



Contents

This page Summary of key statistics

A	Bacs payments	B	Cheque & credit transactions
C	Real-time payments: Faster Payments	D	Same-day payments: CHAPS
E	Cash machines withdrawals		

Summary of key payment statistics for Q1 2016

Bacs There were 1,480 million Bacs payments in Q1 2016, an increase of 35 million compared with Q1 2015. The total value of these payments was £1,149 billion, £38 billion more than in Q1 2015. This can be attributed to an upturn in consumer and business confidence, and possibly changes in the disbursement of some government benefits. The average value of a Bacs payment was £776, up from £769 in Q1 2015.

Cleared cheques and paper credits 90 million cheques were cleared in Q1 2016, 14.8 million fewer than the corresponding quarter in 2015, representing an annual decline of 13.4%. The value of cheques cleared during Q1 2016 totalled £104 billion, a fall of 10.6% compared to Q1 2015. The number of credits cleared during Q1 2016 also fell compared with a year ago, down by 21.5%, with values decreasing by 11.0%.

Faster Payments The number of Faster Payments transactions increased by 13.7% annually in Q1 2016 up from 12.6% in Q1 2015. In value terms, growth slowed down to 15.2% in the latest quarter down from 15.6% in Q1 2015. This slowdown comes despite the increase in the scheme limit to £250,000 in November 2015, perhaps offset by the increasing number of lower value mobile payments made via Paym. There were 336 million Faster Payments totalling £284 billion during the quarter. The average value of a Faster Payment was £847, £12 higher than in Q1 2015.

CHAPS payment volumes increased at an annual rate of 3.0%⁽¹⁾ in Q1 2016 with a total of 9.5 million payments processed. The aggregate value amounted to just over £18 trillion - an average payment value of £1.92 million. There was a strong pick up in CHAPS payment values, which increased by 4.1%⁽¹⁾. This was the strongest rate of growth since Q2 2013, with market volatility and increased participation by corporates in the financial markets the most likely causes of a sharp change in CHAPS values from mid-2015 onwards.

Cash withdrawals £44.9 billion was withdrawn from cash machines during Q1 2016 spread over 650 million withdrawals. The average withdrawal fell from £72 to £69. The volume of withdrawals at pay-to-use machines remained at 1.9% of the total. On an annual basis, the number of withdrawals (including on-us withdrawals) decreased by 1.2%, with the value of withdrawals rising by 2.5%.

Cash and cheque transactions

Number of	Q1 2016	Annual rate of growth	Total value of	Q1 2016	Annual rate of growth
Cash machine withdrawals	650 mn	-1.2%	Cash machine withdrawals	£45 bn	2.5%
Inter-bank cheques cleared	90 mn	-13.4%	Inter-bank cheques cleared	£104 bn	-10.6%
Number of	Annual Figures (2015)	Annual rate of growth	Total value of	Annual Figures (2015)	Annual rate of growth
Cash payments	17,208 mn	-5.6%	Cash payments	£253 bn	-0.1%
Cash machine withdrawals	2,797 mn	-1.2%	Cash machine withdrawals	£194 bn	2.6%
² Cheque transactions	558 mn	-13.3%	² Cheque transactions	£624 bn	-9.0%
Inter-bank cheques cleared	404 mn	-12.9%	Inter-bank cheques cleared	£455 bn	-8.8%

Automated payments

Number of	Q1 2016	Annual growth	Total value of	Q1 2016	Annual growth
Bacs payments	1,480 mn	3.8%	Bacs payments	£1,149 bn	3.8%
Faster Payments	336 mn	13.7%	Faster Payments	£284 bn	15.2%
CHAPS payments	9 mn	3.0%	CHAPS payments	£18,213 bn	4.1%
Number of	Annual Figures (2015)	Annual growth	Total value of	Annual Figures (2015)	Annual growth
Bacs payments	6,080 mn	4.1%	Bacs payments	£4,590 bn	3.8%
Faster Payments	1,247 mn	13.3%	Faster Payments	£1,041 bn	15.1%
CHAPS payments	38 mn	2.8%	CHAPS payments	£68,411 bn	0.7%

1. Per cent growth rates relate to rolling 12 month periods.

2. Cheque transactions include inter-bank, inter-branch and in-house cheque items and includes cash acquisition. However, it excludes euro & US dollar cheques, which are processed by C&CCC through separate systems.

Details of plastic card spending in the UK and of credit card lending and repayments are available from The UK Cards Association <http://www.theukcardsassociation.org.uk>

A Bacs Direct Credits and Direct Debits



The number of Bacs payments reached 1,480 million in the first quarter of 2016, representing an annual growth rate of 3.8%. The total value for the quarter was £1,149 million, also up 3.8% annually. The average payment value stood at £776, up from £769 in Q1 2015.

Direct Debit volumes increased at an annual rate of 6.0%, shown in the increase in volumes to 961 million from 921 million a year ago, in part driven by the ongoing adoption of Direct Debit as a payment option for Vehicle Excise Duty, introduced in October 2014. Payments totalled £299 billion during the quarter with the average value of a Direct Debit amounting to £311, unchanged on the corresponding quarter in 2015.

The volume of Direct Credits have been declining in recent years. This trend continued into Q1, with 518 million payments made. This trend can be attributed to a number of factors: fewer government benefit payments following the improving economy and some changes to the benefits system; and a rising number of employees shifting to monthly pay from weekly/fortnightly pay. It is also likely some transactions for payment card settlement with merchants have also shifted from Bacs Direct Credit to the Faster Payments Service. The option to use Faster Payments was introduced by payment card acquirers in 2014.

In contrast, the value of Direct Credits have been rising. A total of £850 billion was paid through this channel in Q1 2016, representing annual growth of 3.7% - the corresponding value in Q1 2015 was £824 billion. The average value of a Direct Credit amounted to £1,639 during the quarter, and compares to £1,572 in Q1 2015.

	Total				of which			Direct Debits	
	000s	% growth ¹	Value		Bacs Direct Credits	Standing orders ²	Bacs Direct Credits ³	Volume 000s	Value £ mn
			£ mn	% growth ¹	Volume 000s	Volume 000s	Value £ mn		
2010	5,672,730	1%	4,062,388	5%	2,293,059	150,333	3,114,251	3,229,338	948,137
2011	5,716,999	1%	4,363,214	7%	2,270,577	124,061	3,318,536	3,322,360	1,044,677
2012	5,616,392	-2%	4,112,222	-6%	2,182,672	17,069	3,036,714	3,416,651	1,075,507
2013									
Q1	1,371,848	-2%	1,015,691	-6%	529,622	4,731	755,872	837,495	259,819
Q2	1,412,094	-1%	1,050,017	-5%	527,810	4,484	770,795	879,800	279,222
Q3	1,433,468	1%	1,077,466	-1%	535,766	4,546	792,272	893,156	285,194
Q4	1,477,618	1%	1,075,470	3%	558,519	4,644	784,639	914,454	290,831
2014									
Q1	1,392,533	2%	1,071,515	5%	526,526	-	796,933	866,007	274,582
Q2	1,452,989	2%	1,091,258	5%	537,178	-	801,005	915,812	290,252
Q3	1,474,181	2%	1,128,560	5%	539,536	-	830,486	934,646	298,075
Q4	1,521,526	3%	1,129,213	5%	565,996	-	824,856	955,530	304,357
2015									
Q1	1,444,845	3%	1,110,686	4%	524,051	-	823,941	920,794	286,745
Jan	489,648	2%	368,564	5%	177,427	-	274,000	312,221	94,564
Feb	459,161	2%	340,716	4%	168,161	-	251,423	291,000	89,292
Mar	496,036	3%	401,406	4%	178,463	-	298,518	317,574	102,889
Q2	1,513,449	3%	1,135,535	4%	537,920	-	832,365	975,529	303,171
Q3	1,527,500	4%	1,170,662	4%	538,190	-	861,475	989,310	309,187
Q4	1,594,249	4%	1,173,328	4%	571,536	-	857,035	1,022,713	316,293
2016									
Q1	1,479,710	4%	1,148,920	4%	518,473	-	849,626	961,237	299,294
Jan	475,927	4%	376,057	4%	165,197	-	282,061	310,730	93,996
Feb	484,155	4%	359,723	4%	172,064	-	263,565	312,090	96,159
Mar	519,629	4%	413,139	4%	181,212	-	304,000	338,417	109,139

Chart A1

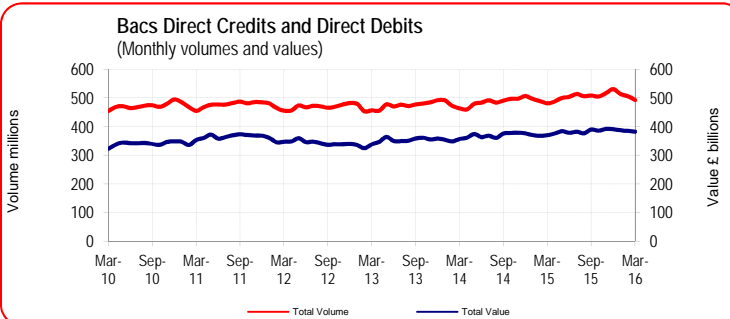
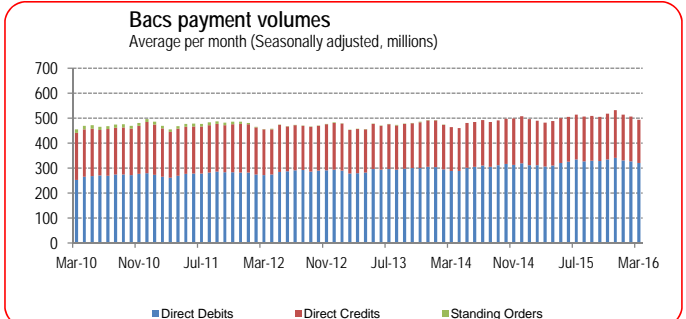


Chart A2



Notes

1 Per cent growth rates relate to rolling 12 month periods.

2 In 2015, on Bacs' behalf, Vocalink conducted work to improve the classification of payment purposes. This removed the anomalous categorisation of some bank input as Standing Orders. Historic data have been revised from January 2014.

3 Data are not available for standing order values; these are included within Bacs Direct Credit values.

B Cleared cheques and paper credits

Just under 90 million cheques were cleared in Q1, amounting to £104 billion. This compares to 105 million cheques cleared in Q1 2015 amounting to £119 billion. The annual rate of decline for volumes ticked up slightly, compared to a year ago, by one percentage point to 13.4%. In contrast the annual rate of decline for values picked up significantly, measuring 10.6% up from 7.4% in the year to March 2015. It is too early to tell if this latest pickup signals a new phase as it follows a deceleration in the rate of decline in 2014 and 2015.

Consumer and business cheque volumes have both been falling at around the same rate, as customers migrate away from using cheques in favour of electronic methods of payment, and as the proportion of businesses accepting cheques declines. Having said this, the Cheque & Credit Clearing Company is working on changing the way that cheques are processed in the UK, moving to an Image Clearing System that will clear cheques much faster than at present. It is possible that the resulting changes to the way customers are able to deposit cheques may slow the decline in cheque acceptance among businesses.

Credit clearing volumes and values also continued to shrink in Q1 2016, with volumes of 5.9 million, an annual rate of decline of 21.5%, and values of £4.3 billion, an annual rate of decline of 11.0%. Ninety percent of credit clearing volumes are for bill payments and consumers now appear to be migrating to alternative payment methods at a faster rate than previously witnessed.

	Total Cheques ¹				Total Credits			
	Volume		Value		Volume		Value	
	000s	% growth ²	£ mn	% growth ²	000s	% growth ²	£ mn	% growth ²
2010	775,643	-11%	761,081	-13%	61,662	-16%	32,312	-22%
2011	682,082	-12%	675,706	-11%	53,934	-13%	27,990	-13%
2012	597,076	-12%	601,256	-11%	46,927	-13%	23,802	-15%
2013								
Q1	132,041	-13%	130,327	-13%	10,500	-13%	5,819	-17%
Q2	134,168	-13%	135,878	-13%	10,136	-14%	4,958	-15%
Q3	126,921	-12%	136,014	-12%	10,056	-14%	5,361	-13%
Q4	132,165	-12%	133,293	-11%	9,877	-14%	4,971	-11%
2014								
Q1	119,225	-10%	126,056	-8%	9,328	-13%	5,560	-8%
Q2	117,818	-11%	124,882	-7%	8,780	-12%	4,477	-7%
Q3	112,038	-11%	127,036	-6%	8,670	-13%	4,852	-8%
Q4	115,110	-12%	120,755	-7%	8,184	-14%	4,770	-7%
2015								
Q1	104,762	-12%	119,257	-7%	7,734	-15%	4,726	-10%
Jan	34,943	-12%	38,913	-7%	2,663	-15%	1,938	-9%
Feb	32,475	-12%	38,278	-7%	2,276	-15%	1,309	-9%
Mar	37,344	-12%	42,066	-7%	2,795	-15%	1,479	-10%
Q2	102,102	-13%	114,547	-7%	7,154	-17%	4,029	-10%
Q3	97,227	-13%	112,404	-9%	6,863	-18%	4,462	-9%
Q4	100,042	-13%	108,629	-9%	6,298	-20%	3,999	-12%
2016								
Q1	89,999	-13%	104,345	-11%	5,881	-21%	4,259	-11%
Jan	29,395	-13%	33,307	-9%	1,973	-20%	1,766	-11%
Feb	29,475	-13%	34,254	-10%	1,833	-20%	1,175	-11%
Mar	31,129	-13%	36,783	-11%	2,074	-21%	1,317	-11%

Chart B1 ³

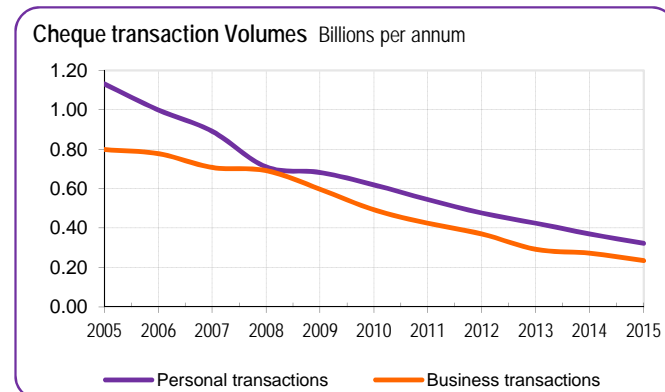
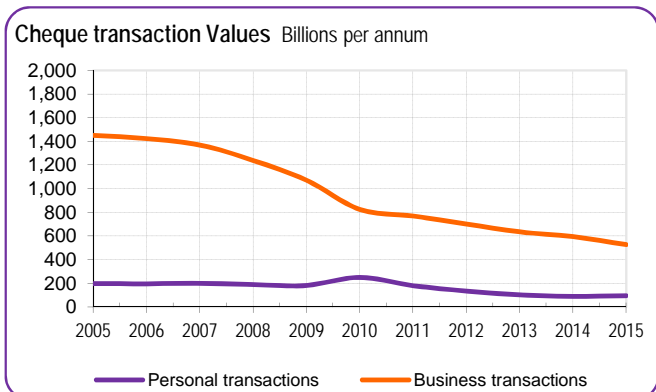


Chart B2 ³



1. Cheque transactions include inter-bank, inter-branch and in-house cheque items and includes cash acquisition. However, it excludes euro & US dollar cheques, which are processed by C&CCC through separate systems.

2. Per cent growth rates relate to rolling 12 month periods.

3. Data representative of 2015. Personal cheques figures are derived from market research, the Business figures comprise all organisations in the private sector, the state sector and the third sector, which includes charities, clubs and societies.

C Real-time payments: Faster Payments



Faster Payments continued to grow into Q1 2016. All together the Scheme processed 336 million payments during the first quarter, an annual growth of 13.7%. This was made up of 204 million Single Immediate Payments, 89 million Standing Orders and 43 million Forward Dated Payments. Annual growth was strongest for Single Immediate Payments measuring 19.9%.

This has been driven by rising consumer payment volumes in areas such as settlement of credit card bills, inter-account transfers, and person-to-person payments, which have been boosted by the launch of Paym in 2014. Additional factors driving growth include the continued migration of some retail payments from CHAPS Co and an increase in the number of businesses opting to use the service to pay wages and salaries to meet the HMRC Real-Time Information PAYE directive.

In value terms payments amounted to £284 billion, of which £175 billion were Single Immediate Payments, £82 billion Forward Dated Payments and £28 billion Standing Orders. It appears the scheme limit increase - from £100,000 to £250,000 - in November 2015 has not yet fed through to payment values, as the annual growth rate (15.2%) in Q1 was broadly unchanged on 2015. The limit increase was made to meet growing demand from large corporate users, and a further review is planned during 2016, to ensure all customers' needs continue to be met.

Payment volumes				of which			Payment values				of which		
		000s	% growth ¹	Standing orders (inc Returns & Scheme Returns) ²	Forward Dated (inc Corporate Bulk)	Single Immediate	£ mn	% growth ¹	Standing orders (inc Returns & Scheme Returns) ²	Forward Dated (inc Corporate Bulk)	Single Immediate	£ mn	
2012	Q1	183,387	29%	74,913	24,505	83,969	133,202	81%	19,732	40,003	73,467		
	Q2	197,513	38%	74,581	33,256	89,675	152,839	122%	19,935	53,180	79,724		
	Q3	205,434	46%	74,690	35,005	95,739	160,629	156%	20,144	56,200	84,286		
	Q4	224,757	54%	77,233	37,063	110,461	171,241	163%	21,163	58,869	91,209		
2013	Q1	221,332	45%	75,190	35,384	110,759	172,916	105%	20,857	58,047	94,012		
	Q2	239,447	35%	78,699	37,291	123,457	190,405	65%	23,161	63,725	103,519		
	Q3	249,432	28%	80,296	38,450	130,686	201,289	41%	22,911	67,577	110,801		
	Q4	257,418	19%	81,039	39,256	137,124	206,751	25%	23,068	68,445	115,239		
2014	Q1	260,623	19%	81,407	38,593	140,623	212,067	23%	23,528	68,485	120,054		
	Q2	270,172	16%	82,483	39,563	148,126	220,997	21%	24,374	70,709	125,914		
	Q3	279,592	14%	83,274	40,036	156,282	234,883	19%	24,904	74,278	135,701		
	Q4	290,543	14%	84,734	40,962	164,848	235,848	17%	25,315	74,561	135,972		
2015	Q1	293,837	13%	85,086	39,374	169,377	245,311	16%	25,630	74,171	145,510		
	Jan	96,159	13%	28,584	12,984	54,591	82,025	16%	8,402	25,046	48,577		
	Feb	90,607	13%	25,652	12,508	52,448	74,603	16%	7,506	22,938	44,159		
	Mar	107,071	13%	30,850	13,882	62,338	88,683	16%	9,722	26,186	52,775		
2016	Q1	331,364	13%	86,091	41,881	178,333	255,296	15%	27,520	75,975	151,801		
	Q2	306,304	13%	86,676	44,022	184,830	266,377	15%	27,102	80,382	158,893		
	Q3	315,529	13%	88,167	45,062	198,135	273,734	15%	28,065	82,572	163,097		
	Q4	331,364	13%	88,167	45,062	198,135	273,734	15%	28,065	82,572	163,097		
2016	Q1	335,820	14%	88,500	43,010	204,311	284,332	15%	27,905	81,534	174,893		
	Jan	105,435	13%	28,765	13,616	63,054	90,986	15%	8,888	26,586	55,512		
	Feb	113,982	15%	29,917	14,264	69,801	92,236	16%	9,218	26,037	56,981		
Mar	116,403	14%	29,817	15,130	71,456	101,109	15%	9,799	28,911	62,399			

Chart C1

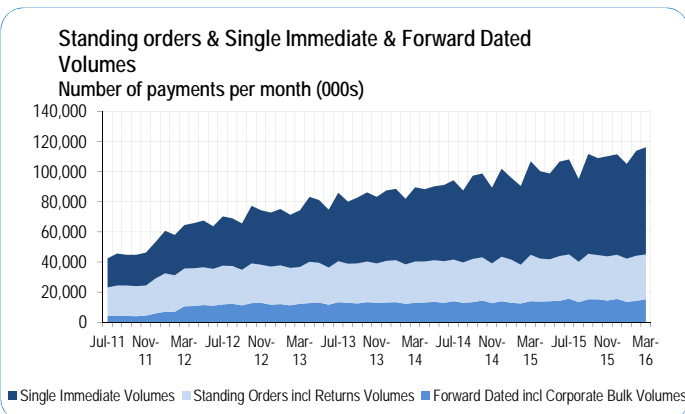
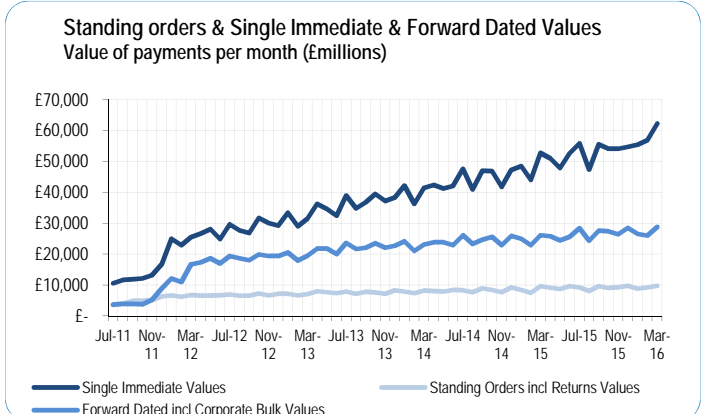


Chart C2



Notes

1. Per cent growth rates relate to rolling 12 month periods.
 2. As a result of the implementation of the Payment Services Regulations 2009 that require the vast majority of standing orders to clear by the next business day, from 1 January 2012 these payments are being processed through Faster Payments. Standing orders includes a small volume and value of returned payments.
- Scheme limit increased from £100,000 to £250,000 in November 2015.

CHAPS payment volumes increased by 3.0%¹ in Q1 2016 with a total of 9.5 million payments processed, following on from the 4.0%¹ annual increase observed in Q1 2015. This slower growth can be attributed to reduced economic growth combined with migration of retail payments to alternatives such as Faster Payments. In value terms, £18.2 trillion was transferred through CHAPS Q1 2016, up 8.0% on the same quarter a year ago. Market volatility and increased participation by corporates in the financial markets are the most likely causes of a sharp change in CHAPS values from mid-2015 onwards.

Daily volumes averaged a record 153,090 payments, up from 144,151 in Q1 2015. Traffic was particularly high in March with average daily volumes amounting to 164,019. This surge was mainly driven by buy-to-let investors and other purchasers of second properties looking to make purchases in advance of the rise in Stamp Duty introduced in April 2016.

The average value of a CHAPS Sterling payment increased to £1.92 million in Q1 2016 up from £1.86 million in Q1 2015. The data shown in chart D3 reveals that the average value of a CHAPS Sterling payment has declined since peaking at £2.0 million in January 2016. In March 2016, it reached £1.83 million which is still 6.4% above the low point of £1.72 million in May 2015.

CHAPS Co monitors Direct and Indirect Participants' average daily value sent and received over CHAPS, and internalised within Direct Participants (DPs). This is to measure the risks from indirect participation. Chart D4 shows the rise in Q1 2016 in the rolling 12 month CHAPS system values, as split between DPs and Indirect Participants (IPs), compared with the rolling 12 months ending the previous quarter. In the 12 months to March 2016:

- DPs' own values over CHAPS increased by 2.1% to £285 billion daily, sent and received.
- IPs' values over CHAPS increased by 2.7% to £269 billion.
- The measured internalised value of IP traffic within DPs decreased to £28 billion.
- Overall values continue to increase, with the rise in values over the CHAPS system exceeding the decline in internalised value.

	Payment volumes		Payment values		Working Days per Period	
	000s	% growth ¹	£ mn	% growth ¹		
2010	32,169	1%	61,587,609	-5%	253	
2011	34,024	6%	63,876,772	4%	251	
2012	Q1	8,529	5%	17,543,444	5%	64
	Q2	8,473	4%	17,549,365	10%	60
	Q3	8,478	1%	18,571,070	13%	64
	Q4	8,456	0%	18,052,978	12%	64
2013	Q1	8,280	-2%	17,577,787	9%	62
	Q2	8,761	-1%	17,303,119	5%	62
	Q3	8,953	1%	17,524,102	0%	65
	Q4	8,982	3%	17,733,918	-2%	64
2014	Q1	8,744	5%	17,811,652	-2%	63
	Q2	9,042	5%	16,764,847	-2%	61
	Q3	9,349	5%	16,920,050	-2%	65
	Q4	9,387	4%	16,462,942	-3%	64
2015	Q1	9,082	4%	16,857,471	-5%	63
	Jan	2,987	4%	5,611,924	-4%	21
	Feb	2,830	4%	5,144,339	-5%	20
	Mar	3,265	4%	6,101,208	-5%	22
	Q2	9,285	4%	16,206,916	-5%	61
	Q3	9,561	3%	17,368,637	-3%	65
	Q4	9,620	3%	17,978,153	1%	64
2016	Q1	9,492	3%	18,213,474	4%	62
	Jan	2,974	3%	5,956,374	2%	20
	Feb	3,074	3%	5,970,535	4%	21
	Mar	3,444	3%	6,286,565	4%	21

Chart D1

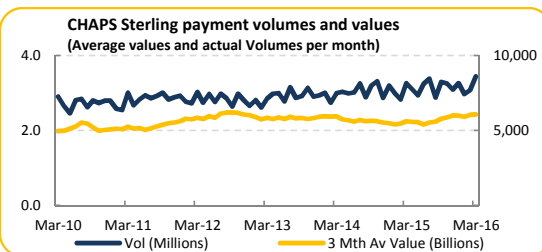


Chart D2

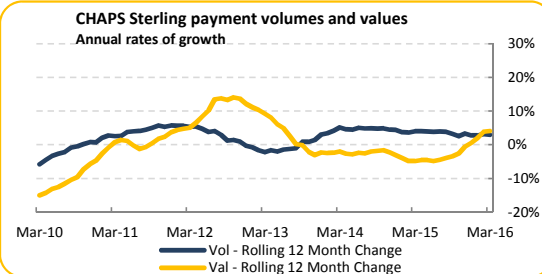


Chart D3

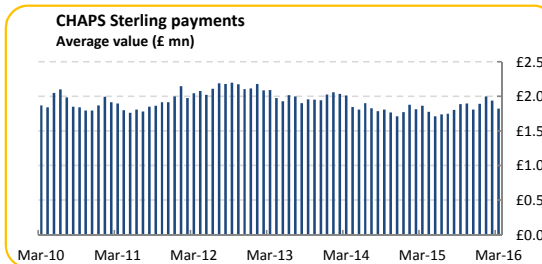
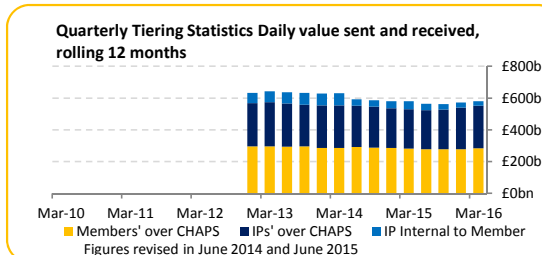


Chart D4



Notes

1. Growth rates are based on rolling 12 month periods.

E Cash machines withdrawals ¹

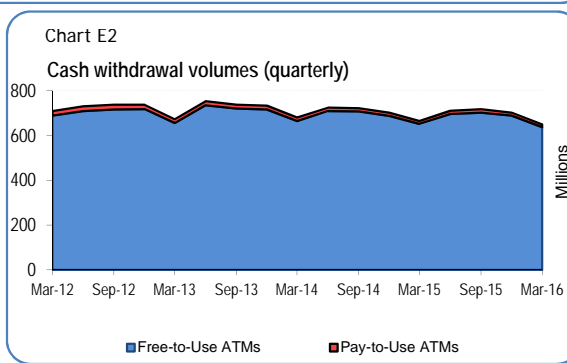
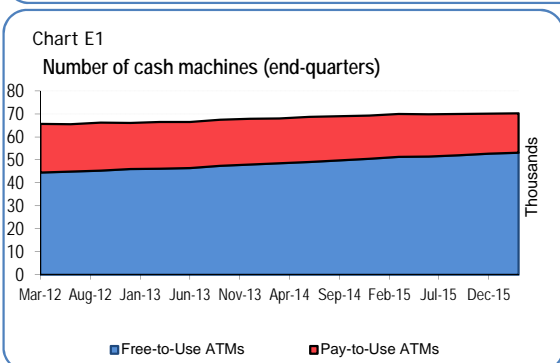
Please note that the data in this table show the total number and value of ALL withdrawals processed at UK cash machines, including those withdrawals not handled by LINK, i.e. withdrawals where the card issuer and ATM owner is the same institution. These are known as on-us transactions while those handled by LINK are known as not-on-us.

The total number of ATMs rose by 60 during the quarter to reach a record 70,330, marking the third consecutive increase. Driven by LINK initiatives such as the Financial Inclusion Programme and continuing popularity among consumers the number of free-to-use machines continued to rise, increasing by 439 to reach a record number of 53,156, up by 1,775 on the same quarter a year ago. These machines currently account for just over three quarters of the total cash machine estate. Growth in the number of IAD machines also continued during the quarter, rising by 247 to stand at 39,170. IADs now account for 56% of the total number of cash machines compared to 54% a year ago. There were respective declines of 379 and 187 in the pay-to-use and BBS cash machine estates, reducing their number to 17,174 and 31,160. The number of on-site cash machines rose by 55 to stand at 18,861 but still down 1.0% on the figure a year ago. Declines in the BBS estate owes mainly to the declining number of branches, which is likely the result of an increasing number of customers choosing to bank online and IADs taking over estates previously owned by banks and building societies.

The number of off-site machines stood at 51,469 following a marginal increase during the quarter. 73% of all cash machines were 'off-site' at the end of Q1 2016 representing a 1.0% year-on-year increase. The proportion of off-site machines which are pay-to-use continued to decline, to 33%. Since Q3 2014 this measure has declined by a percentage point each quarter. The retail sector continues to be the dominant sector with regards to the number of cash machines. In the current quarter, 63% (or 32,269 ATMs) were located in retail locations, a figure that has hardly changed since the third quarter of 2014. Outside the retail sector there was growth in the number of machines in the sectors of leisure, motoring and services with 33, 40 and 11 respectively. There were declines for the other sectors; most notably for social and mobile, down 164 and 103 respectively.

£44.9 billion was withdrawn from cash machines during Q1 2016 spread over 650 million withdrawals. On an annual basis the number of withdrawals decreased by 1.2% with the corresponding amount withdrawn increasing by 2.5%. The average withdrawal value decreased to a figure of £69 from £72 the previous quarter. These trends portend to consumers withdrawing more cash but less frequently from the most convenient machine, regardless of whether it is owned by their bank or building society. As a proportion of the total, the volume of withdrawals at pay-to-use machines remained at 1.9%.

		Number of cash machines at period end	Cash withdrawals					Number of withdrawals where a fee is charged to the cardholder
			Volume (inc 'on us' transactions)		Value (inc 'on us' transactions)		Average value	
			mn	Increase %	£ mn	Increase %		
2010		63,137	2,786	-2.1%	185,783	-1.6%	67	2.8%
2011		64,369	2,874	3.2%	191,318	3.0%	68	2.7%
2012	Q1	65,781	709	3.8%	45,885	3.4%	65	2.9%
	Q2	65,636	730	3.0%	48,440	2.2%	66	2.8%
	Q3	66,322	738	2.5%	49,404	2.2%	67	2.8%
	Q4	66,134	738	1.4%	49,873	1.2%	68	2.6%
2013	Q1	66,607	673	-1.0%	44,217	-0.7%	66	2.5%
	Q2	66,619	753	-0.3%	48,721	-0.5%	65	2.4%
	Q3	67,592	739	-0.4%	49,913	-0.5%	68	2.5%
	Q4	67,963	734	-0.6%	48,977	-0.9%	67	2.3%
2014	Q1	68,135	681	0.9%	43,982	-0.2%	65	2.2%
	Q2	68,819	725	-0.8%	47,729	-0.8%	66	2.0%
	Q3	69,120	723	-1.4%	49,280	-1.4%	68	2.0%
	Q4	69,382	702	-2.4%	48,368	-1.3%	69	2.0%
2015	Q1	70,006	666	-3.1%	44,598	-0.8%	67	1.9%
	Q2	69,876	711	-2.6%	47,975	-0.2%	67	2.0%
	Q3	70,018	717	-2.3%	50,940	1.0%	71	2.1%
	Q4	70,270	703	-1.2%	50,800	2.6%	72	1.9%
2016	Q1	70,330	650	-1.2%	44,945	2.5%	69	1.9%



¹ On-us transactions amounted to some 21% of the total volume and 25% of the total value at the end of Q1 2016. Per cent growth figures relate to rolling 12 month periods.