

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 Protection Fund Board of Kenya

1.1.2 Organization Address:

P.O. Box 45983 Nairobi, Kenya.

1.1.3 Organization Telephone No:

254 20 2217400 / 2863800

1.1.4 Organization Fax No:

252 20 2211122

1.1.5 Organization Internet Address:

www.centralbank.go.ke

1.2 Contact Person(s):

1.2.1 Contact Person(s) Name:

Mr. Kakai Cheloti

1.2.2 Contact Person(s) Address:

P.O. Box 45983-00200 Nairobi, Kenya.

1.2.3 Contact Person(s) Telephone:

254 20 2217400

1.2.4 Contact Person(s) Fax:

254 20 2217400

1.2.5 Contact Person(s) E-mail address:

chelotik@centralbank.go.ke

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:

NO

1.3 Please provide information on other participants in your financial system

safety-net:

1.3.1 Name of Central Bank:

Central Bank of Kenya

1.3.2 Central Bank Address:

P.O. Box 60000-00200 Nairobi. Kenya.

1.3.3 Central Bank Telephone:

254 20 2861000 / 2863000

1.3.4 Central Bank Fax:

254 20 340 192 / 250 783

1.3.5 Central Bank Internet Address:

www.centralbank.go.ke

1.3.6 Central Bank Contact Person:

The Bank Secretary

1.4 Financial Supervisor:

1.4.1 Financial Supervisor Name:

Director, Bank Supervision Department

1.4.2 Financial Supervisor Address:

P.O.Box 60000-00200 Nairobi.Kenya.

1.4.3 Financial Supervisor Telephone:

254 20 2863000

1.4.4 Financial Supervisor Fax:

254 20 250 783

1.4.5 Financial Supervisor Internet Address and contact:

www.centralbank.go.ke

1.5 Other related entities:

1.5.1 Other Related Entities Name:

None

1.5.2 Other Related Entities Address:

NA

1.5.3 Other Related Entities Telephone:

NA

1.5.4 Other Related Entities Fax:

NA

1.5.5 Other Related Entities Internet Address:

NA

Section 2: Objectives, Mandates & Powers

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

Established in 1985 as a deposit insurance scheme to provide cover for small depositors and to liquidate failed banks.

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 principal objectives of the Deposit Protection Fund Board of Kenya are to provide a deposit insurance scheme for customers of member institutions and to wind up the operations of any institution, in respect of which the Board is appointed a liquidator. Complementary objectives are to hold, manage and apply funds levied as contributions from member institutions.

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

The objectives were determined to reflect the purpose of Scheme.

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

Legislation

Deposit Protection Fund Board of Kenya was established under section 36 of the Banking Act. A copy of the Act available at www.centralbank.go.ke

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

No

However, a Bill to grant the corporation autonomy is currently under preparation. Its policy objectives and mandates will therefore be revisited in the Bill.

2.1.6 What sort of system do you have?

Government legislated and administered

2.1.7 Who makes decisions to pay depositor claims?

DIS

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

Yes

2.4 Authority over entry and exit of member deposit taking institutions

2.4.1 Establish terms and conditions of membership

Yes

2.4.2 Authority to terminate the insured status of a member institution

Yes

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

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

Yes

2.7.2 Access to information through supervisory authorities

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

2.9 Failure resolution

2.9.1 Authority to decide on appropriate form of failure resolution

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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)

No

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?

By the Government

3.1.4 What is the composition of the governing body?

Board of Directors comprise: .Governor Central Bank Of Kenya-Chairperson .The Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance . Five Members appointed by the Minister of Finance to represent the interest of member institutions.

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

The Board gives leadership and policy direction to the Deposit Protection Fund Board of Kenya.

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

Day to day management of the Deposit Protection Fund Board of Kenya is under the Director. The management structure of the organization comprise the Director's Office and three divisions(Finance& Administration Division; Liquidations Division; and legal Division). Each division is headed by an Assistant Director and has sections headed by managers.

3.1.12 Do you have an internal control and audit systems

Yes

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?

Yes

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?

Yes

Directors of some failed institutions

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

Annual Reports,Audited Financial Statements,Corporate Business Plan,Other Reporting Requirements

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) ?

The total number of full time employees is currently 55.However, few part-time employees are also engaged from time to time to assist in the execution of specific tasks.

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)?

Yes

However, all of them are employees of the Central Bank of Kenya but work fulltime for the Fund Board.

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?

Yes

Staff benefit from training by the Central Bank.However, the Fund Board trains them also in areas of deposit insurance,liquidation, management, finance and legal.

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)

Yes

Staff occasionally participate in courses relating to financial sector supervision and regulation.

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

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?

Yes

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

About 8% of the annual budget of the Deposit Protection Fund Board is spent on training and development. Except for the hardware, Information Technology infrastructure & services are provided for by the Central Bank of Kenya.

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?

Both offsite financial analysis and onsite inspection is undertaken by the Bank Supervision of the Central Bank of Kenya.

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

Largely Information on key banking indicators (capital adequacy, asset quality, earning & profitability, liquidity etc).

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.

The Central Bank of Kenya Shares information on the banking sector with Deposit Protection Fund Board.

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

4

5.2.2 timeliness

4

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

institutions

Yes

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?

Consult

The Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Attorney General and other stakeholders|null|null|

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

Yes

5.2.6 How often do you contact other DIS?

Occasionally

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?

Yes

Section 6: Membership

6.1.1 What types of institutions are covered in your DIS?

Deposit taking institutions-commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions.

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.

Yes (please explain)

The Banking Act under which the Deposit Protection Fund Board was established makes it mandatory for deposit taking institutions to become members. There are also other requirements such as annual membership contributions.

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.

Yes

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?

There is only one Deposit Protection Scheme

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

Yes

Membership renewed annually.

6.1.7 How many member institutions do you have?

45(42 commercial banks and 3 non-bank financial institutions)

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

For Deposit Protection Fund Board of Kenya: Net Assets: US\$ 225 Millions Total Deposits in the Sector: US\$ 9338 Million Total insured deposits: US\$1303 Million

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)

a protected deposit is the aggregate credit balance of any accounts maintained by the customer to an institution, less any liability of the customer to the institution.

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

7.1.3 Is coverage

per depositor per institution

7.1.4 What is the coverage limit per depositor?

US\$1400

7.1.5 How was this figures arrived at?

At the inception of the scheme, it was observed that most small depositors were generally within this limit.

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

Most represent time deposits with maturities below 5 years.

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

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.

No

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

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

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?

The Minister for Finance may define a protected deposit from time to time.

7.1.15 When member institutions merge how are insured deposits treated?

Consolidation of accounts is expected to take place so that-- per depositor per institution rule applies.

7.2 Does your country offer the following?

7.2.1 Islamic banking

Yes

7.2.2 Islamic deposit insurance

No

deposits in these banks are covered by Deposit Protection Fund Board of Kenya with those of conventional banks.

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)

Assessed as a flat rate.

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

0.15 per cent of the average of the institution's total deposit liabilities during the twelve months prior to the date of premium payment notice.

8.1.5 How often is the premium assessed?

Once in a year

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

Total deposits
Total deposit liabilities

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

No

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 is guided by an investment policy approved by the Board.

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?

Government funding

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?

The depositors are requested, through a public announcement, to make claims by completing claim forms. The claims are verified before payments are made by cheque/cash.

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

Yes

As in 9.1

9.1.3 When is the DIS obligated to reimburse insured depositors?

Payment of protected deposits begins within the first month of liquidation. Depositors can make claims within a period of 2 years.

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

Yes

The Banking Act which provides for the establishment of the DIS gives the legal basis for the reimbursement process.

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

No

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

Cheques/Electronic Funds Transfer/cash. Method largely determined by the convenient of the depositor and amount involved.

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?

Financial Institutions are required to keep and maintain proper deposit records. Among other details, they should indicate holders details and account transactions.

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

When the Central Bank places the institution under liquidation by the DIS. However, when the institution is in business, the Supervision Department of the Central Bank ensures that the institutions keep proper depositor records.

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)?

No

No experience with this option.

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

No

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

How to make depositor claims and the payment process.

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

The DIS deals with individual depositors and ensures the information on depositors are kept confidential.

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

The records of the institution are closely compared with those held by depositors.

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

The Supervision Department of the Central Bank ensures that the institutions keep proper 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

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

IT based payment systems-- like electronic funds transfer, inhouse developed deposit payment systems module etc.

Section 10: Public Information & Awareness

10.1.1 What obligations are there to inform the public?

The Deposit Protection Fund Board is obliged to inform the public of its existence, purpose and activities.

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?

Brochures, 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?

Only when the institution is under statutory management of the Central Bank or is in liquidation and is therefore paying protected deposits.

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?

Yes

a few times through publications. In 2007

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

Distribution of brochures and pamphlets. Objective is to inform the general public of DIS activities. There is also information on the website.

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?

Yes

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

No

The Central Bank of Kenya does onsite examination

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?

Yes

It receives information/data from the Bank Supervision Department of the Central Of Kenya

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.

It analyses the information on Banking indicators received from the Banking Supervision of the Central Bank. The information gives a general overview of the sector.

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.

Consultations with the Supervision Department on areas of concern with a view to taking corrective actions.

Section 12: Failure Resolution

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

Yes

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

the Central Bank of Kenya

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

If it appears to the DIS that the affairs of an institution are being conducted in a manner detrimental to its own interests or to the interest of its depositors.

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

By an examination of the financial position of the institution.

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

About 24 institutions

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

No

Institutions with problems are placed under receivership /statutory management by the Central Bank.If unable to resume normal operations after some time, they are placed under liquidation.

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

No

The Central Bank places them under receivership/statutory management.If the problems are resolved,the institutions continues with normal business. If it is completely insolvent, the Deposit Protection Fund Board is appointed a liquidator by the Central Bank.

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

12.2.2 Purchase and assumption (sale and merger)

No

12.2.3 Open bank assistance (e.g. recapitalization)

Yes

but rarely

12.2.4 Bridge banks and other interim solutions

No

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

For all failed institutions with the Deposit Protection Fund, Liquidation has been the only option since all are insolvent.

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?

Yes

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

The Deposit Protection Fund Board engages Audit,Legal, Investigations and other relevant firms 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 Deposit Protection Fund Board processes all claims of both depositors/creditors and undertakes debt recovery as well. After the payment of protected deposits, balances due to depositors/creditors are paid in instalments, amounts depending on debt recoveries/sale of assets of the institution etc.

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)?

Maximize recoveries and pay all monies owed to depositors/creditors

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

None directly. However, the professional services of private firms are utilized by the Deposit Protection Fund Board in the debt recovery process and in the verification of claims (eg Audit and Legal Firms).

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

It engages experienced professional staff and services of relevant firms to carry out the exercise. Each institution in liquidation is assigned a specific number of staff to do this task on a full time basis. The exercise is reviewed on a regular basis.

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)?

Internal assessments

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?

-Illegally acquired assets because of falsified documentation. Ancestral/family land because families are attached to it and may have not been aware of the charge.

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?)

Yes

Depositor claims rank in priority

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

No

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?

The growth of the sector both in size and sophistication. Microfinance Institutions are now being licenced to do banking business.

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

The optimal size of the insurance Fund. Premium assessments. Risk Management.