

International Deposit Insurance Survey

Section 1: Background Information

1.1 Organization (deposit insurer) responsible for administering the deposit insurance system:

1.1.1 Organization Name:

Deposit Insurance Fund

1.1.2 Organization Address:

Ruzova 15, 110 00 Praha 1

1.1.3 Organization Telephone No:

420 225 375 305

1.1.4 Organization Fax No:

420 225 375 309

1.1.5 Organization Internet Address:

www.fpv.cz

1.2 Contact Person(s):

1.2.1 Contact Person(s) Name:

Renata Kadlecova

1.2.2 Contact Person(s) Address:

Ruzova 15, 110 00 Praha 1

1.2.3 Contact Person(s) Telephone:

420 225 375 305

1.2.4 Contact Person(s) Fax:

420 225 375 309

1.2.5 Contact Person(s) E-mail address:

rkadlecova@fpv.cz

1.2.6 Are there other deposit insurance systems operating in your country ? (i.e. applying to other types of non-bank or non-depository institutions e.g.. insurance, securities) Please state their name(s) and contact information:

Securities Brokers Guarantee Fund P.O.Box 787 111 21 Praha 1 E-mail: fond@gfo.cz Tel.: 222 192 453
Fax: 222 192 495

1.3 Please provide information on other participants in your financial system

safety-net:

1.3.1 Name of Central Bank:

Czech National Bank

1.3.2 Central Bank Address:

Na Prikope 28, 114 28 Praha 1, Czech Republic

1.3.3 Central Bank Telephone:

420 224 411 111

1.3.4 Central Bank Fax:

1.3.5 Central Bank Internet Address:

www.cnb.cz

1.3.6 Central Bank Contact Person:

1.4 Financial Supervisor:

1.4.1 Financial Supervisor Name:

Czech National Bank

1.4.2 Financial Supervisor Address:

Na Prikope 28, 114 28 Praha 1, Czech Republic

1.4.3 Financial Supervisor Telephone:

420 224 411 111

1.4.4 Financial Supervisor Fax:

1.4.5 Financial Supervisor Internet Address and contact:

www.cnb.cz

1.5 Other related entities:

1.5.1 Other Related Entities Name:

1.5.2 Other Related Entities Address:

1.5.3 Other Related Entities Telephone:

1.5.4 Other Related Entities Fax:

1.5.5 Other Related Entities Internet Address:

Section 2: Objectives, Mandates & Powers

2.1.1 When and why was the DIS established (please provide details)?

The DIF was established in December 1994 pursuant to Banking Act amendment no. 156/1994 Col. This law established explicit limited guarantee scheme for the Czech Koruna banking deposits of individual persons.

2.1.2 What are the stated public policy objectives or mandate for your country's DIS? When was the last time they were reviewed and changed?

The only mandate of the DIF is to pay off depositors of a failed bank.

2.1.3 What process was used to determine these objectives in your country?

The necessity to protect deposits in non-state banks established after 1990.

2.1.4 What is the legal basis under which the DIS was established? Please provide a copy.

Legislation

Banking Act no. 21/1992 Col.

2.1.5 Is there a formal process for a periodic review of the policy objectives/mandates?

No

2.1.6 What sort of system do you have?

Government legislated & privately administered

2.1.7 Who makes decisions to pay depositor claims?

Central Bank

2.2 Which of the following powers has been provided to the DIS in order to carry out its mandate?

2.3 Authority to

2.3.1 Enter into contracts

Yes

2.3.2 Set regulations or by-laws for conduct of its business

No

2.4 Authority over entry and exit of member deposit taking institutions

2.4.1 Establish terms and conditions of membership

No

2.4.2 Authority to terminate the insured status of a member institution

No

2.5 Depositor reimbursement

2.5.1 Affect reimbursement of depositors claims

Yes

2.5.2 Access to depositor information

Yes

2.5.3 Use various methods of reimbursing depositors claims

Yes

2.6 Funding

2.6.1 How funding is provided

Yes

2.6.2 Terms and conditions of premiums or levies

No

2.6.3 Borrowing authorities and limits

Yes

2.7 Information Requirements

2.7.1 Access to information directly from member deposit taking institutions or its auditors

No

2.7.2 Access to information through supervisory authorities

No

2.8 Enforcement and intervention

2.8.1 Authority to conduct examinations and/or reviews

No

2.8.2 Ability to set standards or guidelines for member institutions

No

2.8.3 Authority to take enforcement actions against members (i.e. such as the

authority to require a change in institutional control and/or behaviour).

No

2.8.4 Authority to cancel deposit insurance of a member institution

No

2.8.5 Authority to hold officers and directors of failed institutions legally liable for the failure of the institution

No

2.9 Failure resolution

2.9.1 Authority to decide on appropriate form of failure resolution

No

2.9.2 Authority to provide financial assistance (e.g. in the form of a loan -- with or without security -- by purchasing assets from the institution or through some other process).

No

2.9.3 Authority to guarantee deposits with member institutions or guarantee loans to an institution by other parties

No

2.10 Authority to:

2.10.1 Undertake formal liquidation

No

2.10.2 Purchase and assumption (sale and merger)

No

2.10.3 Open assistance (bridge bank)

No

2.10.4 Other forms of failure resolution

2.11 Optimizing recoveries

2.11.1 Ability to act as a receiver

No

2.11.2 Ability to act as a liquidator

No

Section 3: Governance Arrangements

3.1.1 Is the DIS a legally separate organization from other public or private bodies? (e.g. central bank, supervisor, industry association)

Yes

3.1.2 What is the form of governance used by the DIS organization?

Board of Directors

null|null|null|null|null|

3.1.3 How is the governing body selected?

Board members are appointed by the Minister of Finance for a period of 5 years. At least one member shall be a representative of the central bank and at least two members shall be representatives of board of directors of commercial banks.

3.1.4 What is the composition of the governing body?

The Board consist of 5 members. Current compositions: Chairman of the Board is the representative of a commercial bank. Vice-Chairman of the Board is the representative of the central bank the 3rd board member is the representative of a commercial bank, the 4th is the representative of a specialized commercial bank and the 5th is the representative of the Ministry of Finance

3.1.5 What are the duties and responsibilities of the governing body?

The responsibility is to decide on all matters related to the activity of the Fund; to appoint managing director and all the employees of the Fund.

3.1.6 Is there any direct or indirect representation in the management of the DIS by member insured institutions?

Yes

3.1.7 Is there any direct or indirect representation in the management of the DIS by the central bank?

Yes

3.1.8 Is there any direct or indirect representation in the management of the DIS by the regulator?

Yes

central bank

3.1.9 Is there any direct or indirect representation in the management of the DIS by the supervisor?

Yes

central bank

3.1.10 Is there any direct or indirect representation in the management of the DIS by other?

Yes

Ministry of Finance

3.1.11 Please provide a breakdown of the management structure of the DIS

The Board of Administration (decision making body) Managing Director (manage day to day operation)

Internal Staff (management of pay offs and related issues) External Staff (asset management, legal office, accounting)

3.1.12 Do you have an internal control and audit systems

No

3.1.13 Are directors and officers of the DIS and/or supervisors personally liable for their decisions in the normal course of their activities?

No

3.1.14 Is there an advisory committee to the DIS?

No

3.1.15 Has the DIS ever taken legal action against directors of failed member institutions? Or others? What position did the person(s) hold?

No

3.1.16 Please indicate which of the following tools are used as part of your accountability regime.

Annual Reports,Audited Financial Statements

null|null|null|null

Section 4: Human Resources & Infrastructure

4.1.1 What is the total number of employees at the DIS (e.g. full-time, part-time and contract) ?

3 - full time 2 - part time

4.1.2 Are the majority of DIS employees dedicated staff or do they come from other organizations (i.e. government, central bank, private sector)?

Other

The Fund has a dedicated staff of 5 people.External services are hired from privat sector.

4.1.3 Does the DIS train and develop its own staff? If so, briefly describe programs which have been put in place for training and development?

No

4.1.4 Is there shared training and development between the staff of the DIS and other authorities involved in financial sector supervision or regulation? (i.e. central bank, supervisor, regulator, other)

No

4.1.5 Are compensation and incentives offered sufficient to attract and retain skilled staff? Please elaborate.

3

4.1.6 Are confidentiality provisions for employees provided for?

Yes

4.1.7 Do employees of the DIS receive legal protection against lawsuits for their actions taken in good faith and acting in the best interests of the DIS?

No

4.1.8 What percentage of the budget is spent on training and development and information technology?

4 %

Section 5: Information Sharing & Interrelationship Among Safety-Net Players

5.1.1 Who performs examinations of DIS member institutions?

Central Bank

5.1.2 Please describe the examination process that is used to evaluate member institution performance?

The Central bank is the primary supervisory authority. Regular yearly audit of each bank is performed by an independent auditor.

5.1.3 What information is collected from member institutions for the DIS and other parties?

The Fund has no right to receive any information about member institution neither from the Central bank nor from member institution. In case of bank failure the Fund receives information from liquidator/trustee.

5.1.4 What arrangements (i.e. formal or informal) are in place between organizations responsible for deposit insurance and other parties comprising the safety-net (e.g. central bank, supervisor, regulator) regarding the sharing of information concerning member institutions? Please provide details of these agreements.

There are no formal arrangements between safety net players. On an informal basis the Fund cooperates with Banking Association, central bank and Ministry of Finance.

5.2 On a scale from 1 to 5, 1 being low and 5 being high, please rate both the accessibility (i.e. access to all necessary information for the DIS to fulfill its mandate) and timeliness (i.e. information is received when needed) of information that is shared amongst members of the safety net.

5.2.1 accessibility

5.2.2 timeliness

5.2.3 Is there a consistent definition/classification across authorities of problem institutions

No

5.2.4 When policy regarding the DIS and financial sector is developed or amended, are other bodies consulted and/or advised (e.g. central bank, supervisor, regulator, government, industry associations) ? If you do consult and/or advise what bodies do you do it with?

5.2.5 Is discussion with other bodies encouraged prior to the implementation of new policy?

5.2.6 How often do you contact other DIS?

Regularly

5.2.7 Is the DIS consulted when the regulator, supervisor or central bank enters into an agreement with a financial institution that is experiencing problems?

No

Section 6: Membership

6.1.1 What types of institutions are covered in your DIS?

Commercial banks Banks building societis Cooperative banks

6.1.2 Is membership in the DIS mandatory for designated deposit taking institutions?

Yes

6.1.3 Do you have terms and conditions of membership? (i.e. laws, regulations or agreements which member institutions have to abide by) If so, please explain the application process used and any conditions of membership imposed on institutions by the DIS.

No

6.1.4 Is the membership of foreign institutions (i.e. foreign bank branches and/or subsidiaries) covered in the same way as domestic institutions? If not, please describe the difference.

Other

EU Members state branches are covered by home country system

6.1.5 If more than one safety-net organization is responsible for the application process for membership, how is the application process coordinated between the parties responsible?

6.1.6 Are deposit-taking institutions required to re-apply for membership after a certain period of time?

No

6.1.7 How many member institutions do you have?

44

6.1.8 What is the total level of assets, deposits and insurable deposits of all DIS member institutions?

As fo December 31, 2007 total assets = CZK 3717 billion, total deposits = CZK 2369 billion and insurable deposits = CZK 2044 billion.

Section 7: Coverage

7.1.1 Is there a formal definition of a deposit and or insured deposit used by your DIS? If so what is it?

Yes (please explain)

Insured shall be all claims arising from deposits, including interest accrued, held in the CZK or in a FX currency, registered as credit balances on accounts or deposit books or evidenced by a certificate of deposit, deposit slip or other comparable document subject to compliance with the identification requirements

7.1.2 What types of deposits are eligible for coverage in your DIS?

Savings account, Chequing account, Certificates of deposit, Foreign currency deposits
null|null|null|null|null|null|null|null|null|null|null|

7.1.3 Is coverage

per depositor per institution

7.1.4 What is the coverage limit per depositor?

EUR 25 000

7.1.5 How was this figures arrived at?

This level was set by the Parliament in connection with the EU integration.

7.1.6 For eligible financial instruments with maturity dates, what is the longest contract term covered by the DIS?

Instruments are insured regardless of maturity date.

7.1.7 What types of depositors are not eligible for coverage in your DIS?

Officers and directors of member institutions

null|null|null|null|null|

7.1.8 Is the coverage amount indexed?

No

7.1.9 What is it indexed to?

7.1.10 Does your DIS use coinsurance? If coinsurance is used please describe the approach used.

Yes

10% coinsurance is used. The compensation provided to a depositor shall amount to 90% of the credit

balance, but no more than EUR 25 000 per depositor per bank.

7.1.11 Is the public widely aware of the presence of coinsurance?

Yes

7.1.12 Are coverage levels affected by resolution methods? If so, please explain.

No

7.1.13 To what extent, is there a public expectation that the DIS coverage limit would be extended to 100% coverage in the event of a banking crisis or the failure of a very large institution? Please provide recent examples, if applicable.

No

7.1.14 How is a decision made on the insurance eligibility of new financial products?

To be insured, a new product have to comply with the definition of insured deposit.

7.1.15 When member institutions merge how are insured deposits treated?

There is no special arrangements for mergers in the law.

7.2 Does your country offer the following?

7.2.1 Islamic banking

No

7.2.2 Islamic deposit insurance

No

Section 8: Funding & Fund Management

8.1.1 What type of funding is used by the DIS?

Ex-ante (defined as the accumulation of a reserve or fund to cover deposit insurance claims in anticipation of the failure of a member institution).

8.1.2 Is the DIS funded by levying insurance premium assessments against member institutions or, by some other means such as general tax revenues?

Premium assessment

8.1.3 If insurance premiums are assessed, are they assessed as a flat rate or are they differential in some way, please explain? (e.g. risk based)

Flat rate is used.

8.1.4 What is the current premium rate? If there have been changes to this rate, details would be appreciated.

For banks and cooperative banks = 0,1% of insured deposits incl. accrued interest For bank building societies = 0,05% of insured deposits incl. accrued interest

8.1.5 How often is the premium assessed?

The premium is set by law. Due to the amendment of the law the premium decreased in September 2002 to current levels.

8.1.6 Is the premium assessed on total deposits, insured deposits or something else?
Insured Deposits

8.1.7 Are premiums paid by member institutions tax deductible as a business expense?

Yes

8.1.8 For premiums that are differentiated please explain the risk assessment system that is used to ascertain a premium assessment.

8.1.9 Does the DIS have a target with respect to the optimal size of the DIS fund? (Yes is chosen go to question 8.10 otherwise Skip the next 2 questions)
No (Skip the next question)

8.1.10 How is the optimum level (i.e. target) of the fund determined?

8.1.11 What investment policies (i.e. safeguards against abuse) exist concerning the use of the fund?

The Fund Investment policy is focused to maintain high quality portfolio in order to preserve its reserves.

8.1.12 If a fund is not maintained, is an assessment levied on institutions after the failure of a financial institution has occurred? If so, please explain how the levies are determined and losses distributed among institutions.

8.1.13 Which of the following sources of additional funding, for emergency or liquidity purposes, does the DIS have access to?

Access to private markets

null|null|null|

8.1.14 Are member institutions required by law to issue, on a regular basis, subordinated debt?

No

Section 9: Reimbursing Depositors

9.1.1 Please describe the procedure for reimbursing depositors used by your DIS?

1)The Fund is informed by the central bank that a bank is unable to meet its commitments; 2)The bank (liquidator/trustee) have to provide the Fund with documents necessary for commencing payments (amount and title of the claims, amount of deductible claims); 3)The Fund checks all the documents; 4)The documents are audited by an independent auditor; 5)Audited documents are transferred to a paying agent (selected commercial bank); 6) Paying agent starts to reimburse depositors at a pre-specified date via money transfers or direct cash payments on depositors demand.

9.1.2 Are depositors required to file a claim when a member institution fails? If so, what is the process?

No

9.1.3 When is the DIS obligated to reimburse insured depositors?

After the Fund receives notification in writing from the central bank that a bank is unable to meet its commitments to eligible persons under legal and contractual conditions.

9.1.4 Is there an established legal basis upon which to base the reimbursement process? Please explain.

Yes

Banking Act determines type of insured deposits, obligation of the Fund to reimburse depositors, the time limit for reimbursing deposits and maximum amount of reimbursement per depositor.

9.1.5 Is the DIS subject to explicit standards for prompt reimbursement? If so what are they?

Yes

The Fund in agreement with the central bank determines the date of commencement of payments from the Fund. The Fund must be able to pay compensation to eligible persons within 3 months from the date on which the notification of the central bank was issued. In the exceptional circumstances two extensions neither of which exceeds 3 months may be granted.

9.1.6 What methods of payment can be used and under what circumstances are they used?

Direct cash payment for reimbursement of small deposits of physical persons is used, while for reimbursement of large deposits of physical persons or for deposits of legal entities money transfer is used.

9.1.7 Are the rules regarding clearing, set-off, trust accounts, and related issues well defined (through the legal system or formal agreement)? Please explain.

Yes

9.1.8 What are financial institutions obligated to hold with respect to deposit records?

A bank have to ensure identification of depositors. In case of physical persons: the first name, surname, address and date of birth (or birth identification number). In case of legal entities: the commercial name, its registered address and for domestic legal entities its identification number. These data have to be stated in the account contract, the deposit book, the certificate of deposit, deposit slip or other comparable document evidencing the acceptance of deposits. In case of joint accounts also the breakdown by depositor.

9.1.9 When is the DIS given access to an institutions financial and depositor records?

After the Fund receives notification from the central bank about a bank's inability to meet its commitments.

9.1.10 Does the DIS have the option of making advance payments to depositors in situations of dire need (i.e. in an emergency)?

Other

It is not explicitly stated in the law. This situation has not happened yet.

9.1.11 Does the DIS make interest payments to depositors during the time taken for reimbursement? Please explain.

Other

Interest is paid up to the date of commencement of reimbursement.

9.1.12 What information is communicated to depositors regarding the reimbursement process?

The Fund is obliged to make publicly known the date of commencement of payments from the Fund "in an appropriate manner". The Fund uses its web site, press agency or national newspapers to inform the public about the date of commencement of payments, paying agent and insurance limits. Information is also provided by failed bank/liquidator/trustee and paying agent.

9.1.13 What process does the DIS use to ensure that depositor secrecy and confidentiality is maintained during the reimbursement process?

Information about depositors and their claims are subject to banking secrecy according to Banking Act.

9.1.14 What steps are taken to verify, reconcile and settle insured deposit accounts?

An independent auditor audits the documents supplied to the Fund by a failed bank (liquidator/trustee) before the payment of compensations are commenced.

9.1.15 What steps are taken to ensure that an institutions depositor records are accurate, up to date and accessible?

Institutions are regularly supervised by Banking Supervision of the central bank. The Fund does not have any power to investigate an institution depositor records.

9.1.16 Does the DIS document its experiences with respect to each reimbursement action (i.e. lessons learned) in order to allow for continuous improvement?

Yes

Experience gained with respect of reimbursement process of a failed bank is analyzed and used in the following reimbursement action to make the process more effective and efficient.

9.1.17 What technologies does the DIS use to facilitate the reimbursement process?

The Fund itself does not calculate the reimbursements (all is provided by a failed bank). The Fund keeps the records of depositors of failed banks, their claims and reimbursements in MS database.

Section 10: Public Information & Awareness

10.1.1 What obligations are there to inform the public?

The obligation to inform public is only in case of reimbursements.

10.1.2 Who is responsible for communicating information about the DIS to the general public?

DIS

null|null|null|null|null|

10.1.3 Are these explicitly stated in policy or law?

No

10.1.4 Are the terms and conditions of DIS explained in a manner that the general public can understand fully?

Yes

10.1.5 If so, what methods are utilized?

Website

null|null|null|null|

10.1.6 At what point is information disclosed to the public about an institution that is having problems and how is information disclosed?

The central bank is responsible for disclosing information about such institutions (e.g. when conservatorship is imposed, banking licence is revoked).

10.1.7 Has a survey of public awareness about the DIS been conducted? If so/ what were the results? If not why not? Please include supporting documentation.

No

10.1.8 Has the DIS ever embarked on a public awareness campaign to increase awareness and knowledge? If yes, how many times has this been done and when was the last time?

No

DIS has never used any special public awareness campaign. During its life, DIS reimbursed depositors of 12 failed banks. Before each reimbursement the public were widely informed via national press or Fund's web site about the conditions of deposit insurance.

10.1.9 Please describe the approach used; objectives, target audience, communication strategy, and timing results.

Section 11: Risk Assessment & Intervention

11.1.1 Does the DIS have a risk monitoring function to analyze and assess the risk of member financial institutions?

No

11.1.2 Does the DIS perform examinations of its member institutions? If not, who does?

No

Banking Supervision of the central bank

11.1.3 Does the DIS receive information/data/statistics directly from its member institutions or from a third party, such as a regulator or supervisor? If so what information is received and how often?

No

11.1.4 What is the risk assessment approach used by the DIS to monitor financial institutions? Please describe. Please be sure to include the criteria used to determine member institution risk.

The DIS does not monitor financial institutions

11.1.5 Please list and describe the actions taken by the DIS in situations where member institutions are causing concern. Please indicate when coordination occurs with other supervisory/regulatory authorities and the mechanisms used.

The DIS does not have power to conduct examination, decide on appropriate form of failure resolution or provide financial assistance for member institutions. Co-ordination with the central bank is at a minimal level as the DIS does not have legal power to receive any information about financial situation and structure of deposits from the central bank as well as member institutions.

Section 12: Failure Resolution

12.1.1 Is your DIS involved in the failure resolution of member institutions?

Other

DIS is a member of Creditors Committee in the bankruptcy proceedings process.

12.1.2 Who determines whether a member institution has failed or is insolvent?

Central Bank

12.1.3 Under what conditions can the DIS cancel/terminate the deposit insurance of a member institution?

DIS cannot cancel or terminate deposit insurance of a member institution.

12.1.4 How is the failure/non viability of a member institution determined?

12.1.5 How many member institutions have failed in your country in the last 20 years?

19.

12.1.6 Do banks go through the regular corporate bankruptcy process? If no, what is the process used?

Yes

12.1.7 Is the receiver of failed institutions also the one that disposes of the institutions? If not, who does?

Yes

12.2 Which methods of failure resolution are used in your country to deal with failures. Also, please indicate the frequency of use of the various methods in the last 20 years.

12.2.1 Formal liquidation

Yes

mostly used

12.2.2 Purchase and assumption (sale and merger)

Yes

12.2.3 Open bank assistance (e.g. recapitalization)

12.2.4 Bridge banks and other interim solutions

12.2.5 What criteria are used to determine the method of failure resolution?

Financial situation of a bank, the size of a bank, possible impact of a bank failure on the whole banking

system.

12.2.6 Is the deposit insurer required to resolve failed or failing insured depository institutions in a manner that is least costly to the DIS?

No

12.2.7 Please indicate what kind of private companies, if any, are included in the failure resolution process?

Section 13: Claims, Recoveries & Estate Management

13.1.1 Does the DIS play a role in the claims and recoveries process? If yes please describe this role

Yes

The DIS is usually a member of Creditors Committee as one of the biggest creditor of a failed member institution.

13.1.2 What is the primary objective of the DIS when dealing with claims and recoveries (i.e.. maximization of nominal and present value recoveries, financial system stability, system discipline)?

The primary objective of claims and recoveries process is maximization of nominal and present value of recoveries.

13.1.3 What role does the private sector play in the claims, recovery process?

Private sector creditor may become a member of Creditors Committee.

13.1.4 What approaches and strategies are adopted by the deposit insurer to accomplish the objectives of claims and recovery activities?

All the process of claims nad recoveries is based on the Bankruptcy law. Therefore no special strategy is adopted by the DIS.

13.1.5 By what standard is the DIS judged with respect to performing its function in claims and recoveries (e.g.x. Comparative private sector or DIS benchmarks, internal assessments, past experience)?

No standards are applied.

13.1.6 What assets have you found to be the hardest to recover? Why? What types of strategies have been used to recover different assets?

The hardest to recover are overdue debts, unsecured or badly secured debts. Public Auctions are usually used to sell real estates or small debts while Offer for Sale is used for block of debts or big individual debts.

13.1.7 Does the DIS have rights of subrogation (i.e. the subrogation of insurance entity to the rights of insured depositors) or an equivalent arrangement?

Yes

13.1.8 Is there depositor priority when banks fail? (i.e. Do depositor claims rank in priority above other unsecured creditors in the liquidation of a bank?)

No

**13.1.9 Are rights of set-off available or imposed in your countrys legal system?
Please describe the various forms set-off can take.**

Other

The right of set-off is available before the court declares a bank's bankruptcy. After the bankruptcy proceedings starts, there is no possibility of set-off. For the purpose of deposit reimbursement, the right of set-off is available up to the date when the Central Bank issues its notification that the bank is unable to meet its commitments to eligible persons.

Section 14: Other Issues

14.1.1 What is your view on recent trends and emerging issues in the financial sector in your country and the potential impact they might have on the DIS?

14.1.2 Are there any issues related to deposit insurance which you would like to see more research in?