international card companies and a number of software suppliers are important participants in the work with SET. In order to use SET, both buyer and seller must have a "SET certificate" issued by a card company or a bank. In the course of 1998, several banks and card companies have begun to issue SET certificates to selected customers. There have also been a number of pilot projects for making payments with the aid of SET, under the auspices of the clearing house Fellesdata, among others. At the end of 1998 there were around 20 user sites and a relatively modest number of users in Norway with SET certification. The Norwegian Banks Central Clearing House (BBS) has recently taken the initiative for a "secure net commerce" project based on SET.

Direct withdrawal is based on the banks's system for automated payment of accounts (by telephone or Internet giro). At the end of 1998, there was only one Norwegian bank that offered direct withdrawal, and there was consequently only a limited volume of transactions. In the payment statistics in Chapter 4, Internet giros form a separate category, while direct

withdrawal is included under direct debit.

Direct Internet Money is a payment system for Internet commerce based on advance payment. Telenor Link is behind this solution, which was launched towards the end of 1998.

Total turnover via the Internet is expected to increase in the years ahead. Systems based on "electronic money" may also be established.

2.2.3 Electronic money

Electronic money (e-money) can be defined as (local), electronically stored purchasing power with a broad range of applications. In 1998 the focus was on regulatory questions connected with electronic money, both internationally and in Norway. The European Commission submitted two draft directives on the regulation of institutions that issue e-money. According to the one draft directive, e-money institutions (ie non-banks that issue e-money) will be defined as credit institutions, and as a result be subject to the rules in the First and Second Banking Coordination Directives, which gives them a "European passport". Since e-money institutions have limited activities, some of the rules in the banking directives will not apply, or will apply only to a limited extent. The draft allows the authorities to make exceptions from certain rules for small systems, and these systems will not enjoy the benefits of the passport rules. The European Central Bank also issued a report on electronic money in 1998. The general lines of the report coincide to a large extent with the European Commission's draft directives.

The Banking Law Commission's 4th report (NOU 1998:14) also takes up regulation of e-money. It proposes that agencies other than financial enterprises only be permitted to issue cash cards or other evidence of normal purchasing power if the card's purchasing power does not exceed NOK 1 000 and the card is not associated with an account agreement.

So far, no systems are fully operational in Norway. However, work is in progress on plans to introduce the Mondex smart card system in 1999.

3. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(This chapter is not translated into English)

4. IMPORTANT TRENDS IN PAYMENT SYSTEMS

Norges Bank has published statistics on important payment system trends since 1987. The detailed, historical presentation of payments services in the form of charts and tables, introduced last year, is continued in this year's report. Main trends are illustrated by means of text and charts, while tables in the statistical annex contain more detailed information.

The statistics are based on information provided by banks, data centres, the Banks' Central Clearing House (BBS), Sparebank-Kort, card companies and oil companies. Some figures are not available, and estimates have been used. In addition, a number of revisions have been made of data in reports for previous years. In particular, it should be pointed out that 1997 figures for the use of payment cards and electronic giros have been revised downwards slightly.

Postbanken integrated its payment services with the other banks in 1995, and thus the names of commercial banks' products are used for Postbanken's products. Postbanken's total figures for amounts transferred by giro are shrouded in uncertainty for the years through 1995, and are not included in this report. For this reason, there are breaks in the curves in one of the charts in the series and in two of the tables. This has been indicated in the notes to the chart and tables in question. The number of transactions by postal giro in the years through 1995 is also uncertain. These figures have been included since the degree of uncertainty is lower.

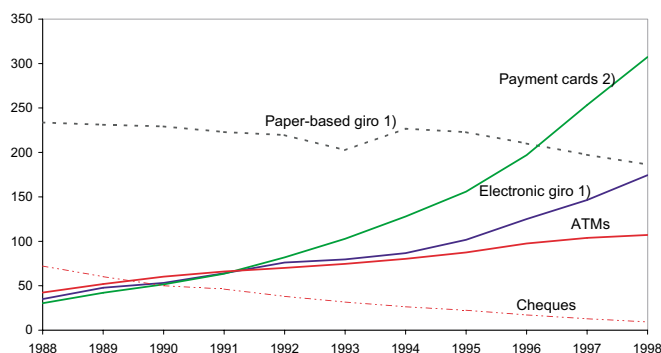
4.1 Main trends

Chart 4.1.1 shows the figures for the use of giro, payment cards, ATM withdrawals and cheques in Norway for the period 1988-1998. Disregarding transactions involving notes and coin, for which no figures are available, a total of 677 million payment transactions (excluding ATM withdrawals) were made in Norway in 1998. The breakdown is as follows: 361 million transactions by giro, 307 million by payment card and 9 million by cheque. The total number of transactions increased by 11%, from 610 million in 1997. A total of 107 million ATM withdrawals were made in 1998, ie an increase of 3% on 1997.

The number of payments by card has increased sharply throughout the entire period, whereas the use of cheques has declined markedly. In 1998, ten times more card payments were made than in 1988, and card payments outnumbered payments by cheque 33 to 1. The number of card transactions has increased by 21% from 1997. However, this growth has slowed compared with previous years. The use of electronic giro services has also risen, at the expense of paper-based services. From 1988 to 1998, the number of paper-based giro transacti-

ons fell by approximately 20%. In the same period, the number of electronic giro transactions increased five-fold. The increase in the use of electronic giros is due to a steady increase in the use of electronic transactions for retail payments such as wage and salary, tax and social security payments. Stagnation in the number of payments sent by mail, combined with a surge in the use of new electronic services for the retail market, has led to a particular increase in the use of electronic giros compared with paper-based giro services in recent years. Measured in terms of number of transactions, the total use of electronic giro transactions rose by 19% from 1997 to 1998, whereas the use of paper-based giro services fell by 6% in the same period. The number of ATM withdrawals has risen during the entire period, but the growth rate of ATM use has slowed slightly as access to cash through payment terminals (cash-back) has increased.

Chart 4.1.1 *Volume of transactions in main groups of payments 1988-98*

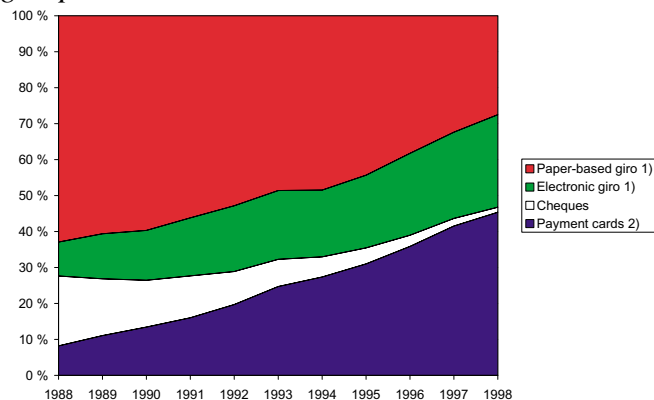


¹ Giro figures for Postbanken 1988-95 are uncertain.

² Excluding ATMs.

Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.1.2 *Volume of transactions by payment group 1988-98*



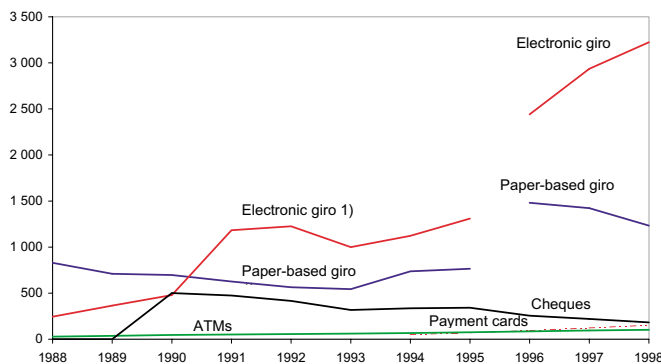
¹ Giro figures for Postbanken 1988-95 are uncertain.

² Excluding ATMs.

Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.1.2 shows the percentage distribution of the number of payment transactions broken down by product type. Payment cards were rarely used as a means of payment prior to 1988. Since then, the share of payment transactions made by payment card has grown sharply. Since 1997, the use of payment cards has exceeded the use of any other individual group of payment instrument, with payments by card accounting for 45% of all transactions in 1998. The number of transactions by cheque is steadily decreasing. In 1998, only 1% of all transactions were made by cheque. However, giro use still outnumbers the combined use of cheques and cards. 53% of payments made in 1998 were by giro. The share of paper-based giro transactions has diminished relative to electronic giro, but the paper-based giro is still used more frequently (approximately 27% of payment transactions in 1998) than the electronic giro (26%).

Chart 4.1.3 Total value in the payment system 1988-98. In billions of NOK



¹ Including Postbanken's giro figures.

Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.1.3 shows a continued marked increase from 1997 to 1998 in the total amount transferred using electronic giro services. However, growth slowed from 1996 to 1997. In 1998, the total amount transferred by electronic giro was 2.6 times greater than by paper-based giros. Total amounts transferred by ATM and payment cards have increased each year since 1988 and 1994 respectively, but with slowing growth rates relative to previous years (see Table 4.1.2 for detailed figures).

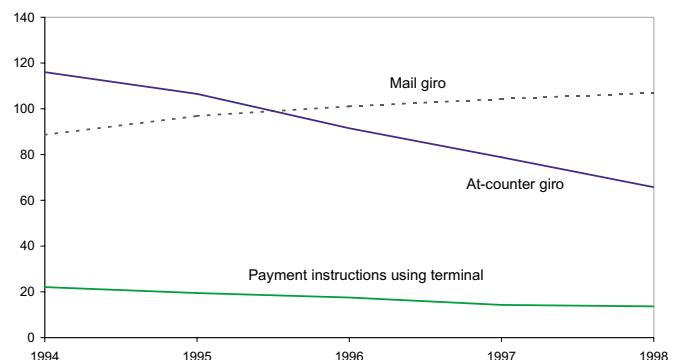
Despite the extensive use of payment cards, the share of turnover they account for is relatively small, rising from just over 2% to around 3% in 1998. Cheque use remains relatively minor, accounting for a mere 4% of turnover. The dominant share of turnover is due to the use of giro services, particularly electronic giro services. The share of the amount transferred by electronic giro increased from over 62% to a good 67%, whereas the share for paper-based giros declined from 30% to 26%.

4.2 Giro

Paper-based giro services

The number of giro forms submitted by mail continues to rise, whereas the number of giros submitted at the counter is on the decline. In spite of signs of stagnating growth, mail giros have been the most widely used paper-based giro since 1996. This is largely due to the "letter giro", introduced by the BBS in 1992. Postbanken's corresponding service, "envelope giro", has also been widely used, and over a much longer period. In 1998, 107 million payments by giro were made by mail and 66 million payments at the counter. By end-1998, approximately 120 banks offered mail giro payment services, and a total of about 2.5 million customers had mail giro agreements involving the BBS and Postbanken. Incoming cash payments have shown the largest decline, falling by about 25% from 1997 to 1998. Cash payments still account for a substantial number of payments involving giros delivered at the counter. Of the giros delivered at the counter and registered with Postbanken or the BBS in 1998, cash payments accounted for 53% and account debits for 47%. Payments at terminals with customer instructions accounted for a good 7% of paper-based giro transactions in 1997. Measured as number of transactions, the increase in payments by mail has been lower than the decrease in payments by the other paper-based services, ie the use of paper-based giros has declined throughout the whole period. The reduction in the number of paper-based services is partly the result of an increased use of electronic giro services in retail payments such as wage and salary, tax and social security payments. The decline in recent years is also due to stagnating mail giro growth combined with an increase in the use of relatively new services such as payment by telephone and by PC, particularly over the Internet.

Chart 4.2.1 Paper-based giro services 1994-98. In millions of transactions ¹⁾



¹ Postbanken's figures for 1994-95 are uncertain.

² Giros delivered at counter (both cash payment and account debit giros).

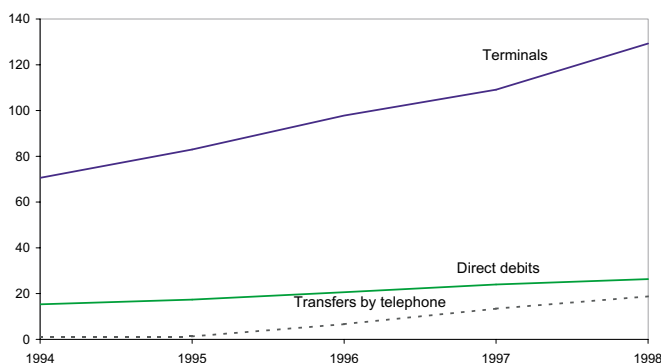
Source: Norges Bank

From 1997 to 1998, turnover fell for all groups of paper-based giro services but one. The exception was account debits at banks and post offices (ie giros submitted at the counter and charged to accounts), which have increased by 25% since 1997, resulting in a slight increase in turnover for paper-based giro at banks and post offices from 1997 to 1998 (including cash payments). Cash payments showed the largest decline in turnover at 30%. In 1998, mail giros accounted for 52% of the total amount for paper-based giros, whereas giros submitted at the counter (cash and account debits) and paper-based terminal giros accounted for 45% and 2% respectively.

Electronic giro services

Electronic giro services are based on the use of terminals in businesses, institutions and households (PC/Internet), direct debits and transfer by telephone. The rise in the number of electronic giro transactions was slighter steeper from 1997 to 1998 (19%) than from 1996 to 1997 (17%). Chart 4.2.2 shows that transfers by telephone are increasing sharply. However, payments by PC over the Internet have probably had the largest relative growth in 1998, even though on a limited scale at present. PC/Internet services have not been included in the chart due to a lack of reliable data for 1997. The first systems for payment over the Internet were introduced in 1996. By the beginning of 1999, the vast majority of banks in Norway were able to offer payment services over the Internet. In 1998, PC/Internet transactions numbered 3.2 million, while turnover was a good NOK 7bn. Use of these services is expected to rise substantially in the future.

Chart 4.2.2 *Electronic giro services 1994-98. In millions of transactions* ¹⁾



¹ Postbanken's figures for 1994-95 are uncertain.

Source: Norges Bank

Direct debits and electronically based payments at terminals (primarily direct remittance and company terminal giros) also showed a marked increase in 1998. However, direct debiting services are still used to a

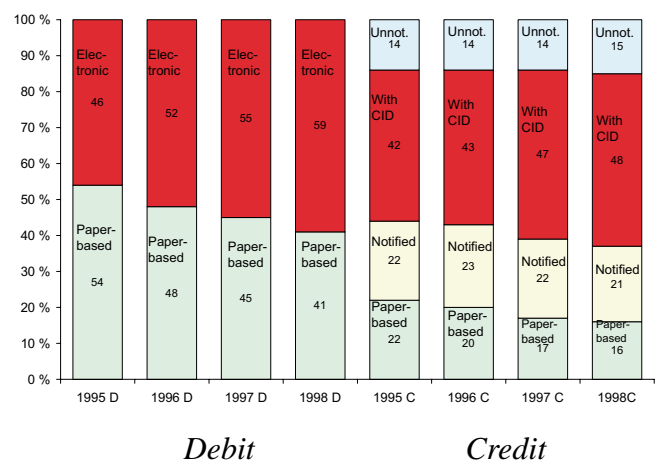
relatively limited extent and show a slower growth rate than the other main groups of electronic giro services. In 1998, payments made by paper-based giros outnumbered transactions initiated through a direct debiting agreement by 7 to 1.

In terms of total value, the use of terminals clearly tops all electronic giro payments. This is partly because a relatively large amount is transferred per transaction (approximately NOK 23 600 on average). Terminal giros have accounted for 95% of the total amount transferred by electronic giro in the last three years. At present, Internet giro transfers account for an insignificant amount. Direct debits accounted for approximately 4% of the total value in 1997 and 1998, while transfers by telephone still account for just 1%.

Incoming and outgoing payments, by giro method

Chart 4.2.3 shows the breakdown of paper-based and electronically initiated incoming payments (payments dispatched). The chart also shows how the payment was received (receipts). Payments received on paper is another way of saying that they were received in paper-based form or by notification (by mail). Payments received electronically indicate that they were made without notification or with a customer identification number (KID).

Chart 4.2.3 *Incoming and outgoing giro transfers 1995-98* ¹⁾



¹ Some figures have been revised.

Unnot.: Unnotified. Payments sent and received electronically without notification.

With CID: Payments sent electronically or in paper-based form, which are received electronically with customer identification.

Notification: Payments sent electronically and received with paper-based notification.

Paper-based: Payments sent and received in paper-based form (mainly standard bank giros, money orders and payment instructions).

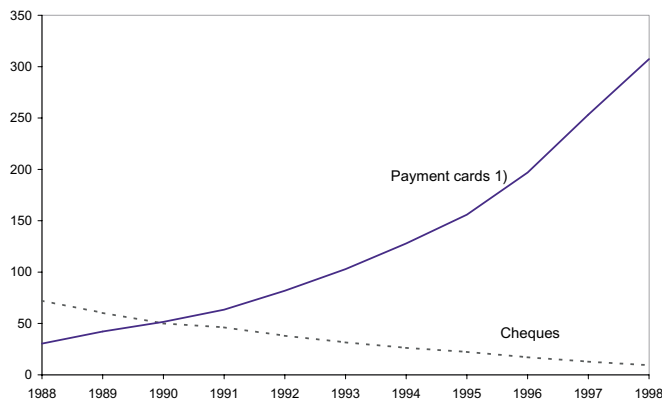
Source: Norges Bank

The share of electronically initiated incoming payments has increased on an annual basis, and was 59% in 1998. On the side of the beneficiary, electronically registered payments increased from 56% to 63% from 1995 to 1998, with payments received electronically with a customer identification number accounting for the bulk of the growth. The share of payments which are both sent and received in paper-based form is diminishing steadily, and was 16% in 1998.

4.3 Payment cards, cheques and ATMs

Payment cards and cheques

Chart 4.3.1 Use of payment cards and cheques 1987-98. In millions of transactions.

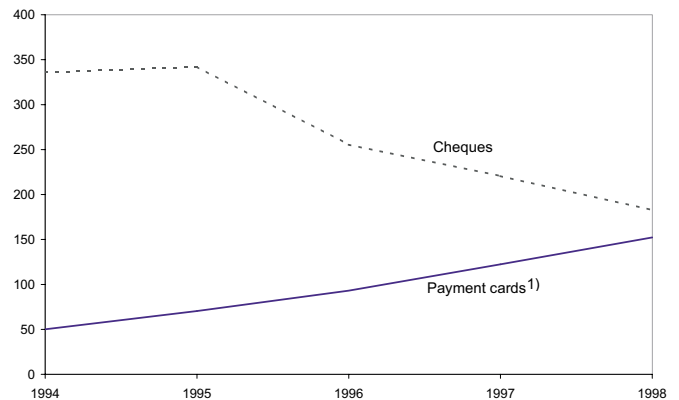


¹ Excluding ATMs
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.3.1 provides an overview of the use of payment cards and cheques. The use of payment cards has risen sharply since 1987, whereas cheque use has dropped considerably. This is due to factors such as increased use of payment terminals and higher processing fees for cheques. A total of 307 million transactions were made by payment card (excluding ATM withdrawals) in 1998, ie over 10 times as many as in 1988. The number of cheques submitted has declined from 72 million in 1988 to 9 million in 1998. Payments made by card outnumbered payments by cheque by 33 to 1 in 1998.

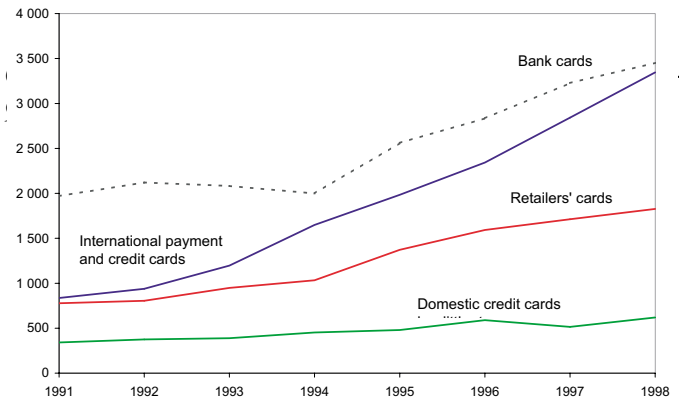
Although the use of cheques has declined substantially in recent years, the amount transferred by cheques still exceeds the amount transacted by means of payment cards since transfers by cheque are often for large amounts. In 1998, transactions by cheque amounted to NOK 183bn, whereas payment cards were used for the purchase of a total of NOK 152bn in goods and services (including payment terminal cash withdrawals, also known as cash-back)(see Chart 4.3.2).

Chart 4.3.2 Use of payment cards and cheques 1987-98. Total value of transactions. In billions of NOK.



¹ Excluding ATMs
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.3.3 Payment cards issued as at year-end 1991-98. In thousands



¹ Excluding ATMs
Source: Norges Bank

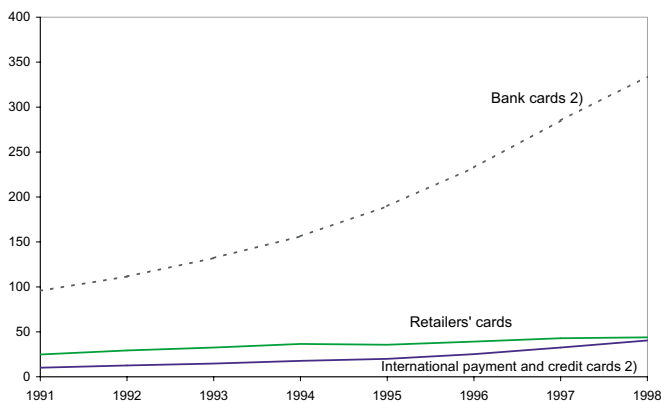
Chart 4.3.3 shows the number of payment cards issued by banks, credit card companies and oil companies. There has been strong growth in the numbers of all card types issued since 1991. At end-1998, the number of international payment and credit cards almost equalled the number of domestic bank cards and was four times higher than in 1991. There has also been a relatively sharp increase in the number of retailer's cards. However, the number of domestic credit cards showed the largest increase from 1997 to 1998 (21%).

The breakdown shown in Chart 4.3.3 does not take into consideration the fact that many (physical) cards may be combinations of the above-mentioned types. Combined cards are not included in the chart, although there has been a sharp increase in the number of this type of card. At end-1998, a total of nearly 2.7 million combined cards had been issued, ie 2.5

times as many as at end-1994. Combined cards provide access to more than one payment system. Thus, the prevalence of combined cards is of considerable importance for Norwegians' access to card systems. The most common combination is by a clear margin that of bank card and international payment card.

Approximately 6.6 million (physical) payment cards existed in Norway at end-1998, ie an increase of over half a million cards on 1997 and of over 2.5 million cards compared with end-1994.

Chart 4.3.4 Volume of transactions for various groups of payment cards 1991-98. In millions¹⁾



¹ Figures for combined cards are broken down according to use.

² Including ATMs

Source: Norges Bank

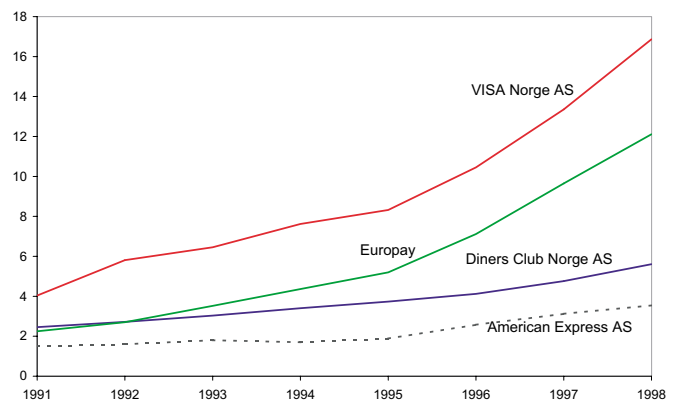
Chart 4.3.4 shows that, at 75% of all transactions by payment card in Norway (excluding ATMs), bank card transactions account for the highest share of transactions. Retailer's cards made up 14% of transactions, and international payment and credit card transactions 11%. Domestic credit card transactions are not included in the chart due to their very low share (0.4%). Bank card transactions have increased their share each year since 1995, whereas transactions by oil company card have shown a relative decline. The share of transactions recorded by international payment and credit card companies has remained largely unchanged during this period. However, a steadily increasing number of these cards are combined cards which can also be used as bank cards. An average of 97 bank card transactions (including ATM withdrawals) per bank card (including combined cards) were made in 1998 compared with 88 the previous year. The average number of transactions per petrol card was 24 in 1998, whereas the average number of transactions for international payment and credit cards was 12. These figures represent transactions within Norway.

Bank cards (excluding ATM cards) accounted for about 70% of the turnover with payment cards. International payment and credit cards accounted for 22% and petrol cards for 8% of turnover. Petrol cards have the lowest turnover share, even though the number of transactions made using petrol cards is higher than those made with international payment and credit cards. This is because relatively small purchases are made with petrol cards, whereas international payment and credit cards are more often used for large cash withdrawals or purchases.

The average transaction by bank card at payment terminals (EFTPOS) was NOK 461 in 1998, whereas average purchases with international payment cards and petrol cards were for NOK 818 and NOK 286 respectively. ATM withdrawals using bank cards averaged NOK 942 while cash withdrawals using international payment or credit cards averaged NOK 1 551.

International card companies

Chart 4.3.5 Volume of transactions for international card companies 1991-98. In millions.



Source: Norges Bank

The Norwegian market for international payment and credit cards is shared by four card companies: American Express AS, Diners Club Norge AS, Europay Norge AS and VISA Norge AS. Chart 4.3.5 shows that the use of VISA cards has predominated every year since 1991. Europay is the second most widely used card, followed by Diners and American Express. The number of transactions has increased for all four companies during the entire period. The total number of transactions involving international payment and credit cards increased by 24% from 1997 to 1998. Use of these cards has increased four-fold from 1991 to 1998. Approximately 17% of the transactions and 28% of the total amount in 1998 took the form of cash withdrawals. In 1998, 25% of transactions using international cards were registered manually (non-electronically), against 24% in 1997.

Domestic credit cards

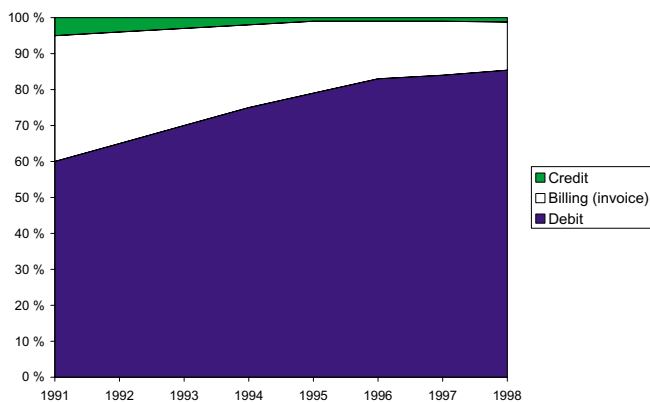
The market for domestic credit cards is essentially divided among GE Capital Bank (offering Her & Nå, Kjøpekort and X-tra Kapital), DnB Kort AS (Multikort) and Gjensidige Bank AS (Kjøpekort, Reserve Konto, Cresco Card, YS Card, NAF Card and Acceptcard). Gjensidige Bank's credit cards have had the highest turnover annually since 1994. In 1998, Gjensidige Bank's cards accounted for 53% of the total amount transferred using domestic credit cards, while GE Kapital Finans and DnB Kort accounted for 38% and 9% respectively. Table 4.3.4 in the annex shows developments for the various card companies. Domestic credit cards are still manually processed to a relatively large extent. The share of manually processed transactions was 37% in 1998, compared with 39% in 1997.

Retailer's cards³

AS Norske Shell, Conoco JET Norge AS, Esso Norge AS, Hydro Texaco AS, Norske Fina AS, and Statoil Norge AS issue petrol cards for use at their own petrol stations' payment terminals. The use of retailer's cards has increased annually since 1991, except for a slight decrease in the number of transactions in 1995. There has also been an increase, measured in kroner, throughout the entire period, although this increase was only marginal from 1997 to 1998. On average, each card was used for 24 transactions in 1998, virtually unchanged from the previous two years. The average amount used per card transaction was NOK 287 in 1998, and this level has been about the same for the last three years.

Settlement method

Chart 4.3.6 Breakdown of payment card transactions by card type 1991-98.



Source: Norges Bank

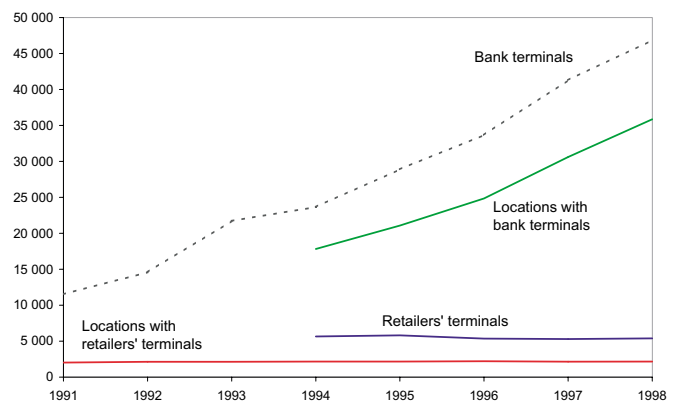
³In Norway, these are almost exclusively cards issued by oil companies.

Chart 4.3.6 shows the total number of card transactions according to the payer's settlement method, ie according to whether the bank account is debited in real time, an invoice is issued to be paid after a certain number of weeks or whether the payer has access to credit up to a certain limit, which it may be possible to repay in instalments. Debit transactions have accounted for by far the largest share of card transactions during the whole of this period. In 1997, they accounted for 85% of transactions. Revolving credit transactions accounted for a small share of transactions (1%).

Payment terminals (EFTPOS - Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale)

In 1995, commercial and savings banks and Postbanken entered into an agreement on the integration of Postbanken into the other banks' shared payment services. As a result of this agreement, Postbanken's and the other banks' cards could, for the most part, be used in each other's ATMs and payment terminals from 9 May 1996. Banks' payment terminals are placed in such locations as shops, shopping centres and post offices, whereas oil company terminals are located at petrol stations. Chart 4.3.7 shows changes in the number of terminals owned by banks and oil companies, as well as the number of sites where bank and oil company terminals are located.

Chart 4.3.7 Number of payment terminals and of locations with payment terminals 1991-98

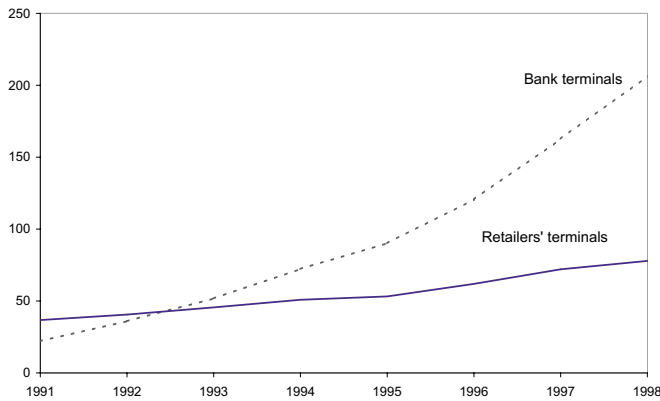


Source: Norges Bank

The total numbers of payment terminals and terminal sites increased by 12% and 16%, respectively, from 1997 to 1998, ie a slightly slower growth than in the previous year. The numbers of payment terminals and terminal sites have increased since 1994 by 78% and 90% respectively. At end-1998, there were 52 235 payment terminals distributed among 38 029 sites in Norway. Banks account for by far the largest increase

in the number of terminals in recent years, with close to 47 000 bank-owned terminals in Norway at end-1998. The oil companies began introducing payment terminals earlier and had the largest increase in the number of their terminals in the 1980s. The number of terminals owned by oil companies has dropped slightly since 1995 due to rationalisation, but the number of locations with terminals has remained fairly stable since 1991. In 1998, the number of terminal locations and the number of terminals at petroleum stations showed a slight increase.

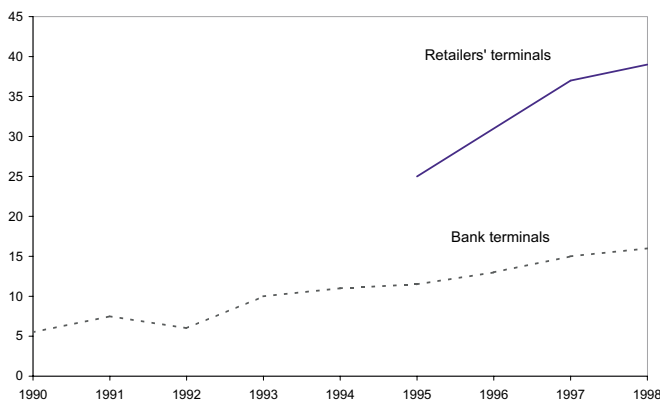
Chart 4.3.8 Use of banks' and retailers' payment terminals (EFTPOS) 1991-98. In million of transactions.



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.3.8 shows that the use of payment terminals has grown sharply. The number of payment terminal transactions has increased almost fivefold from 1991 to 1998. Bank terminals have shown the largest increase, but the use of oil company terminals has also increased markedly. Oil company terminals accept both bank cards and international payment cards in addition to their own cards. Over 56% of the transactions made at oil company terminals in 1998 took place by means of their own cards.

Chart 4.3.9 Average volume of transactions per payment terminal (EFTPOS) per day 1991-98



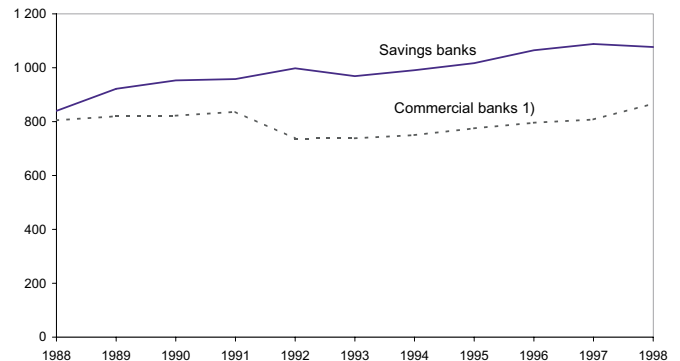
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.3.9 shows that the use of bank and oil company terminals is steadily increasing. On average, petroleum company terminals were used 39 times per day in 1998, compared with 37 times per day in 1997, while bank terminals were used 16 times per day in 1998, compared with 15 times in 1997.

ATMs

The most substantial increase in the number of ATMs occurred in the mid-1980s. Growth in the number of ATMs in the 1990s has been moderate. A total of 1 944 ATMs existed in Norway at end-1998. Chart 4.3.10 shows developments in the number of ATMs broken down by commercial banks (including Postbanken) and savings banks. The number of commercial bank ATMs was the same in 1988 as in 1997, but increased by over 7% in 1998. From 1988 to 1998, savings banks have increased their number of ATMs by 28%, despite a marginal decrease from 1997 to 1998. Changes in the number of ATMs in this period must be viewed against the background of structural changes in the bank sector and the emergence of payment terminals offering cash-back.

Chart 4.3.10 Number of ATMs 1991-98



1) Includes Postbanken.

Source: Norges Bank

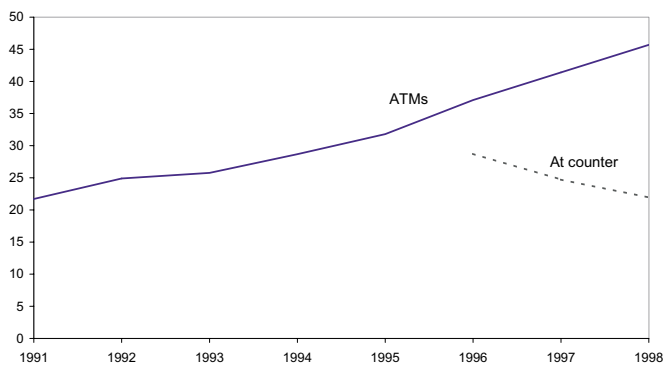
In 1998, 107 million ATM withdrawals were made in Norway, ie an increase of 3% on 1997 and 62% on 1991. Since 1991, the number of ATM withdrawals has increased relatively more for commercial banks than for savings banks.

Chart 4.3.11 shows the number of ATM and at-the-counter withdrawals from commercial banks. In 1998, 46 million withdrawals were made from commercial banks' ATMs, ie an increase of 5% on 1997. By comparison, 22 million cash withdrawals were made over the counter at commercial banks in 1998, which is a reduction of 11% from 1997.

A total of NOK 102 billion was withdrawn from ATMs in 1998, an increase of 8% on 1997 and of nearly 100% on 1991. Commercial banks have gene-

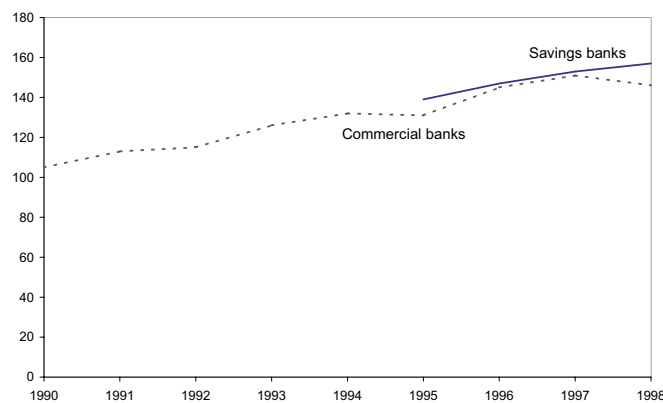
rally shown a greater relative increase than savings banks. The average ATM withdrawal was NOK 910 in 1998, compared with NOK 954 in 1997. In 1991, the average was NOK 781. Chart 4.3.12 shows developments in ATM use during the 1990s. Savings banks' ATMs have had a higher rate of use than commercial bank ATMs throughout. An average of 157 withdrawals per day was recorded for savings bank ATMs in 1998, compared with 146 per day for commercial banks' ATMs.

Chart 4.3.11 *Number of cash withdrawals from ATMs and at counter in commercial banks 1991-98. In millions*



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.3.12 *Average volume of withdrawals per ATM per day 1990-98*



Source: Norges Bank

Bank ATMs accept bank cards, international payment and credit cards, and domestic credit cards. The vast majority of ATM withdrawals are made using bank cards. Bank cards can also be used for cash-back transactions at payment terminals. It has proven difficult to obtain figures for the number of withdrawals from payment terminals because of the different registration routines prevailing. However, there is reason to assume that the number of cash withdrawals from payment terminals has increased sharply in recent years. Information on a selection of cash-

back transactions at payment terminals indicates that the average amount withdrawn is NOK 370.

4.4 Notes and coins

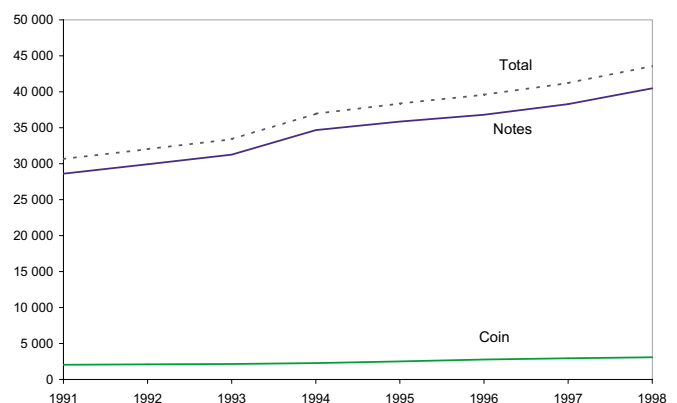
Norges Bank produces notes and coins to the extent required by banks and post offices. Notes and coins are used to implement payment transactions and as a store of wealth.

Households are the main users of cash as a means of payment. It is natural to assume that the growth in both transaction- and wealth-related demand for cash is positively correlated with changes in important macroeconomic aggregates. Availability and the costs of alternative means of payment and changes in people's attitudes and payment habits are other important factors that may explain developments in the use of cash and cash in circulation.

Cash in circulation

The value of outstanding notes and coins has increased approximately in pace with private consumption since 1990. This may appear surprising in the light of the sharp growth in electronic payments and use of cards. One explanation may be that increased specialisation in the economy has contributed to an increase in the number of transactions. Another explanation may be that low interest rates in recent years have reduced the costs of holding cash. The fairly sharp growth in coins in circulation is due to the expanded use of toll arrangements, games and coin-operated machines, etc. In addition, the 20-krone coin has contributed to an increase in the value of coins in circulation since 1994.

Chart 4.4.1 *Cash in circulation 1991-98. Yearly average value in millions of NOK.*



Source: Norges Bank

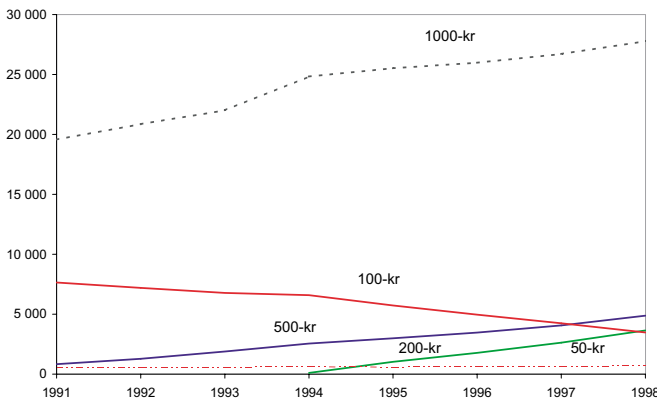
Cash in circulation varies considerably during the year, with particularly large holdings among the public during the summer months and during the December holiday season. Annual average cash in

circulation rose from NOK 30.6bn in 1991 to NOK 43.6bn in 1998, an increase of 42.5%. Both notes and coins in circulation have increased throughout the period.

Notes

Notes in circulation increased by NOK 2 204m, to NOK 40 487.3m (average values), in 1998, an increase of 5.8% on 1997. In 1998, notes accounted for 93% and coins for 7% of the value of cash in circulation.

Chart 4.4.2 *Denominations of notes in circulation 1991-98. Yearly average value in millions of NOK*

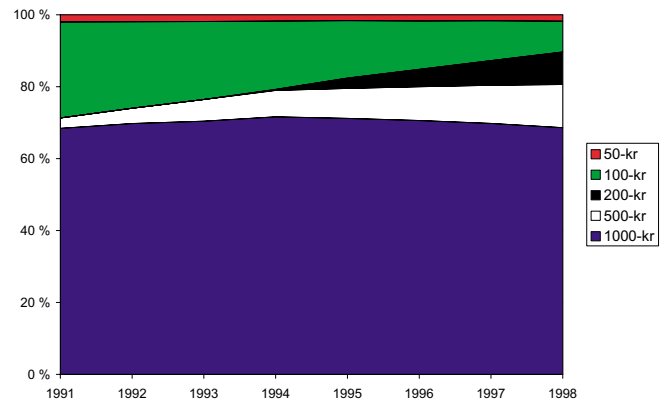


Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.4.2 shows changes in the composition of notes in circulation. The value of outstanding 1000-kroner notes is the highest by far, while the 500-kroner note ranks second. 1000-kroner notes account for 69% of outstanding notes in circulation, and these notes generally have a low velocity of circulation. This indicates that this note is largely used as a store of wealth. The 200-kroner note has now passed the 100-kroner note in terms of value. The 200-kroner note was introduced in 1994, and the value of 200-kroner notes in circulation came to NOK 3 991m at end-1998. The value of 500-kroner notes in circulation has risen from NOK 828m in 1991 to NOK 5 503m at end-1998. Measured in terms of value, the 100-kroner note ranked second in 1997, but fell to number four in 1998.

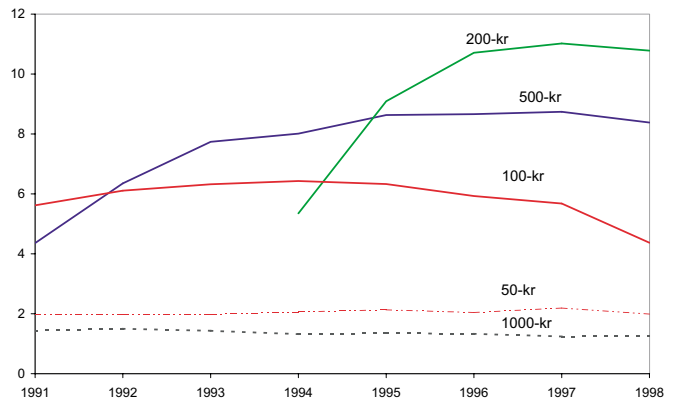
Chart 4.4.3 shows that the 1000-kroner note, measured by the annual average as a percentage of value, has accounted for about 70% of total notes in circulation throughout the 1990s. The chart also shows that the 100-kroner note's share of notes in circulation is declining, falling to 7.8% at end-1998. The 100-kroner note's share has largely been taken over by the 200-kroner and 500-kroner notes. The 50-kroner note accounts for a small, albeit stable share of notes in circulation, accounting for 1.7% of notes in circulation at end-1998.

Chart 4.4.3 *Denominations of notes in circulation 1991-98. Yearly average as a percentage of value.*



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.4.4 *Rate of note circulation 1991-98. Average number of times per year that notes pass through Norges Bank*



Source: Norges Bank

The velocity of circulation for notes (defined as the number of times the notes pass through Norges Bank per year) has remained fairly stable in recent years, but declined slightly in 1998 (Chart 4.4.4). The velocity of circulation was 4.71 in 1998 compared with 5.17 in 1997. The relatively high velocity of circulation for 200-kroner and 500-kroner notes is primarily due to two factors: these denominations have largely replaced 100-kroner notes in ATMs and the public's use of ATMs as a main source of cash withdrawals.

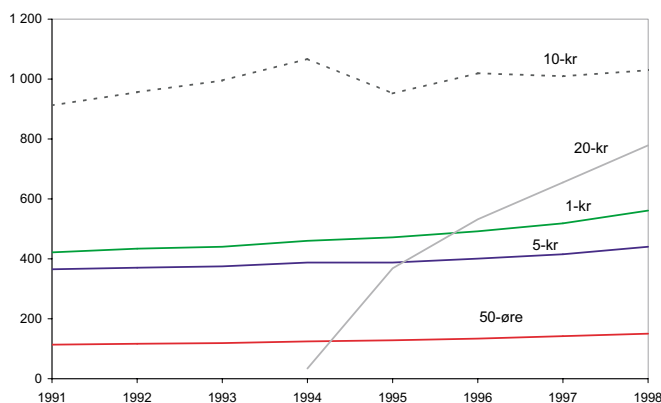
Completely automated note sorting systems at Norges Bank's regional branches count, authenticate and sort by quality the notes that are delivered by banks and post offices. In the same process notes that are no longer of circulation quality are destroyed. In 1998, banks and post offices delivered 494m notes to Norges Bank for sorting and authenticity checks, ie a decline of 4.5% compared with 1997. This decline represents a break with a relatively stable and rising trend for the inflow of notes to Norges Bank in recent years. The decline is primarily due to a shift from 100-kroner notes to higher denominations in ATMs.

Measured in NOK, the inflow of notes to Norges Bank increased by 6.9%. The number of notes destroyed in 1998 was influenced by Norges Bank's decision to refrain from shredding notes in order to accumulate an extra reserve in the period to the change of the millennium.

Coins

The value of coins in circulation came to a good NOK 3bn in 1998, after 25-øre coins and copper coins were withdrawn from circulation in 1998 and outstanding holdings were written down and thereby recorded as income in the accounts. When 25-øre coins and copper coins are excluded, the value increased by 7.6%.

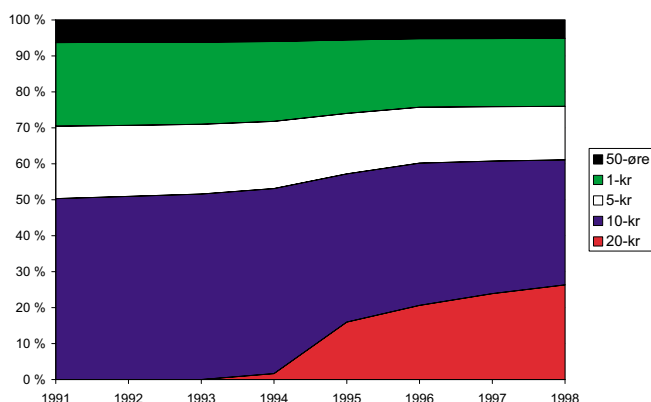
Chart 4.4.5 Denominations of coin in circulation 1991-98. Yearly average value in millions of NOK.



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.4.5 shows the composition of coins in circulation. The 10-kroner coin is still the largest measured in terms of value, but the 20-kroner coin is steadily narrowing the lead. In 1998, the annual average value for the 10-kroner coin came to NOK 1 030m, while the value for the 20-kroner coin had risen to NOK 779m. The value for 1-kroner coins in circulation rose by NOK 43m in 1998.

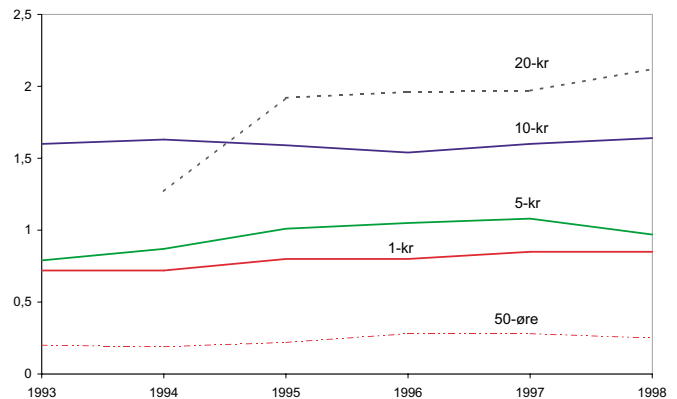
Chart 4.4.6 Denominations of coin in circulation 1991-98. Yearly average as a percentage of value



Source: Norges Bank

The other coin denominations' share of coins in circulation has been reduced since the launch of the 20-kroner coin, particularly for the 10-kroner coin. This is illustrated in Chart 4.4.6.

Chart 4.4.7 Rate of coin circulation 1993-98. Average number of times per year coins pass through Norges Bank



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 4.4.7 shows that the velocity of circulation of the various coin denominations has been fairly stable the last few years. The velocity of circulation is greatest for the highest coin denominations. The use of coins in machines in connection with, for example, toll roads, parking, games and telephones, resulted in a continued increase in coins in circulation and in the inflow of coins to Norges Bank. In 1998, the total inflow of coins to Norges Bank was 887m coins, an increase of 5.8% compared with 1997.

4.5 International payment transactions

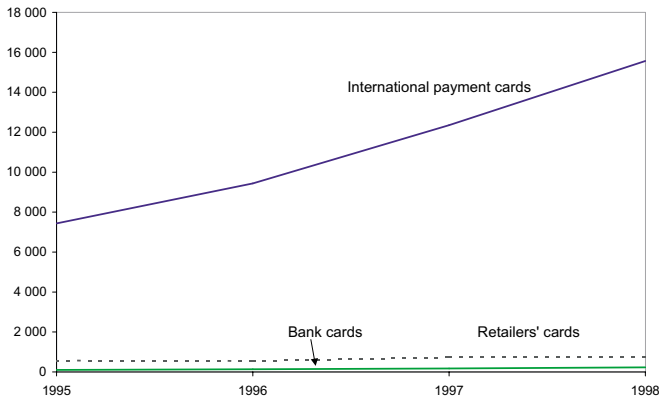
International card use

Cards are accounting for a steadily increasing share of payments abroad by Norwegians. Chart 4.5.1 shows Norwegians' use of cards abroad measured by number of transactions. International payment cards have accounted for the dominant share of card payments abroad throughout the period. In 1998, international payment and credit cards were used in more than 95% of the transactions, and petrol cards in a little less than 5% of the transactions. Norwegians' use of international payment and credit cards has risen each year since 1991, measured by both number of transactions and by total amounts.

European savings banks have established an international ATM network called Eufiserv. The network has been in operation since 1991 and can be used by all savings banks in Norway. In 1998, 230 000 transactions were executed in foreign ATMs linked to Eufiserv using Norwegian payment cards, an increase of 32% on 1997. 293 000 transactions were

registered in Norwegian ATMs using foreign cards via Eufiserv in 1998.

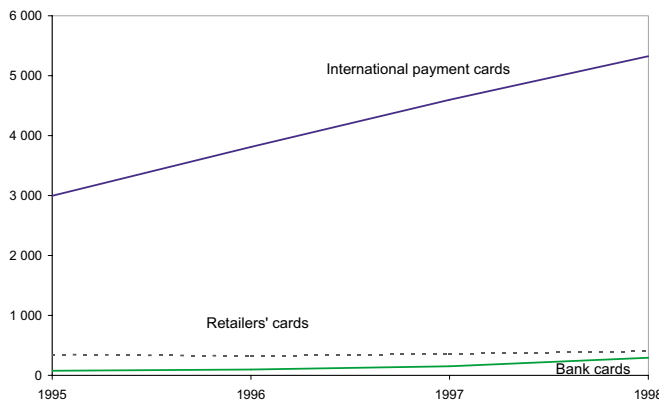
Chart 4.5.1 *Norwegians' use of cards abroad 1995-98. Volume of transactions in thousands*



Source: Norges Bank

Petrol cards have been used abroad since the beginning of the 1980s. The main rule is that the companies' cards are only accepted by foreign sister companies, but some oil companies also accept cards issued by other companies. The use of petrol cards abroad by Norwegians rose sharply from 1996 to 1997, but the number of petrol card transactions abroad increased only marginally between 1997 and 1998.

Chart 4.5.2 *Non-residents' use of cards in Norway 1995-98. Volume of transactions in thousands*



Source: Norges Bank

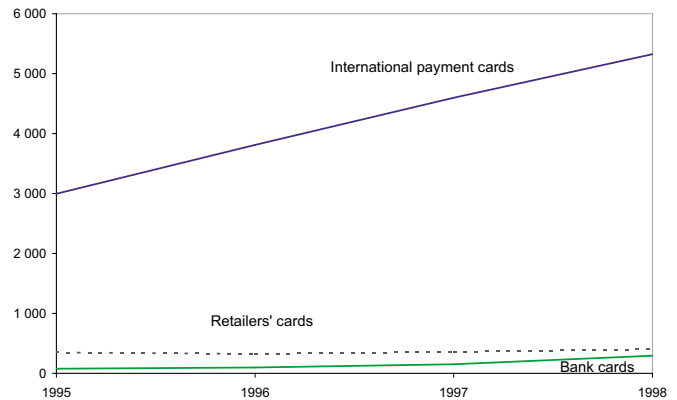
Chart 4.5.2 shows that international payment and credit cards account for the dominant share of non-residents' use of cards in Norway, while 7% of the transactions related to the use of cards at petrol stations.

Transfers from Norway to other countries

Chart 4.5.3 shows the number of transfers from Norway to other countries with the use of foreign currency cheques and the services Foreign currency giro and Eurogiro (offered only by Postbanken). The use of fore-

ign currency cheques and giro has declined markedly since 1994. Up to 1997 the decline in the number of giro transfers was due to a reduction in the number of Eurogiro transfers. The service "Foreign currency giro" showed some increase after it was introduced by the Banks' Central Clearing House in 1995, but the service's share of total transfers abroad was relatively low, and it was withdrawn from the market in 1998.

Chart 4.5.3 *Foreign currency cheques and giro transfers from Norway to abroad 1994-98. Volume of transactions in thousands*



Source: Norges Bank

SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications)

The SWIFT system is an electronic network system for the transfer of messages. The system plays a key role in international payments and is used for most of the transfers made both between Norwegian institutions and abroad. At the end of 1998, there were more than 3000 members of the system, which has over 6500 users in 178 countries. There are 21 Norwegian members of SWIFT (including Norges Bank). The Banks' Central Clearing House, which is registered as a user, and foreign banks with offices in Norway that have independent links to SWIFT come in addition.

The number of messages handled by this system is steadily rising. In 1998, 937m messages were sent worldwide, an increase of 15% on 1997. The total number of Norwegian messages came to about 8m in 1998 compared with about 7m in 1997. The number of SWIFT messages cannot be used as a direct measure of the number of transactions that are sent over the network. It is not uncommon that 2-3 messages are sent for an individual transaction. A number of other message types come in addition, such as trade confirmations, statements of account and system messages. Banks can also agree among themselves to send several transactions in the same message. Changes in trading patterns and systems may thus influence the number of messages.

5. PRICES IN THE PAYMENT SYSTEM

Norges Bank compiled statistics on prices in the payment system twice a year between 1989 and 1995. The statistics have been published annually since 1995. This year these statistics were first presented in a separate publication, and the same data are used in this report. The report covers 9 commercial banks (including Postbanken) and 18 savings banks. They account for 89% and 69%, respectively, of the bank groups' market shares, measured by sight deposits. Prices in this report were obtained at year-end for each year. Prices for 1999 were collected on 1 January 1999.

The two bank groups' average prices are calculated by weighting the price per transaction in each bank according to the bank's share of sight deposits. Postbanken is excluded from these weightings. Market shares, measured by transaction numbers, are then weighted in. Average prices for all banks in the survey are calculated by weighting the two bank groups' prices according to the groups' actual market shares, measured by the number of transactions during 1998.

All banks in the survey have various special arrangements, with reduced prices or price exemptions for special account or customer groups for services that are usually subject to charges. Pensioners with a senior citizen account are the most common customer group with reduced prices or price exemptions. Such "discounts" for special customers/accounts have not been taken into account when calculating average prices. The real average prices for these services are therefore slightly lower than those shown in the charts and tables.

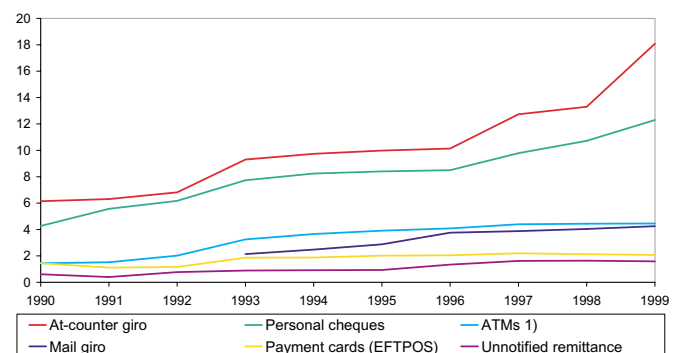
5.1 Domestic payment system

Prices for most types of payment services have risen through the 1990s. It is natural to view this in connection with the reduction in banks' interest rate margins in the same period. Prices probably reflect, to a greater extent than earlier, banks' real costs for payment services.

Chart 5.1.1 shows average prices for some of the most common payment services. Prices in the period as a whole have risen most for costly services, such as giros delivered at the counter and personal cheques. This is a result of banks' attempts to shift demand to more cost-effective services, such as electronic giro, mail giro and payment cards, through their pricing policy. Prices have increased only marginally for most electronic-based giro services (in the chart represented by remittance without notification

and transfers by telephone) and card services in the 1990s. The average price of ATM withdrawals has risen steadily throughout the period. The price of electronic payment services is generally considerably lower than the price of form-based services. It should be noted, however, that there are also fixed charges for users of a number of electronic payment services. They have not been included in this survey.

Chart 5.1.1 Prices in NOK for payment transactions and ATM withdrawals 1990-99. Averages for all banks

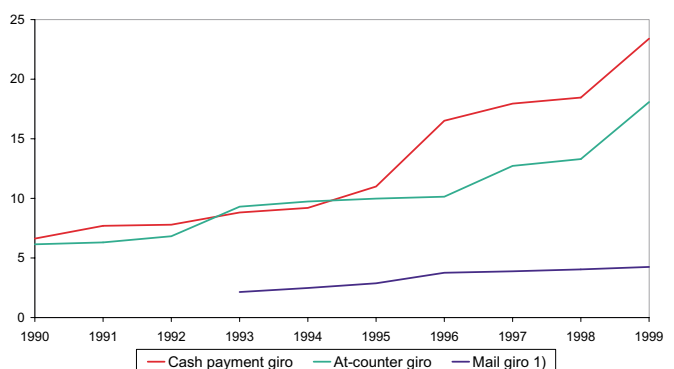


1) Withdrawals at other banks' ATMs outside business hours

Source: Norges Bank

Form-based giro services

Chart 5.1.2 Prices in NOK for paper-based giro services 1990-99. Averages for all banks



1) Excluding postage

Source: Norges Bank

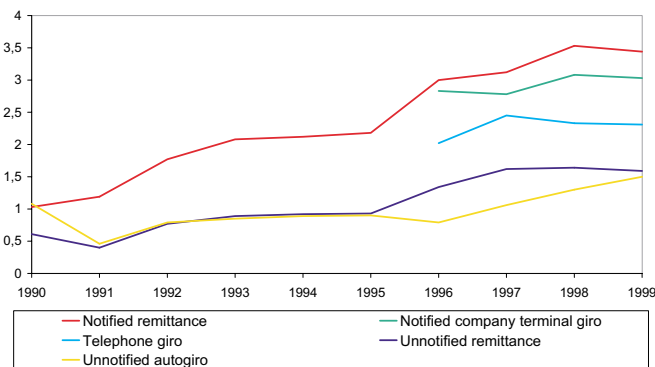
Chart 5.1.2 shows changes in prices for form-based giro services. Prices rose sharply for giro cash payments and giros delivered at the counter through 1998. Both these services are costly and require a large degree of manual processing. Prices for giros sent by mail have risen slightly. This service is more cost-effective than other form-based services. Giros

sent by mail are nevertheless assumed to be more expensive for the banks to produce than electronic giro services, such as payments by telephone or through Internet (see Chart 5.1.3).

Electronic giro services

Chart 5.1.3 shows average prices for some of the most widely used electronic giro services.

Chart 5.1.3 Prices in NOK for electronic giro services 1990-99. Averages for all banks



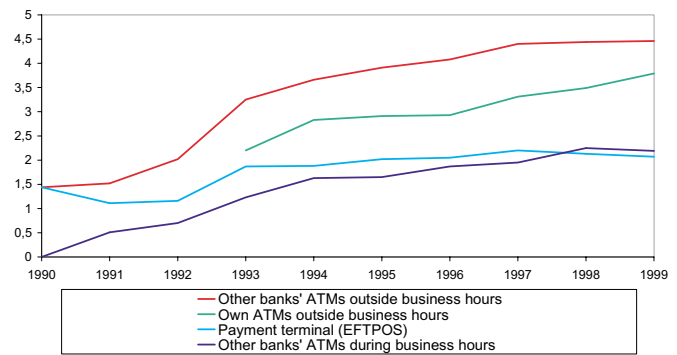
Source: Norges Bank

Changes in prices for electronic giro services have been small compared with form-based services. Electronic services have been more correctly priced in relation to costs at the outset. Even though the average price of the various electronic giro services has risen slightly through the period as a whole, prices for many electronic services showed a marginal decline from 1998 to 1999. The price of autogiros (direct debit) without notification has shown the sharpest rise, and at the beginning of 1999 the price was NOK 1.50. The price of payments by telephone came to NOK 2.33 at the beginning of 1999. This is considerably lower than the “competition”, giros sent by mail, for which the price was NOK 3.25 (see Chart 5.1.2). The average price of payments by PC/Internet was NOK 2.03 at the beginning of 1999, ie about the same level as the previous year. The price of a key service like remittance with notification (eg wage and salary payments to an account with notification to the recipient) has fallen marginally and was NOK 3.44 on 1 January 1999.

ATMs and payment terminals

In most of the banks in the survey the price of ATM withdrawals depends on whether the withdrawal takes place outside banks’ business hours and whether the withdrawal is made from the customer’s own bank’s ATMs or ATMs owned by other banks.

Chart 5.1.4 Prices in NOK for use of ATMs and payment terminals (EFTPOS) 1990-99. Averages for all banks



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 5.1.4 shows that the average prices for various types of ATM withdrawals have risen through the 1990s. On average, the price was highest for cash withdrawals from other banks’ ATMs outside business hours. Such withdrawals cost NOK 4.46 at the beginning of 1999. Withdrawals from own bank’s ATMs outside business hours cost NOK 3.79 (an increase from NOK 3.49), whereas withdrawals from other banks’ ATMs during business hours cost NOK 2.19. Withdrawals from own bank’s ATMs during business hours are still free of charge in most banks and are therefore not included in the chart. The average price for using a card in a payment terminal has been fairly stable throughout the 1990s. At the beginning of 1999, a payment cost on average NOK 2.07. Cash withdrawals from payment terminals in connection with purchases of goods are not subject to a special charge.

Commercial banks and savings banks

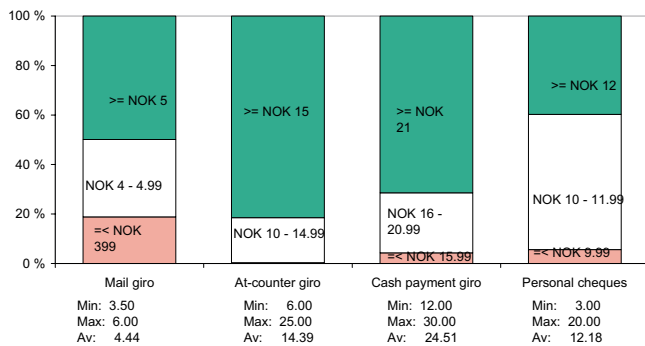
Tables 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 in the statistical annex show that there were relatively small differences in the average prices charged by commercial banks and savings banks at the beginning of 1999. The use of personal cheques, giros delivered at the counter and giro cash payments showed the greatest price differences for form-based services. Commercial banks were on average more expensive than savings banks for personal cheques and giro cash payments, whereas savings banks were on average more expensive than commercial banks with regard to giros delivered at the counter. At the beginning of 1999, commercial banks had marginally lower average prices than savings banks for the use of payment terminals (EFTPOS), agreement-based giros and mail giros. Savings banks in turn had marginally lower average prices than commercial banks for payments made by PC/Internet, remittance with customer identification

and notification, and ATM services – both during and outside business hours.

The differences in the prices of the two bank groups were also fairly small for the period as a whole. Commercial banks had the highest average prices throughout the period for which information is available on withdrawals from own and other banks' ATMs outside business hours and on all company terminal giro services. Savings banks have generally had the highest average prices for mail giros and agreement-based giros. The group that has had the highest average prices for other services has varied from year to year.

Price variation

Chart 5.1.5 Percentage of banks with charges within various ranges at 1.1.99. Paper-based giro services



Source: Norges Bank

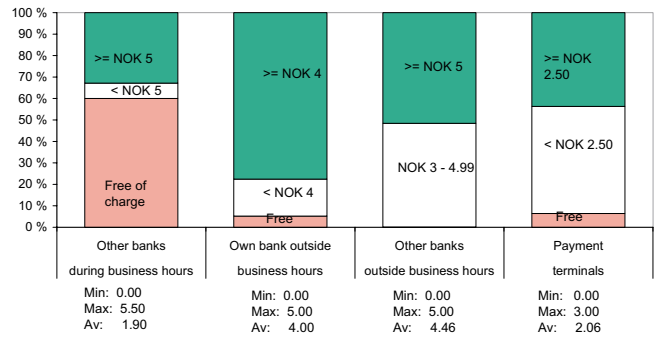
Chart 5.1.6 Percentage of banks with charges within various ranges at 1.1.99. Electronic giro services



Source: Norges Bank

Charts 5.1.5-5.1.7 show the spread in banks' prices for different payment services. Banks are weighted here according to size, ie by sight deposits. The charts also show weighted average prices and minimum and maximum prices. The price intervals in the charts are determined on a discretionary basis in order to illustrate the spread in prices using weighted average prices.

Chart 5.1.7 Percentage of banks with charges within various ranges at 1.1.99. ATM withdrawals and use of cards in payment terminals



Source: Norges Bank

There is still a fairly considerable spread in the individual banks' prices for many services. Measured in NOK, the spread is greatest for form-based services. The lowest price for a giro cash payment is NOK 12, while the highest price is NOK 30. About 4% of the banks in the survey ("banks" in this connection means banks' total sight deposits) have a price ranging between NOK 12 and NOK 16 for this service, while 24% charge between NOK 16 and NOK 21. The price of a giro delivered at the counter varies from NOK 6 to NOK 25. The spread is considerably lower for mail giros. 31% of the banks charge between NOK 4 and NOK 5 for mail giros, while 55% charge between NOK 10 and NOK 12 for personal cheques. The lowest price for a personal cheque is NOK 3. No bank in the survey offers any of these services free of charge.

Measured in NOK, the spread in prices for electronic giro services is less than for form-based services. There is nevertheless a relatively wide variation in prices. Only 1% of the banks offered autogiro with notification free of charge, while 14% charge NOK 4-5. For autogiro without notification, 28% of the banks charge NOK 2-3, while only 4% of the banks offer the service free of charge. Prices for giro transfers by telephone vary from NOK 0 to NOK 3. Two thirds of the banks charge NOK 2-3.

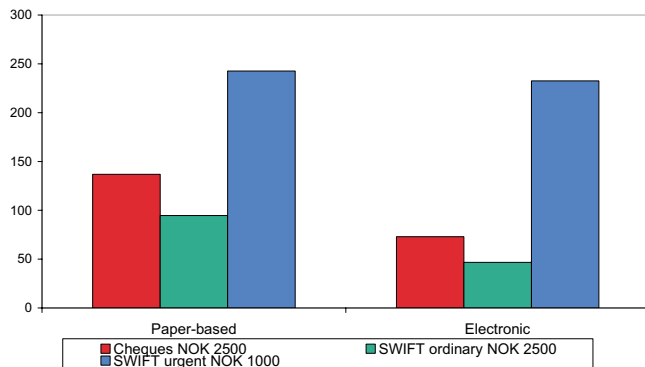
Cash withdrawals from other banks' ATMs during business hours are free of charge in 60% of the banks, whereas 33% of the banks charge between NOK 5 and NOK 5.50 for such withdrawals. There is somewhat less variation for withdrawals from own bank's ATMs outside business hours. 52% of the banks charge between NOK 5 and NOK 5.50 for withdrawals from other banks' ATMs outside business hours, whereas only one bank (which accounts for a negligible share of sight deposits) offers this service free of charge. There is relatively little variation in prices for using cards in payment terminals.

The service is free in 6% of the banks, whereas the remaining 94% charge NOK 3 or less.

5.2 Transfers abroad

Chart 5.2.1 shows banks' average prices for transfers abroad at the beginning of 1999. Paper-based payment orders generally cost a little more than electronic services. The price differential is least for SWIFT urgent transfers.

Chart 5.2.1 Prices in NOK for cross-border transfers as at 1.1.99. Averages for all banks



Source: Norges Bank

Prices for transfers abroad depend on the amount to be transferred. Most banks in the survey also have an additional charge for sending confirmation to the payee. In a number of banks, customers are also charged for incoming cash payments and third-country foreign exchange. Customers' real transfer costs may therefore be higher than the prices shown in Chart 5.2.1.

6. NORGES BANK'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PAYMENT SYSTEM

6.1 Responsibilities and functions in the payment system

Norges Bank's responsibilities with regard to the payment system may be divided into the following categories:

- Promoting the efficiency of payment systems
- Clearing and settlement between banks
- Production and distribution of notes and coin

Norges Bank is divided into wings according to responsibilities. Wing II is responsible for policy-oriented tasks associated with promoting the efficiency of payment and settlement systems, and for the operational aspects of the settlement function. Wing III is responsible for the operational aspects of the production, distribution and destruction of notes and coin. Payment system data are collected and processed by the Statistics Department in Wing I.

The central government's consolidated account

The role of Norges Bank in the central government's consolidated account system is defined in an agreement with the Ministry of Finance. The agreement

was renegotiated in 1998 and sets out requirements with regard to maintaining the account, supervision, exchange of information and increasing the efficiency of central government payment transfers.

In 1998, payment transfers under the consolidated account arrangement were effected by Postbanken, Den norske Bank, Christiania Bank and Union Bank of Norway, which is a new registrar with effect from 1998. Norges Bank is responsible for supervision to ensure that payment transfers undertaken by these registrars are in accordance with the agreements concluded by the Ministry of Finance. There are now about 1000 central government settlement accounts for incoming and outgoing payments in Norges Bank. Most government agencies will come under the consolidated account arrangement in the first half of 1999, although some agencies have been permitted to postpone participation in the arrangement.

Banks' settlements in Norges Bank

Norges Bank initiated a project in 1992 aimed at arriving at a better system for final settlement of payment transactions. The new system became operational in November 1997, but did not become a genu-

ine real-time gross settlement system until March 1999. The main objective of the system (Norges Bank's settlement system – NBO) is to reduce the risk associated with payment settlements. The development of NBO is discussed further in Chapter 2.1 of this year's report.

Production and distribution of notes and coin

Norges Bank is responsible for issuing notes and coin, and for promoting an efficient payment system in Norway and vis-à-vis other countries. As part of this work, the Bank offers various services and products related to cash payments.

Norges Bank is also responsible for the production, issuance, handling, processing and recycling of Norwegian notes and coin. The production of notes takes place in Norges Bank's Printing Works at the Oslo Head Office, while the Royal Norwegian Mint in Kongsberg is responsible for the production of coins. Both production units are part of Norges Bank. Other services are performed by Norges Bank's 13 regional branches and the Cashier's Division.

The regional branches perform services for post offices and banks on the principle of full cost recovery. These include night safe count-ups and settlement, packaging notes and coins directly for bank branches and post offices, settlement and filling of ATM cassettes, coin sorting and settlement for coin-operated machines for, among others, Telenor, public transport, toll plazas and car parks.

Norges Bank's involvement in money processing provides a basis for developing systems that ensure cost-effective production, distribution, handling and processing of notes and coin. Norges Bank has also contributed to increasing the efficiency and security of the banks' own cash handling. Norges Bank's activities in the area of cash are marked by strict requirements with respect to security, procedures, rules, instructions and routines. Requirements concerning expertise and productivity in this field are increasing in step with the increased use of available technology in planning and in daily operations.

Chapter 2.2.4 discusses changes in the note and coin series in 1998, while Chapter 4.4 provides an overview of developments in notes and coin in circulation, velocity of circulation and inflows of notes and coin in recent years.

6.2 Liaison bodies

Payment System Liaison Committee

The committee was established in January 1986 after Norges Bank was given responsibility for promoting an efficient payment system under the new Norges Bank Act. No meetings were held in 1998.

Cash Card Forum

The objective of the Cash Card Forum is to contribute to the coordination of measures related to a future cash card system in Norway in order to promote efficiency, standardisation and security. The Forum was established in 1995 with members from the transport and communications sector and the two banking associations. The Forum is chaired by Norges Bank. One meeting was held in 1998.

Joint Forum for Electronic Commerce

The Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Norwegian Centre for EDI and Trade Procedures have established a Joint Forum for Electronic Commerce. The Forum is participating in the Ministry's work on a report to the Storting on electronic commerce that will be presented in the first half of 1999. Norges Bank has attended meetings of the Joint Forum. Norges Bank is particularly interested in issues relating to payment solutions for electronic commerce.

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Tabell 2.1.1 Gjennomsnittlig daglig omsetning i NBO des.1997 - april 1999. Milliarder ¹⁾
Table 2.1.1 Average daily turnover in NBO Dec. 1997 - April 1999. NOKbn ¹⁾

	des 97	jan 98	feb	mar	apr	mai	jun	jul	aug
Brutto	30,4	22,6	20,4	23,4	24,0	21,4	22,4	15,1	15,0
<i>Gross settlement</i>									
NICS-SWIFT	18,6	17,6	18,2	18,9	16,7	15,3	16,0	15,4	18,8
<i>Net settlement - large value payments</i>									
NB/Stat	6,9	7,8	7,9	17,4	9,9	12,3	9,2	10,0	6,7
<i>Central Bank/government</i>									
VPS/ NOS	5,3	5,2	6,2	5,2	5,9	6,8	5,7	5,2	5,3
<i>Securities settlement</i>									
NICS-masse	5,1	4,3	4,0	5,7	4,6	5,7	5,3	4,0	3,7
<i>Net settlement - retail payments</i>									
Kontanter	1,4	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
<i>Notes and coins</i>									
TOTALT	67,6	58,2	57,6	71,5	62,2	62,4	59,6	50,8	50,4

	sept	okt	nov	des	jan 99	feb	mar	apr
Brutto	18,6	18,4	11,9	14,4	21,5	17,3	68,5	162,6
<i>Gross settlement</i>								
NICS-SWIFT	19,7	18,2	19,9	24,5	27,3	22,5	17,3	4,8
<i>Net settlement - large value payments</i>								
NB/Stat	12,2	13,0	18,6	15,2	11,5	8,1	9,9	9,5
<i>Central Bank/government</i>								
VPS/ NOS	5,4	3,5	5,2	4,7	6,4	5,4	5,1	5,1
<i>Securities settlement</i>								
NICS-masse	5,1	4,3	5,6	5,2	5,1	5,4	4,8	5,2
<i>Net settlement - retail payments</i>								
Kontanter	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,3	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
<i>Notes and coins</i>								
TOTALT	61,9	58,3	62,3	65,3	72,6	59,7	106,5	188,0

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) For en mer detaljert beskrivelse, se årets rapport kapittel 2.1.1

1) For more information on NBO, see the article "Norges Bank's new settlement system"-NBO" in Norges Bank's Economic Bulletin no. 3/1997.

Tabell 2.1.2 Daglig omsetning i NBO i april 1999. Milliarder ¹⁾
Table 2.1.2 Daily turnover in NBO in April 1999 (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	6.4.98	7.4.98	8.4.98	9.4.98	12.4.98	13.4.98	14.4.98	15.4.98	16.4.98	19.4.98
Brutto	221,0	49,4	157,7	160,4	186,1	153,9	155,4	154,4	157,2	200,4
<i>Gross settlement</i>										
NICS-SWIFT	4,0	2,6	4,6	2,6	4,4	2,6	3,0	3,7	3,5	9,5
<i>Net settlement - large value payments</i>										
NB/Stat	9,5	17,5	11,6	12,3	14,6	8,5	9,7	9,8	7,9	3,4
<i>Central Bank/government</i>										
VPS/NOS	8,4	2,5	2,7	9,5	3,5	3,4	9,4	10,2	3,5	3,6
<i>Securities settlement</i>										
NICS-masse	5,2	8,8	5,0	6,2	7,9	7,7	6,0	6,1	5,3	3,3
<i>Net settlement - retail payments</i>										
Kontanter	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,4
<i>Notes and coins</i>										
TOTALT	249,4	82,0	182,9	192,2	217,6	177,2	184,5	185,1	178,6	221,5

	20.4.98	21.4.98	22.4.98	23.4.98	26.4.98	27.4.98	28.4.98	29.4.98	30.4.98
Brutto	145,5	142,1	158,3	175,7	186,7	169,4	162,5	161,8	192,3
<i>Gross settlement</i>									
NICS-SWIFT	20,7	3,1	3,8	5,4	3,7	3,2	2,7	3,5	4,1
<i>Net settlement - large value payments</i>									
NB/Stat	15,6	3,0	8,9	1,1	9,0	5,7	10,3	10,0	11,3
<i>Central Bank/government</i>									
VPS/NOS	3,9	2,9	4,7	3,4	3,2	4,8	3,7	5,2	7,4
<i>Securities settlement</i>									
NICS-masse	8,9	3,7	3,9	2,8	2,9	3,3	3,1	3,1	5,7
<i>Net settlement - retail payments</i>									
Kontanter	1,2	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,0	0,8	0,5
<i>Notes and coins</i>									
TOTALT	195,9	155,8	180,7	189,3	206,6	187,6	183,2	184,4	221,1

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) For en mer detaljert beskrivelse, se årets rapport kapittel 2.1.1.

1) For more information on NBO, see the article "Norges Bank's new settlement system"-NBO" in Norges Bank's Economic Bulletin no. 3/1997.

Tabell 4.1.1 Antall transaksjoner i hovedgrupper betalinger 1988-98. Millioner ¹⁾
Table 4.1.1 No. of transactions in main groups of payments 1988-98. (millions) ¹⁾

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	413,7	433,4	444,2	462,8	485,8	491,3	548,0	590,2	646,8	714,0	784,6
<i>Total</i>											
Giro totalt ²⁾	268,7	279,0	282,4	287,0	295,7	282,2	313,5	324,5	335,2	343,9	360,7
<i>Total giros ²⁾</i>											
Blankettbasert giro ³⁾	233,7	231,2	229,2	223,0	219,6	202,5	226,7	222,9	210,1	197,4	186,3
<i>Form-based giro ³⁾</i>											
Elektronisk giro ⁴⁾	35,0	47,8	53,2	64,0	76,1	79,7	86,7	101,7	125,1	146,5	174,4
<i>Electronic giro ⁴⁾</i>											
Betalingskort totalt	72,8	94,1	111,8	129,6	152,0	177,5	208,2	243,3	294,5	357,2	414,5
<i>Total payment cards</i>											
Elektronisk kortbruk ⁵⁾	68,8	87,6	107,3	125,1	146,7	172,0	203,4	237,0	289,2	350,1	405,4
<i>Payment cards - electronic use ⁵⁾</i>											
Herav minibank	42,4	51,9	60,2	66,1	70,1	74,6	80,3	87,4	97,6	103,9	107,1
<i>Of which ATMs</i>											
Manuell kortbruk ⁶⁾	4,0	6,5	4,5	4,5	5,3	5,5	4,8	6,3	5,4	7,1	9,1
<i>Payment cards - manual use ⁶⁾</i>											
Sjekk	72,2	60,3	50,0	46,2	38,1	31,6	26,3	22,4	17,1	12,9	9,4
<i>Cheque</i>											

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankenes Betalingsentral (BBS), forretningsbankene inkl. Postbanken, sparebankene, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

- 1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere rapporter. Grunnet forbedret datamateriale fra Postbanken og bortfall av transaksjoner som tidligere har vært dobbelttelt, er tall i år blitt endret for giro pr. brev (blankettgiro) i 1994 og 1995, giro pr. terminal (elektronisk giro) 1994-1997 og bruk av butikktterminaler (elektronisk kortbruk) i 1997.
 - 2) Tall t.o.m. 1994 inneholder dobbelttelling av overførslene mellom BBS og Postbanken og er eksklusive giro registrert av andre enn BBS og Postbanken. F.o.m. 1995 er dobbelttellingene lukket ut mens giro registrert i andre datasentraler er med.
 - 3) Betalingsstjeneste der betaleren og/eller betalingsmottakeren sender/mottar en blankett.
 - 4) Blankettløse (elektroniske) betalinger med eller uten melding til mottaker.
 - 5) Elektronisk kortbruk t.o.m. 1994 omfatter bruk av minibanker og bankenes og oljeselskapenes betalingsterminaler. Tall f.o.m. 1995 gjelder også elektronisk kortbruk i andre betalingsterminaler enn de som eies av bankene og oljeselskapene.
 - 6) Tall for manuell kortbruk t.o.m. 1993 er delvis anslag fra Norges Bank og beheftet med usikkerhet.
- 1) Some figures revised in relation to those in previous reports. As a result of improved data from Postbanken and the elimination of transactions that used to be double-counted, this year's figures have been revised for giros submitted by mail (form-based giros) in 1994 and 1995, giros submitted via a terminal (electronic giros) 1994-1998 and use of point-of-sale terminals (electronic use of cards) in 1997.
 - 2) Figures up to and including 1994 contain double-counting of transfers between BBS and Postbanken and exclude giros recorded by others than BBS and Postbanken. From 1995 onwards double-counting has been eliminated, while giros registered elsewhere are included.
 - 3) Payment service where the payer and/or payee sends/receives a form.
 - 4) Notified or unnotified paperless (electronic) payment to the payee.
 - 5) Use of electronic cards up to 1994 includes use of ATMs and the banks' and oil companies' payment terminals. Figures up to 1995 also include electronic use of cards in payment terminals other than those owned by banks and oil companies.
 - 6) Figures for manual use of cards up to 1993 are partly estimates by Norges Bank and are uncertain.

Tabell 4.1.2 Totalt beløp i betalingsformidlingen 1988-98. Milliarder kroner ¹⁾
Table 4.1.2 Total amount in the payment system 1988-98. (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	:	:	:	:	:	:	2312,6	2562,2	4354,7	4796,3	4894,9
<i>Total</i>											
Giro totalt ²⁾	1074,2	1074,4	1176,2	1808,9	1789,5	1543,3	1859,4	2074,8	3921,5	4358,9	4457,9
<i>Total giro ²⁾</i>											
Blankettbasert giro ³⁾	830,0	709,9	696,7	626,1	564,0	543,6	737,5	765,5	1480,9	1423,3	1233,6
<i>Form-based giro ³⁾</i>											
Elektronisk giro ⁴⁾	244,2	364,5	479,5	1182,8	1225,5	999,7	1121,9	1309,3	2440,6	2935,6	3224,3
<i>Electronic giro ⁴⁾</i>											
Betalingskort totalt	:	:	:	:	:	:	117,3	145,4	177,6	216,9	254,4
<i>Total payment cards</i>											
Elektronisk kortbruk ⁵⁾	33,0	44,0	57,0	67,8	78,6	91,8	110,2	137,4	169,1	207,4	243,1
<i>Payment cards - electronic use ⁵⁾</i>											
Herav minibank	27,7	36,2	45,9	51,6	56,2	60,2	67,2	74,9	84,6	94,5	102,1
<i>Of which ATMs</i>											
Manuell kortbruk ⁶⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	7,1	8,0	8,5	9,5	11,2
<i>Payment cards - manual use ⁶⁾</i>											
Sjekk	:	:	501,5	474,2	415,8	317,2	335,8	342,0	255,5	220,5	182,7
<i>Cheque</i>											

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankenes Betalingsentral (BBS), forretningsbankene inkl. Postbanken, sparebankene, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

- 1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Tall for giro pr. terminal (elektronisk giro) i 1994 - 1997 og kortbruk i betalingsterminaler (elektronisk kortbruk) i 1997 inneholdt dobbelttelling som nå er luket ut.
 - 2) Postbankens tall t.o.m. 1995 er beheftet med stor usikkerhet og er derfor ikke tatt med for disse årene. Tall i kursiv inkluderer ikke Postbankens tall. Tall t.o.m. 1994 gjelder kun giro registrert av BBS mens tall f.o.m. 1995 gjelder giro registrert av både BBS, Postbanken (f.o.m. 1996) og andre datasentraler.
 - 3) Betalingstjeneste der betaleren og/eller betalingsmottakeren sender/mottar en blankett.
 - 4) Blankettløse (elektroniske) betalinger med eller uten melding til mottaker.
 - 5) Elektronisk kortbruk t.o.m. 1994 omfatter bruk av minibanker og bankenes og oljeselskapenes betalingsterminaler. Tall f.o.m. 1995 gjelder også elektronisk kortbruk i andre betalingsterminaler enn de som eies av bankene og oljeselskapene.
 - 6) Tall for manuell kortbruk t.o.m. 1993 er delvis anslag fra Norges Bank og beheftet med usikkerhet.
- 1) Some figures revised in relation to those in previous years' reports. Figures for giro per terminal (electronic giro) in 1994-1997 and use of cards in payment terminals (electronic use of cards) in 1997 contain double-counts which have now been eliminated.
 - 2) There is great uncertainty attached to Postbanken's figures up to and including 1995, and these figures have therefore been excluded from the figures shown in italics. Figures up to and including 1994 apply only to giro recorded by BBS, while figures from 1995 onwards include figures registered by BBS, Postbanken (from 1996) and others.
 - 3) Payment service where the payer and/or payee sends/receives a form.
 - 4) Notified or unnotified paperless (electronic) payment to the payee.
 - 5) Use of electronic cards up to 1994 includes the use of ATMs and banks' and oil companies' payment terminals. Figures up to 1995 also include electronic use of cards in payment terminals other than those owned by banks and oil companies.
 - 6) Figures for manual use of cards up to 1993 are to some extent estimates by Norges Bank, and are uncertain.

Tabell 4.2.1 Giro tjenester 1994-98. Antall transaksjoner (millioner) ¹⁾
Table 4.2.1 Giro services 1994-98. No. of transactions (millions) ¹⁾

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Giro totalt	313,5	324,5	335,2	343,9	360,7
<i>Total giros</i>					
Blankettbasert giro totalt ²⁾	226,7	222,9	210,1	197,4	186,3
<i>Total form-based giros ²⁾</i>					
Giro innsendt pr brev ³⁾	88,6	96,9	101,1	104,3	106,9
<i>Giros sent by post ³⁾</i>					
Giro innlevert på ekspedisjonssted totalt	116,0	106,5	91,5	78,8	65,8
<i>Total giros delivered at counter</i>					
Herav					
<i>Of which</i>					
Kontante innbetalinger ⁴⁾	72,0	62,5	46,3	37,1	27,9
<i>Incoming cash payments ⁴⁾</i>					
Kontobelastninger ⁴⁾	25,0	25,0	27,1	27,4	24,8
<i>Account debits ⁴⁾</i>					
Diverse giro registrert i bank ⁵⁾	19,1	19,1	18,1	14,2	13,0
<i>Various giros registered in banks ⁵⁾</i>					
Betalinger med anvisninger ved bruk av terminal ⁶⁾	22,1	19,5	17,5	14,3	13,7
<i>Payments with instructions using terminals ⁶⁾</i>					
Elektronisk giro totalt ⁷⁾	86,7	101,7	125,1	146,5	174,4
<i>Total electronic giros ⁷⁾</i>					
Telefoniske overførslser ⁸⁾	0,9	1,3	6,7	13,4	18,8
<i>Total transfers by telephone ⁸⁾</i>					
Betalinger ved bruk av terminal ⁶⁾	70,6	83,0	97,8	109,1	129,3
<i>Total payments using terminals ⁶⁾</i>					
Herav:					
<i>Of which:</i>					
PC/Internett ⁹⁾	-	-	:	:	3,2
<i>PC/Internett ⁹⁾</i>					
Direkte debiteringer ¹⁰⁾	15,3	17,4	20,6	24,0	26,3
<i>Direct debits ¹⁰⁾</i>					

Kilde/Source: Norges bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankenes Betalingssentral (BBS), Postbanken, Fellesdata, NOVIT, DnB og Kreditkassen

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Det foreligger i år nye tall t.o.m. 1995 fra Postbanken for giro pr. brev og betalinger med terminal. Tidligere tall for bruk av terminal inneholdt dobbelttelling av transaksjoner som nå er luket ut.

2) Betalingstjenester der betaleren og/eller betalingsmottakeren sender/mottar en blankett.

3) Brevgiro og Konvoluttgiro.

4) Blankettgiro innlevert i bank som registreres i BBS eller Postbanken.

5) Giro (kontante innbetalinger og kontobelastninger) registrert i andre datasentraler enn Postbanken og BBS.

6) Bruk av Postbankens remitteringstjeneste DataGiro, BBS sin remitteringstjeneste Direkte Remittering og diverse bedriftsterminaltjenester som tilbys av bankene. Tallene for 1996-97 omfatter også bruk av hjemmebanktjenester via Internett (PC/Internett). Antallet PC/Internett transaksjoner antas å ha vært på mellom 0,3 - 0,5 millioner i 1997.

7) Blankettløse (elektroniske) betalinger med eller uten melding til mottaker.

8) Diverse betalinger ved bruk av telefon, herunder bruk av "TeleGiro", "Telebank", "Telefonservice" og "Telefonbanken".

9) Hjemmebanktjenester via Internett.

10) Autogiro, Avtalegiro og Direkte trekk.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous years' reports. Figures for giro per terminal (electronic giros) in 1994-1997 and use of cards in payment terminals (electronic use of cards) in 1997 contain double-counts which have now been eliminated.

2) Payment service where the payer and/or payee sends/receives a form.

3) Postbanken and bank postal giros.

4) Paper-based giro delivered in banks and registered in BBS or Postbanken.

5) Giro (incoming cash payments and account debits) registered in data centres other than BBS and Postbanken.

6) Use of Postbanken's remittance service Data Giro, BBS's remittance service Direkte Remittering, and various company terminal giros offered by banks. The figures for 1996-97 also cover use of home banking services via the Internet (PC/Internet). The number of PC/Internet transactions is estimated to have been 0.3-0.5m in 1997.

7) Notified or unnotified paperless (electronic) payment to the payee.

8) Miscellaneous payments over the telephone, including use of "TeleGiro", "Telebank", "Telefonservice" and "Telefonbanken".

9) "Home banking" via the internet.

10) Autogiro, agreement-based giro and direct withdrawals.

Tabell 4.2.2 Girotjenester 1994-98. Totalt beløp (milliarder kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.2.2 Giro services 1994-98. Total amount (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Giro totalt	1859,4	2074,8	3921,5	4358,9	4457,9
<i>Total giros</i>					
Blankettbasert giro totalt ²⁾	737,5	765,5	1480,9	1423,3	1233,6
<i>Total form-based giros ²⁾</i>					
Giro innsendt pr brev ³⁾	181,0	214,9	858,0	830,2	644,5
<i>Giros sent by post ³⁾</i>					
Giro innlevert på ekspedisjonssted totalt	549,0	544,5	569,7	557,3	560,6
<i>Total giros delivered at counter</i>					
Herav					
<i>Of which</i>					
Kontante innbetalinger ⁴⁾	183,4	175,4	188,4	179,1	126,0
<i>Incoming cash payments ⁴⁾</i>					
Kontobelastninger ⁴⁾	175,3	175,2	206,5	247,8	308,5
<i>Account debits ⁴⁾</i>					
Diverse giro registrert i bank ⁵⁾	190,3	194,0	174,8	130,3	126,0
<i>Various giros registered in banks ⁵⁾</i>					
Betalinger med anvisninger ved bruk av terminal ⁶⁾	7,5	6,1	53,2	35,8	28,6
<i>Payments with instructions using terminals ⁶⁾</i>					
Elektronisk giro totalt ⁷⁾	1121,9	1309,3	2440,6	2935,6	3224,3
<i>Total electronic giros ⁷⁾</i>					
Telefoniske overførsler ⁸⁾	1,5	2,1	11,3	22,8	32,3
<i>Total transfers by telephone ⁸⁾</i>					
Betalinger ved bruk av terminal ⁶⁾	1051,7	1233,6	2310,6	2779,2	3048,4
<i>Total payments using terminals ⁶⁾</i>					
Herav:					
<i>Of which:</i>					
PC/Internett ⁹⁾	-	-	:	:	7,3
<i>PC/Internett ⁹⁾</i>					
Direkte debiteringer ¹⁰⁾	68,7	73,6	118,7	133,6	143,6
<i>Direct debits ¹⁰⁾</i>					

Kilde/Source: Norges bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankenes Betalingssentral (BBS), Postbanken, Fellesdata, NOVIT, DnB og Kreditkassen

- 1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Det foreligger i år nye tall t.o.m. 1995 fra Postbanken for giro pr. brev og betalinger med terminal. Tidligere tall for bruk av terminal inneholdt dobbelttelling av transaksjoner som nå er lukket ut.
- 2) Betalingstjenester der betaleren og/eller betalingsmottakeren sender/mottar en blankett.
- 3) Brevgiro og Konvoluttgiro.
- 4) Blankettgiro innlevert i bank som registreres i BBS eller Postbanken.
- 5) Giro (kontante innbetalinger og kontobelastninger) registrert i andre datasentraler enn Postbanken og BBS.
- 6) Bruk av Postbankens remitteringstjeneste DataGiro, BBS sin remitteringstjeneste Direkte Remittering og diverse bedriftsterminaltjenester som tilbys av bankene. Tallene for 1996-97 omfatter også bruk av hjemmebanktjenester via Internett (PC/Internett). Antallet PC/Internett transaksjoner antas å ha vært på mellom 0,3 - 0,5 millioner i 1997.
- 7) Blankettløse (elektroniske) betalinger med eller uten melding til mottaker.
- 8) Diverse betalinger ved bruk av telefon, herunder bruk av "TeleGiro", "Telebank", "Telefonservice" og "Telefonbanken". Tallene er anslag som er usikre.
- 9) Hjemmebanktjenester via Internett.
- 10) Autogiro, Avtalegiro og Direkte trekk.

- 1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. Figures for giro per terminal (electronic giros) in 1994-1997 and use of cards in payment terminals (electronic use of cards) in 1997 contain double-counts which have now been eliminated.
- 2) Payment service where the payer and/or payee sends/receives a form.
- 3) Postbanken and bank postal giros.
- 4) Paper-based giro delivered in banks and registered in BBS or Postbanken.
- 5) Giro (incoming cash payments and account debits) registered in data centres other than BBS and Postbanken.
- 6) Use of Postbanken's remittance service Data Giro, BBS's remittance service Direkte Remittering, and various company terminal giros offered by banks. The figures for 1996-97 also cover use of home banking services via the Internet (PC/Internet). The number of PC/Internet transactions is estimated to have been 0.3-0.5m in 1997.
- 7) Notified or unnotified paperless (electronic) payment to the payee.
- 8) Miscellaneous payments over the telephone, including use of "TeleGiro", "Telebank", "Telefonservice" and "Telefonbanken". The figures are estimates.
- 9) "Home banking" via the internet.
- 10) Autogiro, agreement-based giro and direct withdrawals.

Tabell 4.3.1 Sjekk 1984-98. Antall transaksjoner (millioner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.1 Cheques 1984-98. No. of transactions (millions) ¹⁾

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total sjekkbruk	101,0	86,0	70,0	76,0	72,2	60,3	50,0	46,2	38,1	31,6	26,3	22,4	17,1	12,9	9,4
<i>Total use of cheques</i>															
Sparebanker	:	:	:	:	34,7	29,6	27,2	24,9	20,0	16,3	13,7	12,8	9,8	7,4	5,6
<i>Savings banks</i>															
Forretningsbanker 2)	:	:	:	:	37,5	30,7	22,8	21,3	18,1	15,3	12,6	9,6	7,3	5,5	3,8
<i>Commercial banks 2)</i>															
Kilde:	Norges Bank														
Data innhentet fra:	Bankene gjennom bankforeningene (t.o.m 1994) og Fellesdata, NOVIT, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen Nordlandsbanken, Romsdals Fellesbank, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank og Vår Bank														

1) Tall t.o.m. 1994 er beheftet med usikkerhet.

2) Sjekker trukket på kunder i Postbanken (tidligere Postsparebanken) er ikke inkludert i tallene t.o.m. 1989. Postbanken har tilbudt sjekker siden 1987. Andelen sjekker trukket på kunder i Postbanken før 1990 var forholdsvis lav (mindre enn 4 prosent av det totale antallet).

1) Figures up to 1994 are uncertain.

2) Cheques drawn on customers in Postbanken (previously known as Postsparebanken) are not included in the figures up to 1989. Postbanken has offered cheque services since 1987. The share of cheques drawn on customers in Postbanken before 1990 was relatively low (less than 4 per cent of the total number).

Tabell 4.3.2 Sjekk 1984-98. Totalt beløp (milliarder kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.2 Cheques 1984-98. Total amount (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total sjekkbruk	:	:	501,5	474,2	415,8	317,2	335,8	342,0	255,5	220,5	182,7
<i>Total use of cheques</i>											
Sparebanker	140,0	114,0	109,0	103,9	81,5	90,3	110,5	159,4	103,9	87,8	72,6
<i>Savings banks</i>											
Forretningsbanker 2)	:	:	392,5	370,3	334,3	226,9	225,3	182,6	151,6	132,7	110,1
<i>Commercial banks 2)</i>											
Kilde:	Norges Bank										
Data innhentet fra:	Bankene gjennom bankforeningene (t.o.m 1994) og Fellesdata, NOVIT, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen Nordlandsbanken, Romsdals Fellesbank, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank og Vår Bank										

1) Tall t.o.m. 1994 er beheftet med usikkerhet.

2) Sjekker trukket på kunder i Postbanken (tidligere Postsparebanken) er ikke inkludert i tallene t.o.m. 1989. Postbanken har tilbudt sjekker siden 1987. Andelen sjekker trukket på kunder i Postbanken før 1990 var forholdsvis lav (mindre enn 4 prosent av det totale antallet).

1) Figures up to 1994 are uncertain.

2) Cheques drawn on customers in Postbanken (previously known as Postsparebanken) are not included in the figures up to 1989. Postbanken has offered cheque services since 1987. The share of cheques drawn on customers in Postbanken before 1990 was relatively low (less than 4 per cent of the total number).

Tabell 4.3.3 Bruk av betalings- og kredittkort 1991 - 1998. Antall transaksjoner (millioner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.3 Use of payment and credit cards 1991 - 1998. No. transactions (millions) ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total kortbruk ²⁾	129,6	152,0	177,5	208,2	243,3	294,5	357,2	414,5
<i>Total use of cards ²⁾</i>								
Bankkort total ³⁾	95,7	111,5	132,1	156,2	189,7	232,8	285,1	333,9
<i>Total bank cards ³⁾</i>								
Kontantuttak (minibank)	:	:	:	:	85,9	95,2	100,9	103,5
<i>Cash withdrawals (ATMs)</i>								
Betalingsterminaler (EFTPOS)	:	:	:	:	103,8	137,6	184,2	230,4
<i>Payment terminals (EFTPOS)</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort total ⁴⁾	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,7
<i>Total domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>								
Kontantuttak ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0
<i>Cash withdrawals ⁵⁾</i>								
Betalingsterminaler	:	:	:	:	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,6
<i>Payment terminals</i>								
GE Kapital Finans AS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DnB Kort AS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gjensidige Bank AS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort	10,1	12,6	14,7	17,7	19,9	25,2	32,5	40,4
<i>Total international payment cards</i>								
Kontantuttak ⁵⁾	:	:	:	2,4	2,9	3,9	5,4	6,9
<i>Cash withdrawals ⁵⁾</i>								
Betalingsterminaler	:	:	:	15,3	17,1	21,3	27,1	33,5
<i>Payment terminals</i>								
American Express AS	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,6	1,4	1,6	2,0	2,2
Diners Club Norge AS	1,9	2,3	2,6	2,9	3,2	3,7	4,3	5,1
Europay Norge AS	2,2	2,8	3,6	4,5	5,4	7,1	9,3	11,4
VISA Norge AS	4,9	6,3	7,1	8,8	9,9	12,8	17,0	21,7
Utlendingers bruk av internasjonale betalingskort i Norge	1,6	2,0	2,4	3,0	3,0	3,8	4,6	5,3
<i>Use of international payment cards in Norway by non-residents</i>								
Bruk av internasjonale betalingskort utstedt i Norge	8,5	10,6	12,3	14,7	16,9	21,4	27,9	35,0
<i>Use of international payment cards issued in Norway</i>								
Oljeselskapenes kort ⁶⁾	24,8	29,3	32,5	36,6	35,6	39,2	42,8	43,8
<i>Oil company cards ⁶⁾</i>								

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankforeningen, Sparebankforeningen, Bankenes Betalingsentral (BBS), Postbanken, kortelskapene og oljeselskapene.

- 1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Tall i fjorårets rapport for bruk av bankkort i betalingsterminaler var inklusive rabatttransaksjoner som nå er lukket ut.
- 2) Eksklusive utlendingers bruk av internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort i Norge.
- 3) Tall for bankkort inkluderer bruk av kombinasjonskort som bankkort, dvs. hvor bankkortdelen er benyttet. Annen bruk av kombinasjonskort er inkludert i de andre kortgruppene avhengig av hvilken kortdel som er benyttet.
- 4) Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" og "Acceptcard" i Norge og utlandet. Transaksjonstall for enkeltelskaper oppgis ikke da enkelte av kredittkortselskapene ikke ønsker disse offentligjort i sammenheng med omsetningstallene. Bruken av kortene i utlandet har hittil vært ubetydelig (mindre enn 1 prosent av den totale bruken i 1998)
- 5) Fordelingen på kontantuttak og varekjøp for American Express er anslag fra Norges Bank
- 6) Bruk i Norge og utlandet av kort (ikke kontantkort) utstedt av Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina og Du Pont Jet. Antall transaksjoner er lik antall ganger kortet er benyttet og ikke antall varelinjer. Andelen utenlandske transaksjoner ca. 1 prosent i 1998.

- 1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. Figures in last year's report on the use of bank cards in payment terminals included discount transactions, which have now been eliminated.
- 2) Exclusive non-residents' use of international payment cards in Norway.
- 3) Figures for bank cards include use of combined cards as bank cards, i.e. where the bank card part is used. Other use of combined cards is included in the other card groups, depending on which part is used.
- 4) "Kjøpekort", "Reserve konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" and "Acceptcard" in Norway and abroad. The use of these cards abroad has so far been insignificant (less than 1 per cent of the total use in 1997).
- 5) Distribution by cash withdrawal (ATMs) and purchase of goods for American Express is based on estimates by Norges Bank.
- 6) Use in Norway and abroad of cards (not cash-cards) issued by Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina and Du Pont Jet. The number of transactions is equal to the number of times the card is used. The share of transactions abroad was less than 1 per cent in 1998.

Tabell 4.3.4 Bruk av betalings- og kredittkort 1991 - 1998. Totalt beløp (milliarder kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.4 Use of payment cards 1991 - 1998. Total amount (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total kortbruk ²⁾ <i>Total use of cards ²⁾</i>	-	-	-	117,3	145,4	177,6	216,9	254,4
Bankkort totalt ³⁾ <i>Total bank cards ³⁾</i>	:	:	:	92,1	116,0	141,5	173,3	203,6
Kontantuttak (minibank) <i>Cash withdrawals (ATMs)</i>	:	:	:	:	73,1	81,5	90,5	97,5
Betalingsterminaler (EFTPOS) <i>Payment terminals (EFTPOS)</i>	:	:	:	:	42,9	60,0	82,8	106,1
Innenlandske kredittkort totalt ⁴⁾ <i>Total domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>	1,4	2,1	2,3	2,5	3,2	3,8	4,2	4,5
Kontantuttak ⁵⁾ <i>Cash withdrawals ⁵⁾</i>	:	:	:	1,1	1,4	1,7	2,3	1,9
Betalingsterminaler <i>Payment terminals</i>	:	:	:	1,4	1,8	2,1	1,9	2,7
GE Kapital Finans AS	:	:	:	0,8	1,1	1,4	1,5	1,7
DnB Kort AS	:	:	:	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4
Gjensidige Bank AS	:	:	:	1,5	1,9	2,1	2,2	2,4
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort <i>Total international payment cards</i>	10,2	12,8	14,8	17,1	19,1	24,3	30,9	38,1
Kontantuttak ⁵⁾ <i>Cash withdrawals ⁵⁾</i>	:	:	:	3,4	4,1	5,9	8,3	10,7
Betalingsterminaler <i>Payment terminals</i>	:	:	:	13,7	15,1	18,3	22,6	27,4
American Express AS	1,5	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5
Diners Club Norge AS	2,5	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,1	4,8	5,6
Europay Norge AS	2,2	2,7	3,5	4,4	5,2	7,1	9,6	12,1
VISA Norge AS	4,0	5,8	6,5	7,6	8,3	10,5	13,4	16,9
Utlendingers bruk av internasjonale betalingskort i Norge <i>Use of international payment cards in Norway by non-residents</i>	1,4	1,8	2,1	2,5	2,5	3,2	3,8	4,4
Bruk av internasjonale betalingskort utstedt i Norge <i>Use of international payment cards issued in Norway</i>	8,8	11,0	12,8	14,6	16,6	21,1	27,1	33,7
Oljeselskapenes kort ⁶⁾ <i>Oil company cards ⁶⁾</i>	5,1	5,8	6,7	8,2	9,6	11,3	12,3	12,6

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankforeningen, Sparebankforeningen, Bankenes Betalingsentral (BBS), Postbanken, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Tall i fjorårets rapport for bruk av bankkort i betalingsterminaler var inklusive rabatttransaksjoner som nå er lukket ut.

2) Eksklusive utlendingers bruk av internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort i Norge.

3) Tall for bankkort inkluderer bruk av kombinasjonskort som bankkort, dvs. hvor bankkortdelen er benyttet. Annen bruk av kombinasjonskort er inkludert i de andre kortgruppene avhengig av hvilken kortdel som er benyttet.

4) "Kjøpekort", "Reservekonto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" og "Acceptcard" i Norge og utlandet. Transaksjonstall for enkeltstående oppgis ikke da enkelte av kredittkortselskapene ikke ønsker disse offentliggjort i sammenheng med omsetningstallene. Bruken av kortene i utlandet har hittil vært ubetydelig (mindre enn 1 prosent av den totale bruken i 1998)

5) Fordelingen på kontantuttak og varekjøp for American Express er anslag fra Norges Bank

6) Bruk i Norge og utlandet av kort (ikke kontantkort) utstedt av Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina og Du Pont Jet. Antall transaksjoner er lik antall ganger kortet er benyttet og ikke antall varelinjer. Andelen av totalt beløp i utlandet var på ca. 4% både i 1997 og 1998.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. Figures in last year's report on the use of bank cards in payment terminals included discount transactions, which have now been eliminated.

2) Exclusive non-residents' use of international payment cards in Norway.

3) Figures for bank cards include use of combined cards as bank cards, ie where the bank card part is used. Other use of combined cards is included in the other card groups, depending on which part is used.

4) "Kjøpekort", "Reservekonto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" and "Acceptcard" in Norway and abroad. The use of these cards abroad has so far been insignificant (less than 1 per cent of the total use in 1997).

5) Distribution by cash withdrawal (ATMs) and purchase of goods for American Express is based on estimates by Norges Bank.

6) Use in Norway and abroad of cards (not cash-cards) issued by Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina and Du Pont Jet. The number of transactions is equal to the number of times the card is used. The share of the total amount abroad was about 4 per cent in 1997 and 1998.

Tabell 4.3.5 Antall betalingskort utstedt av bankene, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene 1991- 98. Tusen ¹⁾
Table 4.3.5 Payment cards issued by banks, card companies and oil companies 1991- 98. Thousands ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	3924	4239	4615	5133	6397	7358	8296	9244
<i>Total</i>								
Bankkort	1970	2121	2082	1999	2561	2835	3227	3452
<i>Bank cards</i>								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ²⁾	836	938	1196	1649	1984	2343	2842	3346
<i>International payment cards ²⁾</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort ³⁾	342	375	389	452	480	589	514	620
<i>Domestic credit cards ³⁾</i>								
Oljeselskapenes kort ⁴⁾	777	806	948	1033	1372	1592	1713	1827
<i>Oil company cards ⁴⁾</i>								
Kombinerte kort	:	:	:	1092	1614	1900	2309	2674
<i>Combined cards</i>								
Antall kort fratrukket dobbelttelling av kombinasjonskort	:	:	:	4041	4783	5459	5987	6571
<i>No. cards less double-counting of combined cards</i>								

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data Innhentet fra: Sparebank-Kort, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen, Romsdals Fellesbank, Bergens Skillingsbank, Nordlandsbanken, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank, Vår Bank, Fokus Bank, Gjensidige Bank, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. En gjennomgang av kortmassen har ført til en omgruppering av kombinerte kort, og dobbelttelling er blitt luket ut (gjelder perioden 1995-1997). T.o.m. 1997 manglet opplysninger om bankkort fra 8% prosent av forretningsbankene målt etter bankenes andel av innskudd på anfordring. Andelen bankkort som ikke var med t.o.m. 1997 er trolig lavere. I 1998 var andelen banker uten opplysninger mindre enn 1%.

2) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med VISA Norge A/S, Europay Norge A/S, Diners Club Norge A/S og American Express A/S.

3) Kort som gir adgang til kreditt opp til et visst beløp og som er utstedt av eller i samarbeid med GE Capital Finans A/S, DnB Kort A/S og Gjensidige Bank. Disse er: "Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" og "Acceptcard".

4) Kort utstedt av Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina og Du Pont Jet.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. A review of cards has resulted in a reclassification of combined cards, and double-counting has been eliminated (concerns the period 1995-97). Information on domestic bank cards up to 1997 is lacking for 8% of commercial banks, measured by these banks' shares of sight deposits. The share of domestic bank cards not included up to 1997 is probably less than 8%.

2) Cards issued by or in cooperation with VISA Norge A/S, Europay Norge A/S, Diners Club Norge A/S and American Express A/S.

3) Cards which provide credit up to a certain limit and which are issued by or in cooperation with GE Capital Finans A/S, DnB Kort A/S and Gjensidige Bank. These cards are: "Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" and "Acceptcard".

4) Cards issued by Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina and Du Pont Jet.

Tabell 4.3.6 Antall betalingsterminaler og antall steder med betalingsterminaler 1991-98 ¹⁾
Table 4.3.6 No. of payment terminals and no. of locations with payment terminals 1991-98 ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Betalingsterminaler totalt <i>Total payment terminals</i>	:	:	:	29 321	34 706	39 033	46 592	52 235
Betalingsterminaler eid av banker <i>Owned by banks</i>	11 528	14 595	21 727	23 668	28 897	33 679	41 299	46 849
Betalingsterminaler eid av oljeselskaper <i>Owned by oil companies</i>	:	:	:	5 653	5 809	5 354	5 293	5 386
Steder med betalingsterminaler totalt ²⁾ <i>Locations with payment terminals ²⁾</i>	:	:	:	19 996	23 239	27 048	32 761	38 029
Steder med bankenes betalingsterminaler <i>Locations with bank payment terminals</i>	:	:	:	17 827	21 081	24 841	30 607	35 861
Steder med oljeselskapenes terminaler <i>Locations with oil company payment terminals</i>	2 028	2 137	2 136	2 169	2 158	2 207	2 154	2 168

Kilde/source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankenes Betalingssentral (BBS), Fellesdata, NOVIT, Postbanken og oljeselskaper

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter.

2) Butikker, postkontorer, bensinstasjoner, etc.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports.

2) Shops, post offices, petrol stations, etc.

Tabell 4.3.7 Bankenes og oljeselskapenes betalingsterminaler (EFTPOS) 1991-98. Antall transaksjoner (millioner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.7 Bank and oil company payment terminals (EFTPOS) 1991-98. No. of transactions (millions) ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	58,9	76,6	97,4	123,1	143,4	182,5	234,7	284,2
<i>Total</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	103,8	137,6	184,2	230,4
<i>Bank cards ²⁾</i>								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	3,7	5,3	7,0	9,0
<i>International payment cards ³⁾</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,2	0,4	0,7	1,0
<i>Domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>								
Oljeselskapenes kort ⁵⁾	24,8	29,3	32,5	36,6	35,6	39,3	42,8	43,8
<i>Oil company cards ⁵⁾</i>								
Bankenes betalingsterminaler totalt	22,1	36,0	51,8	72,3	90,2	120,6	162,7	206,3
<i>Total bank payment terminals</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	86,6	116,5	156,8	198,5
<i>Bank cards ²⁾</i>								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	3,4	3,8	5,2	6,8
<i>International payment cards ³⁾</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,2	0,4	0,7	1,0
<i>Domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>								
Oljeselskapenes betalingsterminaler totalt	36,8	40,6	45,6	50,8	53,2	61,9	72,0	77,9
<i>Total oil company payment terminals</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	12,0	11,3	13,1	14,2	17,2	21,1	27,4	31,9
<i>Bank cards ²⁾</i>								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	0,4	1,5	1,8	2,2
<i>International payment cards ³⁾</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>								
Oljeselskapenes kort ⁵⁾	24,8	29,3	32,5	36,6	35,6	39,3	42,8	43,8
<i>Oil company cards ⁵⁾</i>								

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankenes Betalingssentral (BBS), Fellesdata, NOVIT, Postbanken og oljeselskaper.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Tall i fjorårets rapport for bruk av bankkort i bankenes betalingsterminaler var inklusive rabatttransaksjoner som nå er lukket ut.

2) Gjelder også kombinasjonskort benyttet som bankkort. De andre kortgruppene gjelder betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkort inklusive kombinasjonskort der henholdsvis betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkortdelen er brukt.

3) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S og Visa Norge A/S, og andre kort eid av utlendinger.

4) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank og GE Capital Finans A/S som gir adgang til kreditt opp til et visst beløp. Disse er: "Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" og "Acceptcard".

5) Kort utstedt av Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina og Du Pont Jet. Antall transaksjoner er lik antall ganger kortet er benyttet.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. Figures in last year's report on use of domestic bank cards in banks' payment terminals included discount transactions, which have now been eliminated.

2) Also includes combined cards used as bank cards. The other card groups includes payment cards, credit cards or petrol cards inclusive combined cards where the payment card part, credit card part or petrol card part is used.

3) Cards issued by or in cooperation with American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S and Visa Norge A/S and other cards owned by non-residents.

4) Card issued by or in collaboration with DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank and GE Capital Finans A/S, and which provide access to a specified amount of credit. These are "Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-ra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" and "Acceptcard" and "Cresco Card".

5) Cards issued by Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina and Du Pont Jet. The number of transactions is equal to the number of times the card is used.

Tabell 4.3.8 Bankenes og oljeselskapenes betalingsterminaler (EFTPOS) 1991-98. Totalt beløp (milliarder kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.8 Bank and oil company payment terminals (EFTPOS) 1991-98. Total amount (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	16,1	22,4	31,7	43,0	55,9	75,4	100,8	126,0
<i>Total</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	42,9	60,0	82,8	106,1
<i>Bank cards</i> ²⁾								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	3,0	3,7	5,0	6,5
<i>International payment cards</i> ³⁾								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,8
<i>Domestic credit cards</i> ⁴⁾								
Oljeselskapenes kort ⁵⁾	5,1	5,8	6,7	8,2	9,6	11,3	12,3	12,6
<i>Oil company cards</i> ⁵⁾								
Bankenes betalingsterminaler totalt	8,4	14,1	21,8	33,2	41,8	58,6	81,0	104,4
<i>Total bank payment terminals</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	38,5	54,6	75,4	97,4
<i>Bank cards</i> ²⁾								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	2,9	3,4	4,7	6,1
<i>International payment cards</i> ³⁾								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,8
<i>Domestic credit cards</i> ⁴⁾								
Oljeselskapenes betalingsterminaler totalt	7,7	8,2	9,8	9,8	14,0	16,9	19,9	21,5
<i>Total oil company payment terminals</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	2,6	2,5	3,1	1,6	4,3	5,4	7,3	8,6
<i>Bank cards</i> ²⁾								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3
<i>International payment cards</i> ³⁾								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	:	:	:	:
<i>Domestic credit cards</i> ⁴⁾								
Oljeselskapenes kort ⁵⁾	5,1	5,8	6,7	8,2	9,6	11,3	12,3	12,6
<i>Oil company cards</i> ⁵⁾								

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Bankenes Betalingsentral (BBS), Fellesdata, NOVIT, Postbanken og oljeselskaper.

- 1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Tall i fjorårets rapport for bruk av bankkort i bankenes betalingsterminaler var inklusive rabatttransaksjoner som nå er lukket ut.
 - 2) Gjelder også kombinasjonskort benyttet som bankkort. De andre kortgruppene gjelder betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkort inklusive kombinasjonskort der henholdsvis betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkortdelen er brukt.
 - 3) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S og Visa Norge A/S, og andre kort eid av utlendinger.
 - 4) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank og GE Capital Finans A/S som gir adgang til kreditt opp til et visst beløp. Disse er: Kjøpekort, "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" og "Acceptcard".
 - 5) Kort utstedt av Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina og Du Pont Jet. Antall transaksjoner er lik antall ganger kortet er benyttet.
- 1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. Figures in last year's report on use of domestic bank cards in banks' payment terminals included discount transactions, which have now been eliminated.
 - 2) Also includes combined cards used as bank cards. The other card groups includes payment cards, credit cards or petrol cards inclusive combined cards where the payment card part, credit card part or petrol card part is used.
 - 3) Cards issued by or in cooperation with American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S and Visa Norge A/S and other cards owned by non-residents.
 - 4) Card issued by or in collaboration with DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank and GE Capital Finans A/S, and which provide access to a specified amount of credit. These are "Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-ra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" and "Acceptcard" and "Cresco Card".
 - 5) Cards issued by Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Esso, Texaco, Fina and Du Pont Jet. The number of transactions is equal to the number of times the card is used.

Tabell 4.3.9 Kontantuttak i minibank 1991-98. Antall transaksjoner (millioner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.9 Cash withdrawals from ATMs 1991-98. No. of transactions (millions) ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	66,1	70,1	74,6	80,3	87,4	97,6	103,9	107,1
<i>Total</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	85,9	95,2	100,9	103,5
<i>Bank cards ²⁾</i>								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	1,2	1,9	2,4	:
<i>International payment cards ³⁾</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,3	0,5	0,6	:
<i>Domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>								
Uttak i egne bankers minibanker ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	50,4	51,2
<i>Withdrawals from own banks' ATMs ⁵⁾</i>								
Uttak i andre bankers minibanker ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	50,5	52,3
<i>Withdrawals from other banks' ATMs ⁵⁾</i>								
Forretningsbankene totalt	27,1	28,8	30,7	33,1	36,6	41,5	44,1	46,3
<i>Total commercial banks</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	35,4	39,7	41,9	43,6
<i>Bank cards ²⁾</i>								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	0,9	1,3	1,6	2,0
<i>International payment cards ³⁾</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,7
<i>Domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>								
Sparebankene totalt ⁶⁾	39,0	41,3	43,9	47,2	50,8	56,1	59,8	60,8
<i>Total savings banks ⁶⁾</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	50,6	55,5	59,0	60,0
<i>Bank cards ²⁾</i>								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	0,3	0,6	0,8	:
<i>International payment cards ³⁾</i>								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
<i>Domestic credit cards ⁴⁾</i>								

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Forretnings- og sparebanker gjennom Fellesdata og NOVIT, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen, Romsdals Fellesbank, Nordlandsbanken, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank (VVL) og Vår Bank.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter.

2) Gjelder også kombinasjonskort benyttet som bankkort. De andre kortgruppene gjelder betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkort inklusive kombinasjonskort der henholdsvis betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkortdelen er brukt.

3) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S og Visa Norge A/S, og andre kort eid av utlendinger.

4) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank og GE Capital Finans A/S som gir adgang til kreditt opp til et visst beløp. Disse er: "Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" og "Acceptcard".

5) Fordelingen på egne og andre sparebankers minibanker er anslag fra Norges Bank basert på opplysninger fra rapportører.

6) Fordelingen av antall transaksjoner på korttyper i sparebankene er anslag fra Norges Bank og beheftet med usikkerhet.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports.

2) Also includes combined cards used as bank cards. The other card groups includes payment cards, credit cards or petrol cards inclusive combined cards where the payment card part, credit card part or petrol card part is used.

3) Cards issued by or in cooperation with American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S and Visa Norge A/S and other cards owned by non-residents.

4) Domestic cards which provide credit up to a certain limit. These are: "Kjøpekort", "Reserve konto", "Multikort", "Her & Nå", "X-tra Kapital" and "Cresco Card". The cards are issued by or in cooperation with DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank and GE Capital Finans A/S.

5) Distribution by own and other savings banks' ATMs are partly estimates by Norges Bank.

6) The breakdown of number of transactions by card type issued by savings banks is based on estimates from Norges Bank, and figures are uncertain.

Tabell 4.3.10 Kontantuttak i minibank 1991-98. Totalt beløp (milliarder kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.10 Cash withdrawals from ATMs 1991-98. Total amount (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	51,6	56,2	60,2	67,2	74,9	84,6	94,5	102,1
<i>Total</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	73,1	81,5	90,5	97,5
<i>Bank cards</i> ²⁾								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	1,5	2,4	3,2	:
<i>International payment cards</i> ³⁾								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,4	0,6	0,7	:
<i>Domestic credit cards</i> ⁴⁾								
Uttak i egne bankers minibanker ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	44,5	49,9
<i>Withdrawals from own banks' ATMs</i> ⁵⁾								
Uttak i andre bankers minibanker ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	46,0	47,6
<i>Withdrawals from other banks' ATMs</i> ⁵⁾								
Forretningsbankene totalt	21,7	24,9	25,8	28,7	31,8	37,1	41,4	45,7
<i>Total commercial banks</i>								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	30,3	34,9	38,5	42,2
<i>Bank cards</i> ²⁾								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	1,1	1,7	2,2	2,6
<i>International payment cards</i> ³⁾								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,9
<i>Domestic credit cards</i> ⁴⁾								
Sparebankene totalt ⁶⁾	29,9	31,3	34,4	38,5	43,1	47,4	53,1	56,4
<i>Total savings banks</i> ⁶⁾								
Bankkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	42,8	46,7	52,0	55,3
<i>Bank cards</i> ²⁾								
Internasjonale betalings- og kredittkort ³⁾	:	:	:	:	0,3	0,8	1,0	:
<i>International payment cards</i> ³⁾								
Innenlandske kredittkort ⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
<i>Domestic credit cards</i> ⁴⁾								

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Forretnings- og sparebanker gjennom Fellesdata og NOVIT, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen, Romsdals Fellesbank, Nordlandsbanken, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank (VVL) og Vår Bank.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter.

2) Gjelder også kombinasjonskort benyttet som bankkort. De andre kortgruppene gjelder betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkort inklusive kombinasjonskort der henholdsvis betalings-, kreditt- eller bensinkortdelen er brukt.

3) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S og Visa Norge A/S, og andre kort eid av utlendinger.

4) Kort utstedt av eller i samarbeid med DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank og GE Capital Finans A/S som gir adgang til kreditt opp til et visst beløp. Disse er: "Kjøpekort", "Reserve Konto", "Multikort", "X-tra Kapital", "Her & Nå", "Cresco Card", "YS Card", "NAF Card" og "Acceptcard".

5) Fordelingen på egne og andre sparebankers minibanker er anslag fra Norges Bank basert på opplysninger fra rapportører.

6) Fordelingen av totalt beløp på korttyper i sparebankene er anslag fra Norges Bank og beheftet med usikkerhet.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports.

2) Also includes combined cards used as bank cards. The other card groups includes payment cards, credit cards or petrol cards inclusive combined cards where the payment card part, credit card part or petrol card part is used.

3) Cards issued by or in cooperation with American Express A/S, Diners Club A/S, Europay Norge A/S and Visa Norge A/S and other cards owned by non-residents.

4) Domestic cards which provide credit up to a certain limit. These are: "Kjøpekort", "Reserve konto", "Multikort", "Her & Nå", "X-tra Kapital" and "Cresco Card". The cards are issued by or in cooperation with DnB Kort A/S, Gjensidige Bank and GE Capital Finans A/S.

5) Distribution by own and other banks' ATMs are partly estimates by Norges Bank.

6) The breakdown of total amount by card type issued by commercial banks is based on estimates from Norges Bank, and figures are uncertain.

Tabell 4.3.11 Antall minibanker 1984-98. ¹⁾
Table 4.3.11 No. of ATMs 1984-98. ¹⁾

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt ²⁾	385	469	802	1280	1645	1742	1775	1794	1735	1707	1741	1792	1861	1896	1944
<i>Total ²⁾</i>															
Forretningsbanker ²⁾	:	:	:	:	805	820	822	836	737	738	750	775	796	808	867
<i>Commercial banks ²⁾</i>															
Sparebanker	:	:	:	:	840	922	953	958	998	969	991	1017	1065	1088	1077
<i>Savings banks</i>															

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Forretnings- og sparebanker gjennom Fellesdata og NOVIT, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen, Romsdals Fellesbank, Nordlandsbanken, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank (VVL) og Vår Bank

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter.

2) Tall t.o.m. 1989 omfatter ikke Postbankens minibanker. Andelen minibanker eid av Postbanken før 1990 var beskjeden (mindre enn 2 prosent av det totale antallet i 1990).

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports.

2) Figures up to 1989 do not include Postbanken's ATMs. The share of ATMs owned by Postbanken before 1990 was moderate (less than 2 per cent of the total number in 1990).

Tabell 4.3.12 Kontantuttak i skranke i forretningsbanker 1996-98. Antall transaksjoner (millioner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.12 Cash withdrawals at counter in commercial banks 1996-98. No. of transactions ¹⁾

	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	28,7	24,7	21,9
<i>Total</i>			

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Forretnings- og sparebanker gjennom Fellesdata og NOVIT, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen, Romsdals Fellesbank, Nordlandsbanken, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank (VVL) og Vår Bank

1) Bankene utgjør i underkant av 90 prosent av forretningsbankmarkedet målt etter innskudd på anfordring.

1) Banks constitute almost 90 per cent of the commercial bank sector, measured by the banks' share of sight deposit

Tabell 4.3.13 Kontantuttak i skranke i forretningsbanker 1996-98. Totalt beløp (milliarder kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.3.13 Cash withdrawals at counter in commercial banks 1996-98. Total amount (NOKbn) ¹⁾

	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	212,0	174,0	148,0
<i>Total</i>			

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Forretnings- og sparebanker gjennom Fellesdata og NOVIT, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen, Romsdals Fellesbank, Nordlandsbanken, Voss Veksel- og Landmandsbank (VVL) og Vår Bank

1) Bankene utgjør i underkant av 90 prosent av forretningsbankmarkedet målt etter innskudd på anfordring. Av disse er henholdsvis 41 og 38 prosent av totalt beløp i 1996 og 1997 anslag fra Norges Bank, og er usikre.

1) Banks constitute almost 90 per cent of the commercial bank sector, measured by the banks' share of sight deposit. Forty-one and thirty-eight per cent of the total amount in 1996 and 1997 respectively, are estimates by Norges Bank which are uncertain

Tabell 4.4.1 Kontantomløpet 1991-98. Årsgjennomsnitt i millioner kroner
Table 4.4.1 Cash in circulation 1991-98. Annual average value in NOKm

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	30 649,6	32 028,8	33 407,2	36 952,5	38 359,1	39 588,4	41 220,8	43 577,5
<i>Total</i>								
Sedler	28 608,5	29 918,6	31 263,5	34 675,9	35 851,1	36 812,2	38 283,4	40 487,3
<i>Notes</i>								
Mynt ¹⁾	2 041,1	2 110,2	2 143,7	2 276,6	2 508,0	2 776,2	2 937,4	3 090,2
<i>Coins ¹⁾</i>								

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) Eksklusive 25-øre og kobbermynt i 1998

1) Not including the 25-øre or copper coins in 1998.

Tabell 4.4.2 Seddelomløpets sammensetning 1991-98. Årsgjennomsnitt i millioner kroner
Table 4.4.2 Denominations of notes in circulation 1991-98. Annual average value in NOKm

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	28 608,5	29 918,6	31 263,5	34 675,9	35 851,1	36 812,2	38 283,4	40 487,3
<i>Total</i>								
1000-kr	19 571,1	20 864,3	22 009,8	24 832,6	25 522,1	25 985,4	26 711,4	27 772,9
500-kr	828,1	1 282,4	1 889,5	2 548,3	2 991,7	3 465,2	4 068,0	4 875,1
200-kr				105,5	1 025,1	1 771,2	2 629,7	3 649,5
100-kr	7 641,5	7 193,0	6 777,5	6 585,8	5 727,5	4 961,6	4 245,8	3 473,3
50-kr	567,8	578,9	586,7	603,7	584,7	628,8	628,6	716,6

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Tabell 4.4.3 Seddelomløpets sammensetning 1991-98. Årsgjennomsnitt i prosent av verdi
Table 4.4.3 Denominations of notes in circulation 1991-98. Annual average in per cent of value

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>Total</i>								
1000-kr	68,4	69,7	70,4	71,6	71,2	70,6	69,8	68,6
500-kr	2,9	4,3	6,0	7,3	8,3	9,4	10,6	12,0
200-kr	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	2,9	4,8	6,9	9,0
100-kr	26,7	24,0	21,7	19,0	16,0	13,5	11,1	8,6
50-kr	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,8

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Tabell 4.4.4 Sedlenes omløpshastighet 1991-98 ¹⁾
Table 4.4.4 The rate of note circulation 1991-98 ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	4,47	4,77	4,87	4,84	4,93	4,90	5,17	4,71
<i>Total</i>								
1000-kr	1,44	1,50	1,43	1,32	1,35	1,33	1,24	1,25
500-kr	4,36	6,35	7,74	8,01	8,63	8,66	8,74	8,38
200-kr				5,35	9,09	10,71	11,02	10,78
100-kr	5,62	6,11	6,32	6,43	6,33	5,93	5,68	4,37
50-kr	1,96	1,97	1,98	2,06	2,13	2,04	2,19	1,99

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) Antall ganger sedlene i gjennomsnitt passerer Norges Bank per år.

1) Average no. of times per year that notes pass through Norges Bank.

Tabell 4.4.5 Seddelinngang 1991-98. Antall sedler (milloner) ¹⁾
Table 4.4.5 Inflow of notes 1991-98. No. of notes (millions) ¹⁾

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	487,2	509,5	512,2	524,2	519,8	509,2	517,5	494,3
<i>Total</i>								
1000-kr	28,2	31,3	31,5	32,7	34,2	34,7	33,0	34,7
500-kr	7,4	16,3	29,2	40,8	51,6	60,0	71,1	82,1
200-kr				2,8	46,5	94,8	144,8	197,3
100-kr	429,3	439,1	428,3	423,0	362,6	294,1	241,0	151,8
50-kr	22,1	22,8	23,2	24,9	24,9	25,6	27,6	28,5

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) Antall sedler innlevert til Norges Bank for sortering og ekthetskontroll

1) No. of notes delivered to Norges Bank for sorting and verification

Tabell 4.4.6 Tilintetgjorte sedler 1991-98. Verdi i millioner kroner
Table 4.4.6 Cancelled notes. Value in NOKm

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ¹⁾
Totalt	16 720,8	7 456,7	6 668,8	8 386,8	8 919,7	9 219,2	13 886,0	7 631,2
<i>Total</i>								
1000-kr	9 181,1	1 967,7	2 079,4	2 374,5	2 407,6	2 439,4	2 500,0	985,3
500-kr	1 259,3	318,1	627,0	1 160,0	1 761,8	1 616,2	2 200,0	1 902,1
200-kr				1,5	186,9	573,3	1 160,0	1 437,3
100-kr	5 332,3	4 515,4	3 411,0	4 230,6	3 923,0	3 238,5	6 770,0	2 682,2
50-kr	945,3	653,1	549,9	619,1	639,2	1 350,9	1 255,0	623,4
10-kr	2,8	2,4	1,5	1,1	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,9

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) 1998-tallene reflekterer beslutningen om å redusere makulatur for å øke lagrene av sedler frem mot årtusenskiftet.

1) The figures for 1998 reflect a decision to reduce shredding, in order to increase stocks of notes as the turn of the century approaches.

Tabell 4.4.7 Levetid for sedler 1991-98. Antall år.
Table 4.4.7 Life time of notes 1991-98. No. of years

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1000-kr	2,1	10,6	10,6	10,5	10,6	10,6	10,7	28,2
500-kr	0,7	4,0	3,0	2,2	1,7	2,1	1,8	2,6
200-kr					5,5	3,1	2,3	2,5
100-kr	1,4	1,6	2,0	1,6	1,5	1,5	0,6	1,3
50-kr	0,6	0,9	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,5	0,5	1,1

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Tabell 4.4.8 Skillemyntomløpets sammensetning 1991-98. Årsgjennomsnitt i millioner kroner
Table 4.4.8 Denominations of coin in circulation 1991-98. Annual average value in NOKm

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	2 041,1	2 110,2	2 143,7	2 276,6	2 508,0	2 776,2	2 937,4	3 090,3
<i>Total</i>								
20-kr				34,2	368,6	531,8	655,1	778,7
10-kr	912,1	956,1	995,0	1 067,2	951,6	1 019,5	1 009,5	1 029,5
5-kr	365,2	370,5	374,9	387,5	387,8	400,8	415,2	440,3
1-kr	421,7	434,0	440,2	460,2	471,9	492,0	518,4	561,0
50-øre	113,8	116,5	119,0	124,3	128,1	133,8	142,1	150,3
25-øre ¹⁾	41,4	41,1	40,9	40,6	40,4	40,3	40,3	:
10-øre	161,1	166,3	148,0	136,9	134,0	132,4	131,2	130,5
Kobber ¹⁾	25,8	25,7	25,7	25,7	25,6	25,6	25,6	:

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) 25-øre og kobber er utgått i 1998.

1) 25-øre and copper coins ceased to be redeemable in 1998.

Tabell 4.4.9 Skillemyntomløpets sammensetning 1991-98. Årsgjennomsnitt i prosent av verdi
Table 4.4.9 Denominations of coin in circulation 1991-98. Annual average in per cent of value

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt <i>Total</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
20-kr				1,5	14,7	19,2	22,3	25,2
10-kr	44,7	45,3	46,4	46,9	37,9	36,7	34,4	33,3
5-kr	17,9	17,6	17,5	17,0	15,5	14,4	14,1	14,2
1-kr	20,7	20,6	20,5	20,2	18,8	17,7	17,6	18,2
50-øre	5,6	5,5	5,6	5,5	5,1	4,8	4,8	4,9
25-øre ¹⁾	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	:
10-øre	7,9	7,9	6,9	6,0	5,3	4,8	4,5	4,2
Kobber ¹⁾	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9	:

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) 25-øre og kobber er utgått i 1998 .

1) 25-øre and copper coins ceased to be redeemable in 1998.

Tabell 4.4.10 Skillemyntenenes omløpshastighet 1993-98 ¹⁾
Table 4.4.10 The rate of coin circulation 1993-98 ¹⁾

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt <i>Total</i>	0,68	0,69	0,76	0,78	0,82	0,81
20-kr		1,27	1,92	1,96	1,97	2,12
10-kr	1,60	1,63	1,59	1,54	1,60	1,64
5-kr	0,79	0,87	1,01	1,05	1,08	0,97
1-kr	0,72	0,72	0,80	0,80	0,85	0,85
50-øre	0,20	0,19	0,22	0,28	0,28	0,25

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) Antall ganger myntene i gjennomsnitt passerer Norges Bank per år.

1) Average no. of times per year that notes pass through Norges Bank

Tabell 4.4.11 Skillemyntinngang 1993-98. Antall mynter (millioner) ¹⁾
Table 4.4.11 Inflow of coins 1993-98. No. of coins (millions) ¹⁾

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt <i>Total</i>	580,5	616,9	698,7	759,9	838,1	886,8
20-kr		2,2	35,3	52,1	64,7	82,7
10-kr	158,8	173,2	151,2	156,7	162,0	169,2
5-kr	58,9	66,8	77,9	84,1	89,7	85,4
1-kr	316,5	327,3	377,9	391,2	443,1	474,7
50-øre	46,3	47,4	56,4	75,8	78,6	74,8

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

1) Antall mynter innlevert til Norges Bank for sortering.

1) No. of coins delivered to Norges Bank for sorting.

Tabell 4.5.1 Nordmenns bruk av kort i utlandet 1988-98. Antall transaksjoner (tusen) ¹⁾
Table 4.5.1 Norwegians' use of cards abroad 1988-98. No. of transactions (thousands) ¹⁾

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8 106	10 121	13 263	16 555
<i>Total</i>											
Bensinkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	572	548	733	755
<i>Petrol cards ²⁾</i>											
Innenlandske kredittkort ³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
<i>Domestic credit cards ³⁾</i>											
Internasjonale betalingskort ⁴⁾	3 053	3 304	3 993	3 527	4 809	5 283	6 560	7 436	9 439	12 355	15 569
<i>International payment cards ⁴⁾</i>											
Visa Norge AS	1 800	2 006	2 423	1 956	3 024	3 340	4 105	4 782	6 168	8 042	10326
Europay Norge AS	448	443	640	679	825	959	1 176	1 465	1 936	2 747	3500
Diners Club Norge AS	305	355	430	467	560	584	629	669	725	816	899
American Express AS	500	500	500	425	400	400	650	520	610	750	844
Betalinger via Eufiserv ⁵⁾	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	98	134	174	230
<i>Payments via Eufiserv ⁵⁾</i>											

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Fellesdata, Postbanken, Sparebankforeningen i Norge, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

- 1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter.
- 2) Bruk av norske bensinkort i oljeselskapenes egne systemer.
- 3) Multikort som ble åpnet for bruk i utenlandske minibanker via Cirrus-nettet i slutten av 1995.
- 4) Bruk av internasjonale betalingskort registrert av kortutsteder.
- 5) Bruk av kort; herunder også internasjonale betalingskort; registrert via Eufiserv.

- 1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports
- 2) Use of Norwegian petrol cards in the oil companies' own systems
- 3) Multi-use cards, which could be used in ATMs abroad via the Cirrus network at the end of 1995.
- 4) Use of international payment cards recorded by card issuers.
- 5) Use of cards, including international payment cards, recorded via Eufiserv.

Tabell 4.5.2 Nordmenns bruk av kort i utlandet 1988-98. Totalt beløp (millioner kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.5.2 Norwegians' use of cards abroad 1988-98. Total amount (NOKm) ¹⁾

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7624	9589	12837	16372
<i>Total</i>											
Bensinkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	370	320	501	526
<i>Petrol cards</i> ²⁾											
Innenlandske kredittkort ³⁾	0	0	1	1
<i>Domestic credit cards</i> ³⁾											
Internasjonale betalingskort ⁴⁾	3401	3635	4245	3412	4959	5474	6366	7254	9269	12335	15845
<i>International payment cards</i> ⁴⁾											
Visa Norge AS	2010	2177	2545	1583	3000	3306	3931	4473	5824	7788	10182
Europay Norge AS	480	498	620	664	809	957	1174	1436	1958	2794	3725
Diners Club Norge AS	311	360	480	565	600	611	661	708	769	892	1033
American Express AS	600	600	600	600	550	600	600	637	718	861	905
Betalinger via Eufiserv ⁵⁾	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Payments via Eufiserv</i> ⁵⁾											

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Fellesdata, Postbanken, Sparebankforeningen i Norge, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Totalt beløp omfatter ikke betalinger via Eufiserv.

2) Bruk av norske bensinkort i oljeselskapenes egne systemer.

3) Multikort som ble åpnet for bruk i utenlandske minibanker via Cirrus-nettet i slutten av 1995.

4) Bruk av internasjonale betalingskort registrert av kortutsteder.

5) Bruk av kort; herunder også internasjonale betalingskort; registrert via Eufiserv.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. Total amount does not include payments through Eufi serv.

2) Use of Norwegian petrol cards in the oil companies' own systems

3) Multi-use cards, which could be used in ATMs abroad via the Cirrus network at the end of 1995.

4) Use of international payment cards recorded by card issuers.

5) Use of cards, including international payment cards, recorded via Eufiserv.

Tabell 4.5.3 Utlendingers bruk av kort i Norge 1988-98. Antall transaksjoner (tusen) ¹⁾
Table 4.5.3 Non-residents' use of cards in Norway 1988-98. No. of transactions (thousands) ¹⁾

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3421	4234	5109	6020
<i>Total</i>											
Bensinkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	348	324	359	401
<i>Petrol cards</i> ²⁾											
Internasjonale betalingskort ³⁾	1028	1226	1536	1571	2019	2398	3043	2996	3812	4599	5326
<i>International payment cards</i> ³⁾											
Visa Norge AS	359	475	670	678	938	1120	1440	1501	1872	2359	2798
Europay Norge AS	325	361	459	501	636	837	1050	1130	1508	1730	1983
Diners Club Norge AS	144	90	107	92	130	141	153	156	186	231	256
American Express AS	200	300	300	300	315	300	400	209	246	279	289
Betalinger via Eufiserv ⁴⁾	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	77	98	151	293
<i>Payments via Eufiserv</i> ⁴⁾											

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Fellesdata, Postbanken, Sparebankforeningen i Norge, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter.

2) Bruk av utenlandske bensinkort i oljeselskapenes egne systemer.

3) Bruk av internasjonale betalingskort registrert av kortutsteder.

4) Bruk av kort; herunder også internasjonale betalingskort; registrert via Eufiserv.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports.

2) Use of foreign petrol cards in the oil companies' own systems

3) Use of international payment cards recorded by card issuers.

4) Use of cards, including international payment cards, recorded via Eufiserv. Some figures are revised from past years' reports.

Tabell 4.5.4 Utlendingers bruk av kort i Norge 1988-98. Totalt beløp (millioner kroner) ¹⁾
Table 4.5.4 Non-residents' use of cards in Norway 1988-98. Total amount (NOKm) ¹⁾

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 655	3 288	3 916	4 654
<i>Total</i>											
Bensinkort ²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	112	94	143	206
<i>Petrol cards ²⁾</i>											
Internasjonale betalingskort ³⁾	1153	1236	1401	1435	1792	2059	2496	2543	3194	3773	4448
<i>International payment cards ³⁾</i>											
Visa Norge AS	300	398	501	469	750	896	1122	1141	1390	1703	2086
Europay Norge AS	298	344	400	456	522	646	803	860	1196	1387	1615
Diners Club Norge AS	155	94	100	110	120	117	121	122	141	170	187
American Express AS	400	400	400	400	400	400	450	420	467	513	560
Betalinger via Eufiserv ⁴⁾	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Payments via Eufiserv ⁴⁾</i>											

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Fellesdata, Postbanken, Sparebankforeningen i Norge, kortselskapene og oljeselskapene.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter. Totalt beløp omfatter ikke betalinger via Eufiserv

2) Bruk av utenlandske bensinkort i oljeselskapenes egne systemer.

3) Bruk av internasjonale betalingskort registrert av kortutsteder.

4) Bruk av kort; herunder også internasjonale betalingskort; registrert via Eufiserv.

1) Some figures have been revised in relation to those in previous reports. Total amount does not include payments through Eufi serv

2) Use of foreign petrol cards in the oil companies' own systems

3) Use of international payment cards recorded by card issuers.

4) Use of cards, including international payment cards, recorded via Eufiserv.

Tabell 4.5.5 Valutasjekk- og girooverførslar fra Norge til utlandet 1994-98. Antall transaksjoner (tusen) ¹⁾
Table 4.5.5 Foreign currency cheques and giro transfers from Norway to abroad 1994-98. No. of transactions ¹⁾

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Valutasjekker ²⁾	272	210	271	198	136
<i>Foreign currency cheques ²⁾</i>					
Giro totalt	905	891	845	778	547
<i>Total giros</i>					
Valutagiro ³⁾	-	48	113	130	1
<i>Foreign currency giro ³⁾</i>					
Eurogiro ⁴⁾	905	843	732	648	546
<i>Eurogiro, total ⁴⁾</i>					
Herav					
<i>Of which</i>					
Gireringer (konto til konto transaksjoner)	541	488	419	341	287
<i>Giro (account-to-account transfers)</i>					
Inn- og utbetalinger					
<i>Incoming and outgoing payments</i>	364	355	313	307	259

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: BBS, Postbanken, DnB, Kreditkassen, Fokus Bank, Nordlandsbanken, Sparebanken NOR, Sparebanken Vest, Vår Bank, Bergens Skillingsbank, Handelsbanken, Sparebanken Midt-Norge og Romsdals Fellesbank.

1) Enkelte tall er reviderte i forhold til tidligere års rapporter.

2) Post- og valutasjekker i 12 banker, tilsvarende 68 prosent av bankmarkedet målt som innskudd på anfordring. Andelen valutasjekker antas å være større enn andelen innskudd på anfordring.

3) Introdusert av BBS i 1995. Betalinger til utlandet effektivert ved bruk av SWIFT. Nedlagt i 1998.

4) Tilbys av Postbanken.

1) Some figures revised in relation to those in previous reports. Numbers in thousands.

2) Post- and foreign currency cheques in 12 banks, equivalent to 68 per cent of the banking sector measured by the banks' share of sight deposits. The share of foreign currency cheques is probably larger than the banks' share of sight deposits.

3) Introduced by BBS in 1995. The transmission of cross-border payments is done via SWIFT. Discontinued in 1998.

4) Offered by Postbanken

Tabell 4.5.6 Eurogiro-overførslar fra utlandet til Norge 1994-98. Antall transaksjoner (tusen)
Table 4.5.6 Eurogiro-transfers from abroad to Norway 1994-98. No. of transactions (thousands)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totalt	303	283	233	206	191
<i>Total</i>					
Gireringer (konto til konto transaksjoner)	178	174	180	136	115
<i>Giro (account-to-account transfers)</i>					
Inn- og utbetalinger	125	109	53	70	76
<i>Incoming and outgoing payments</i>					

Kilde/Source : Norges Bank

Data innhentet fra: Postbanken

Tabell 5.1.1 Priser på betalingstransaksjoner 1990 - 1999. Gjennomsnitt for alle banker (kroner) ¹⁾
Table 5.1.1 Prices in NOK for payment transactions 1990 - 1999. Averages for all banks ¹⁾

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Blankettbaserte tjenester Form-based services										
Giro innsendt pr. brev ²⁾ <i>Postal Giro</i> ²⁾	:	:	:	2,14	2,48	2,88	3,76	3,88	4,04	4,25
Giro kasse <i>Giro collection box</i>	2,37	2,69	2,81	5,43	5,99	5,69	6,31	10,47	10,37	11,12
Giro skranke <i>Giro at counter</i>	6,15	6,31	6,82	9,30	9,74	9,98	10,14	12,73	13,30	18,08
Giro kontant <i>Giro cash payment</i>	6,63	7,70	7,79	8,82	9,20	11,00	16,51	17,95	18,46	23,40
Personsjekk <i>Personal cheque</i>	4,27	5,57	6,17	7,73	8,24	8,40	8,50	9,79	10,72	12,30
Næringssjekk <i>Business cheque</i>	4,34	5,15	6,66	8,37	8,19	9,23	9,28	9,82	10,46	12,44
Remittering med anvisning <i>Remittance with instructions</i>	4,45	6,29	6,96	8,91	9,55	10,77	13,57	22,52	23,12	25,72
Bedriftsterminalgiro med anvisning <i>Company terminal giro with instructions</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,57	22,35	23,41	25,01
OCR - Arkiv ³⁾ <i>Optical character recognition (OCR) - File</i> ³⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,80	0,82	0,80	0,79
OCR - Retur ⁴⁾ <i>Optical character recognition (OCR) - Return</i> ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,15	2,38	2,40	2,12
Elektroniske tjenester Electronic services										
Telegiro <i>Telegiro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,02	2,45	2,33	2,31
PC/Internett ⁵⁾ <i>PC/Internet</i> ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,98	2,03
Remittering uten melding <i>Unnotified remittance</i>	0,61	0,40	0,77	0,89	0,92	0,93	1,34	1,62	1,64	1,59
Remittering med melding <i>Notified remittance</i>	1,03	1,19	1,77	2,08	2,12	2,18	3,00	3,12	3,53	3,44
Remittering med KID <i>Remittance with customer identification</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,09	1,02	0,99
Bedriftsterminalgiro uten melding <i>Unnotified company terminal giro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,33	1,20	1,26	1,20
Bedriftsterminalgiro med melding <i>Notified company terminal giro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,83	2,78	3,08	3,03
Bedriftsterminalgiro med KID <i>Company terminal giro with customer ident.</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,93	0,91	0,92
Egen minibank utenom åpningstid <i>Own ATM outside business hours</i>	:	:	:	2,20	2,83	2,91	2,93	3,31	3,49	3,79
Andre bankers minibank i åpningstid <i>Other banks' ATMs during business hours</i>	0,00	0,51	0,70	1,23	1,63	1,65	1,87	1,95	2,25	2,19
Andre bankers minibank utenom åpningstid <i>Other banks' ATMs outside business hours</i>	1,44	1,52	2,02	3,25	3,66	3,91	4,08	4,40	4,44	4,46
Betalingsterminal (EFTPOS) <i>Payment terminal (EFTPOS)</i>	1,44	1,11	1,16	1,87	1,88	2,02	2,05	2,20	2,13	2,07
Autogiro uten melding ⁶⁾ <i>Unnotified autogiro</i> ⁶⁾	1,08	0,46	0,79	0,85	0,89	0,90	0,79	1,06	1,30	1,50
Autogiro med melding ⁶⁾ <i>Notified autogiro</i> ⁶⁾	2,47	2,27	2,52	2,64	2,59	2,64	2,67	2,65	3,17	3,25
Avtalegiro ⁷⁾ <i>Agreement-based giro</i> ⁷⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,52	1,60	1,51

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Fotnoter: Etter tabell 5.1.3

Footnotes: After table 5.1.3

Tabell 5.1.2 Priser på betalingstransaksjoner 1990 - 1999. Gjennomsnitt for forretningsbanker banker (kroner) ¹⁾
Table 5.1.2 Prices in NOK for payment transactions 1990 - 1999. Averages for commercial banks ¹⁾

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Blankettbaserte tjenester Form-based services										
Giro innsendt pr. brev ²⁾ <i>Postal Giro</i> ²⁾	:	:	:	2,10	2,37	2,70	3,84	3,88	3,88	4,13
Giro kasse <i>Giro collection box</i>	2,40	2,77	2,81	5,57	6,69	5,96	6,87	12,86	12,36	13,06
Giro skranke <i>Giro at counter</i>	6,78	6,77	7,29	9,76	10,17	10,22	10,30	11,78	12,07	16,05
Giro kontant <i>Giro cash payment</i>	5,9	7,29	7,41	8,22	8,6	9,87	17,11	18,27	18,38	25,52
Personsjekk <i>Personal cheque</i>	4,79	5,41	5,87	6,37	7,38	7,72	8,34	10,31	11,92	15,12
Næringssjekk <i>Business cheque</i>	4,93	5,78	6,96	7,81	7,62	9,72	9,63	10,35	11,25	15,45
Remittering med anvisning <i>Remittance with instructions</i>	4,06	5,90	6,43	8,66	9,20	10,65	14,22	23,46	23,56	26,32
Bedriftsterminalgiro med anvisning <i>Company terminal giro with instructions</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	14,31	23,24	23,77	25,28
OCR - Arkiv ³⁾ <i>Optical character recognition (OCR) - File</i> ³⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,80	0,84	0,85	0,67
OCR - Retur ⁴⁾ <i>Optical character recognition (OCR) - Return</i> ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,44	2,82	2,83	2,91
Elektroniske tjenester Electronic services										
Telegiro <i>Telegiro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,96	2,50	2,33	2,30
PC/Internett ⁵⁾ <i>PC/Internet</i> ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,67	2,34
Remittering uten melding <i>Unnotified remittance</i>	0,69	0,49	0,82	0,93	0,97	0,96	1,49	1,73	1,77	1,67
Remittering med melding <i>Notified remittance</i>	1,13	1,18	1,76	2,07	2,09	2,15	3,26	3,49	3,76	3,70
Remittering med KID <i>Remittance with customer identification</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,90	1,01	1,01
Bedriftsterminalgiro uten melding <i>Unnotified company terminal giro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,59	1,30	1,32	1,22
Bedriftsterminalgiro med melding <i>Notified company terminal giro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,17	3,01	3,14	3,13
Bedriftsterminalgiro med KID <i>Company terminal giro with customer ident.</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,91	0,93	0,95
Egen minibank utenom åpningstid <i>Own ATM outside business hours</i>	:	:	0,00	2,54	3,83	3,76	3,63	4,01	4,04	4,67
Andre bankers minibank i åpningstid <i>Other banks' ATMs during business hours</i>	0,00	0,11	0,13	1,11	1,88	1,93	2,06	1,79	2,33	2,20
Andre bankers minibank utenom åpningstid <i>Other banks' ATMs outside business hours</i>	2,00	1,97	2,51	3,82	4,74	4,72	4,87	4,72	4,76	4,77
Betalingsterminal (EFTPOS) <i>Payment terminal (EFTPOS)</i>	1,89	1,90	1,91	2,20	2,18	1,98	2,21	2,20	2,07	1,96
Autogiro uten melding ⁶⁾ <i>Unnotified autogiro</i> ⁶⁾	1,22	0,98	0,99	0,96	0,99	0,99	0,61	0,75	1,13	1,53
Autogiro med melding ⁶⁾ <i>Notified autogiro</i> ⁶⁾	2,09	2,00	2,48	2,37	2,32	2,41	2,30	2,01	3,07	3,26
Avtalegiro ⁷⁾ <i>Agreement-based giro</i> ⁷⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,35	1,56	1,45

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Fotnoter: Etter tabell 5.1.3

Footnotes: After table 5.1.3

Tabell 5.1.3 Priser på betalingstransaksjoner 1990 - 1999. Gjennomsnitt for sparebanker (kroner) ¹⁾
Table 5.1.3 Prices in NOK for payment transactions 1990 - 1999. Averages for savings banks ¹⁾

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Blanketbaserte tjenester Form-based services										
Giro innsendt pr. brev ²⁾ <i>Postal Giro</i> ²⁾	:	:	:	2,99	3,16	3,45	3,58	3,88	4,39	4,48
Giro kasse <i>Giro collection box</i>	2,28	2,50	2,80	5,08	3,92	4,86	5,85	8,52	8,74	9,53
Giro skranke <i>Giro at counter</i>	4,61	5,18	5,62	8,12	8,47	9,26	10,01	13,50	14,30	19,17
Giro kontant <i>Giro cash payment</i>	8,42	8,70	8,77	10,39	11,00	14,44	14,98	17,30	18,66	21,82
Personsjekk <i>Personal cheque</i>	3,80	5,72	6,42	8,96	9,04	9,02	8,60	9,43	9,88	10,39
Næringsjekk <i>Business cheque</i>	3,80	4,58	6,41	8,88	8,73	8,78	8,63	9,45	9,90	10,41
Remittering med anvisning <i>Remittance with instructions</i>	5,64	7,46	8,26	9,58	10,50	11,09	11,72	20,38	22,14	24,41
Bedriftsterminalgiro med anvisning <i>Company terminal giro with instructions</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	11,45	20,33	22,63	24,40
OCR - Arkiv ³⁾ <i>Optical character recognition (OCR) - File</i> ³⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,82	0,77	0,71	0,89
OCR - Retur ⁴⁾ <i>Optical character recognition (OCR) - Return</i> ⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,43	1,50	1,54	1,53
Elektroniske tjenester Electronic services										
Telegiro <i>Telegiro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,12	2,32	2,31	2,35
PC/Internett ⁵⁾ <i>PC/Internet</i> ⁵⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,28	1,36
Remittering uten melding <i>Unnotified remittance</i>	0,34	0,12	0,65	0,76	0,80	0,83	0,93	1,39	1,34	1,44
Remittering med melding <i>Notified remittance</i>	0,74	1,22	1,80	2,11	2,22	2,25	2,28	2,27	3,00	2,90
Remittering med KID <i>Remittance with customer identification</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,84	0,97	1,13	1,15
Bedriftsterminalgiro uten melding <i>Unnotified company terminal giro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,59	1,30	1,32	1,22
Bedriftsterminalgiro med melding <i>Notified company terminal giro</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,21	2,26	2,94	2,80
Bedriftsterminalgiro med KID <i>Company terminal giro with customer ident.</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,98	0,85	0,86
Egen minibank utenom åpningstid <i>Own ATM outside business hours</i>	:	:	:	1,96	2,14	2,32	2,49	2,82	3,11	3,15
Andre bankers minibank i åpningstid <i>Other banks' ATMs during business hours</i>	0,00	0,79	1,10	1,32	1,46	1,46	1,75	2,08	2,21	2,17
Andre bankers minibank utenom åpningstid <i>Other banks' ATMs outside business hours</i>	1,05	1,21	1,67	2,85	2,90	3,34	3,60	4,18	4,22	4,23
Betalingsterminal (EFTPOS) <i>Payment terminal (EFTPOS)</i>	1,21	0,69	0,68	1,50	1,59	2,06	1,89	2,19	2,20	2,22
Autogiro uten melding ⁶⁾ <i>Unnotified autogiro</i> ⁶⁾	1,01	0,20	0,64	0,78	0,82	0,83	0,95	1,30	1,44	1,47
Autogiro med melding ⁶⁾ <i>Notified autogiro</i> ⁶⁾	2,65	2,40	2,54	2,82	2,78	2,82	3,00	3,12	3,25	3,24
Avtalegiro ⁷⁾ <i>Agreement-based giro</i> ⁷⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,66	1,63	1,57

Kilde/Source: Norges Bank

Fotnoter: Se neste side

Footnotes: See next page

Fotnoter til tabell 5.1.1, 5.1.2 og 5.1.3

1. Prisene gjelder pr 31.12.89, 31.12.90, 1.1.92, 1.1.93, 1.1.94, 31.12.94, 1.1.96, 1.1.97, 1.1.98 og 1.1.99. Gjennomsnittsprisene for alle bankene i undersøkelsen er beregnet ved å veie de to bankgruppens priser med bankgruppens faktiske markedsandeler målt etter antall transaksjoner pr 1.1.98. De to bankgruppens gjennomsnittspriser er beregnet ved å veie pris pr transaksjon i den enkelte bank med den enkelte banks andel av innskudd på anfordring, bortsett fra for Postbanken der faktiske markedsandeler målt etter antall transaksjoner er brukt. Forretnings- og sparebankene i undersøkelsen representerte henholdsvis 90 og 72 prosent av bank-gruppens markedsandeler målt etter innskudd på anfordring pr 1.1.98.
2. Gjennomsnittsprisene gjelder pr innsendt giroblankett. I tillegg kommer porto pr innsending hos 95 prosent av bankene i undersøkelsen.
3. Prisene gjelder betalingsmottakeren. OCR-Arkiv betyr at informasjonen beholdes av banken.
4. Prisene gjelder betalingsmottakeren. OCR-Retur betyr at informasjonen sendes i retur til betaler.
5. Prisene gjelder hjemmebanktjenester via Internett. Pr 1.1.99 hadde om lag 96 prosent av bankene i undersøkelsen denne tjenesten. Brukere av nettbank og telebanktjenester betaler ofte et etableringsgebyr og/eller en årsavgift for å benytte disse tjenestene. For nettbank tjenestene var disse kostnadene for privatkundemarkedet på opptil 250 kroner for bankene i vår undersøkelse.
6. Prisene gjelder betalingsmottakeren. I tillegg belastes betaleren for et gebyr.
7. Prisene gjelder betalingsmottakeren. I tillegg belastes betaleren for et gebyr.

Footnotes to tables 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and 5.1.3

1. Prices on 31.12.89, 31.12.90, 1.1.92, 1.1.93, 1.1.94, 31.12.94, 1.1.96, 1.1.97, 1.1.98 and 1.1.99. Average prices for all banks in the survey are calculated by weighting the two bank groups' prices with the bank groups' actual market shares, measured by the number of transactions on 1.1.98. The two bank groups' average prices are calculated by weighting the price per transaction according to each bank's share of sight deposits, except for Postbanken, where the bank's actual market share, measured by number of transactions is used. Commercial and savings banks represented in the survey accounted for 90 and 72 per cent, respectively, of the bank groups' market shares, measured by sight deposits on 1.1.98.
2. Average prices apply to each giro form sent in. Postage per form is included in 72 per cent of the cases.
3. Prices apply to the payee. OCR-File means that the information is retained by the bank.
4. Prices apply to the payee. OCR-Return means that the information is returned to the payer.
5. Prices apply to home-banking via Internet. Approximately 96 per cent of the banks in the survey offered this service on 1.1.99.
6. Prices apply to the payee. The payer is also charged.
7. Prices apply to the payee. The payer is also charged.