



2025 Annual Report

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www.iadi.org

Foreword by the IADI President and Chair of the Executive Council



As President of IADI and Chair of the Executive Council, I am honoured to present the Annual Report for the financial year 2025.

The theme of our 2025 Annual Conference in Lisbon, *"Navigating Policy Challenges to Sustain Stability in an Uncertain and Fragmented World"*, encapsulated the challenges faced by the deposit insurance community over the past year. Geopolitical fragmentation, rapid technological advancements, and evolving depositor behaviour have continued to test the frameworks that underpin public confidence in banking. In this context, the importance of robust and credible deposit insurance systems, supported by a strong global standard, has never been more evident.

It is therefore fitting that the defining achievement of 2025 was the finalisation of the revised IADI Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems (Core Principles) – the first comprehensive update of this standard since 2014. This milestone was achieved through extensive consultations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee), and the Financial Stability Board (FSB). It also involved pilot assessments conducted by our members in the Philippines, Brazil, and Kenya, as well as a public consultation process open to all stakeholders. The Executive Council approved the final text in Chinese Taipei in September. The updated Core Principles are now poised to guide the next generation of deposit insurance reforms, reflecting lessons from recent banking stress, the realities of digitalisation, and the expanding mandates of deposit insurers within the financial safety net. Work has already commenced on revising the Core Principles Assessment Handbook to ensure the effective implementation and application of the updated standard.

Our engagement with international stakeholders deepened in 2025, particularly through closer collaboration with international financial institutions and standard-setting bodies during the Core Principles review and on emerging issues. We extended our hosting agreement with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) until March 2028, paving the way for a longer-term framework. This evolving relationship has grown beyond hosting to include

substantive cooperation with the BIS, its Financial Stability Institute (FSI), and other standard-setting bodies within the Basel community.

Technological innovation and digitalisation have become transformative forces within the financial landscape, reshaping how deposits are accepted, held, and transferred, as well as the risks that deposit insurers must address. Recognising this, IADI prioritised understanding the impact of these changes on deposit insurance systems in 2025. Our work included a comprehensive review of digitalisation and emerging technologies, a survey of new trends, and policy research on e-money. Together, these initiatives provide our members with a clear understanding of digital alternatives to deposits, new market participants, and shifting depositor behaviours. This body of work will shape our policy agenda in the years ahead, ensuring that the deposit insurance community is prepared for the digital age rather than caught off guard.

The Association itself grew stronger in 2025. With new members joining from regions as diverse as Costa Rica, Mauritania, Central Africa, and New Zealand, IADI reached a total of 118 affiliated organisations by the end of the year, bringing us closer to universal coverage of the world's deposit insurers. The General Assembly and Executive Council also reinforced the Association's foundations by implementing a disciplined budgeting process, updating hosting and partnership frameworks, and taking initial steps towards an enhanced risk and resource management infrastructure. Good governance is what enables a small association to fulfil a global mandate.

On behalf of the Executive Council, I extend my gratitude to our members and associates for their engagement, to my fellow Councilmembers for their support, and to the Secretary General and her team for their exceptional dedication throughout the year. The strength of IADI has always been its community.



Alejandro López

IADI President and Chair of the Executive Council

Message from the Secretary General



It is my privilege to join the President in presenting the IADI 2025 Annual Report. I extend my gratitude to Alejandro López for his exceptional chairmanship and leadership of the Association. His guidance during the finalisation of the Core Principles and his advocacy for IADI in international fora set a clear direction for the year. These achievements were made possible through the efforts of IADI's Executive Council, its council committees, regional committees, technical committees, and working groups, all supported by a dedicated Secretariat comprising eight staff members, two secondees, and one graduate intern.

The Association's work in 2025 was structured around three key priorities: finalising the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems, addressing the interaction between deposit insurance and resolution, and analysing the implications of technological innovation and digitalisation for deposit insurance systems.

On the first priority, the Secretariat supported the technical stages of the Core Principles review. This included consultations with the IMF, the World Bank, the Basel Committee, and the Financial Stability Board (FSB); pilot assessments conducted with the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) in the Philippines, the Fundo Garantidor de Créditos (FGC) in Brazil, and the Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) in Kenya; and a public consultation held from May to July, whose feedback informed the final text approved by the Executive Council in September. Attention has now shifted to implementation. To this end, the Executive Council established the Handbook Development Working Group, chaired by Andrew Felton of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), to align the Core Principles Assessment Handbook with the revised standard.

On the second priority, the establishment of the Resolution Technical Committee in February 2025 provided a permanent platform for addressing crisis management and the resolution of insured deposit-taking institutions. The Committee has initiated a stock-take of cooperation between deposit insurers and resolution authorities, alongside a parallel workstream focusing on jurisdictions with multiple deposit insurance organisations. Additionally, the completion of the *Policy Paper on Selected Aspects for a Prompt and Effective Reimbursement* offers operational guidance on payout processes.

On the third priority, a stock-taking report on digitalisation and new technologies was presented to the Executive Council in Lisbon. This report drew on insights from a stakeholder questionnaire and a webinar series featuring experts from the Central Bank of Brazil, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the BIS Innovation Hub, as well as academics and industry practitioners. A policy paper on e-money and deposit insurance explored various approaches to coverage in cases of failure both of e-money issuers and of the institutions holding their funds. The *Emerging Trends* report summarised the developments members anticipate will be most significant over the next three to five years, with technology, resolution frameworks, and depositor behaviour identified as top priorities. Additional publications completed during the year included papers on crisis preparedness testing and financial cooperative umbrella organisations.

Supporting all three priorities is the Association's work on data and capacity building. The Annual Survey, conducted since 2013 and accessible to members via the Visualisation for IADI Data Analysis (VIDA) tool, remains the world's only validated global database on deposit insurance. This data informed the July report *Deposit Insurance in 2025: Global Trends and Key Issues*, which highlighted the continued shift from pay box to pay box plus mandates, near-universal adoption of ex-ante funding with risk-based premiums in over half of systems, and further reductions in reimbursement times.

Training and outreach efforts expanded significantly in 2025. The revised Core Principles Training Programme now guides participants through four stages, from foundational workshops to simulated assessments. The Bank Resolution Online Course (BROC), delivered jointly with the IMF and the Financial Stability Institute (FSI), attracted 602 participants, including 228 from the IADI community. Additionally, the joint Policy Implementation Meeting (PIM) with the FSI in October brought together 58 participants. Regional conferences held in Paraguay, Kenya, Kazakhstan, and Poland each drew between 80 and 123 participants, while the Annual Conference in Lisbon achieved record attendance with 240 participants.

Operationally, the Executive Council adopted a new budgeting standard operating procedure, initiated the procurement of an enterprise resource planning system, and updated hosting and partnership frameworks.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Association's work priorities will build on this year's progress. These include supporting members in implementing the revised Core Principles, completing the Core Principles Assessment Handbook, and further deepening the analysis of digitalisation initiated in 2025.



Eva Hüpkens

Secretary General

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1

About IADI

1. About IADI

Founded in 2002, IADI is the global standard-setting body for deposit insurance systems and serves as the primary forum for deposit insurers worldwide to exchange knowledge and expertise on deposit insurance. IADI plays a key role in promoting financial system stability by advocating for effective deposit insurance systems, fostering international cooperation on deposit insurance and the resolution of insured deposit-taking institutions, and actively engaging with other international organisations.

IADI is a non-profit organisation incorporated under Swiss law and is hosted by the BIS in Basel, Switzerland. It shares the BIS's objectives, along with those of other standard-setting bodies and committees hosted by the BIS, to promote global financial stability and ensure that financial systems operate effectively to support international cooperation and cross-border coordination.

The Core Principles are the recognised international standard for deposit insurance systems globally. These principles are included in the FSB's Key Standards for Sound Financial Systems and are used in the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) reviews conducted by the IMF and the World Bank.

Mission

The International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI or the Association) is the global standard setter for deposit insurance systems and the principal forum where deposit insurers from around the world meet to share knowledge and expertise.

Objectives

The objectives of the Association are to strengthen deposit insurance systems worldwide and to contribute to the stability of financial systems by:

- promoting cooperation, coordination, and information sharing among the Association's Participants and other financial safety net participants on experiences, practices, and techniques with respect to effective deposit insurance systems, including bank crisis management and resolution;
- assisting jurisdictions in enhancing the effectiveness of deposit insurance systems by developing effective policies and standards, taking into account the diversity of financial systems and circumstances in jurisdictions;
- collecting and analysing data and conducting research to support the effective operation of deposit insurance systems and to inform the development of effective policies;
- promoting the implementation of effective deposit insurance systems by monitoring and assessing their adoption in Members' jurisdictions and facilitating technical assistance, capacity building, and training for Members;
- engaging, collaborating, and consulting with other financial safety net participants and their respective standard-setting bodies, as well as international financial institutions, in the policy formulation process and promoting the effective implementation of deposit insurance system policies; and

- creating awareness among stakeholders of the key role of deposit insurance systems in maintaining financial stability.

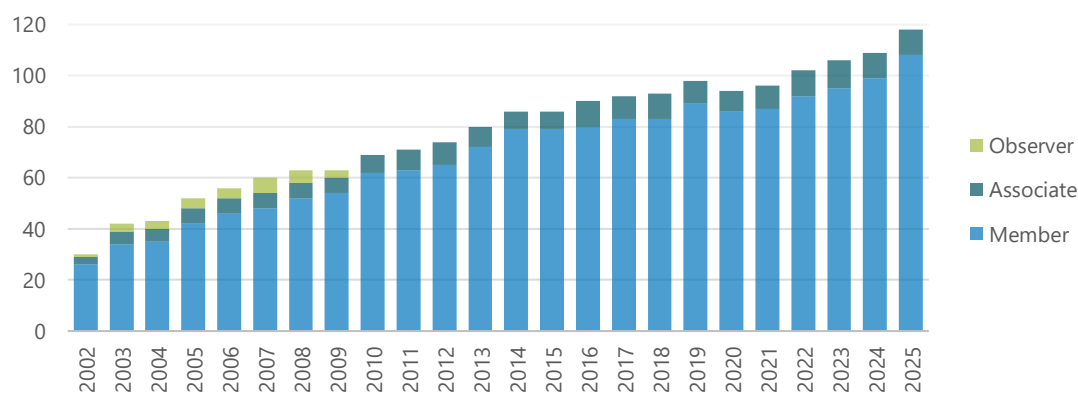
IADI Membership as of end-December 2025

As of the end of December 2025, a total of 118 organisations were affiliated with IADI, comprising:

- 108 Members
- 10 Associates (mainly central banks and banking supervisors)

The full list of IADI Members and Associates can be found in Annex 1.

Figure 1 – Numbers of Members and Associates in IADI since 2002



Source: IADI.

A photograph of three people sitting at a table in a meeting room. On the left is a woman with dark hair and glasses, wearing a white shirt. In the middle is a man with glasses and a white shirt. On the right is another man with glasses and a white shirt. They are all looking towards the right side of the frame. In the background, there are framed pictures of trees on the wall. A glass bottle is visible on the table in the foreground on the right.

2

IADI Strategic Goals and Work Priorities

2. IADI Strategic Goals and Work Priorities

IADI has established its strategic goals and objectives for the period 2022–2026 to guide its activities and initiatives. These goals are specifically designed to:

- Strengthen deposit insurance systems on a global scale.
- Enhance their effectiveness as a vital participant in the financial safety net.

This strategy underscores IADI's commitment to promoting financial stability and supporting its Members in achieving effective deposit insurance practices.

- **Promoting the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems and deposit insurance compliance**

IADI aims to increase awareness and adherence to its Core Principles, which serve as a benchmark for effective deposit insurance systems. This goal includes developing compliance assessment programmes, periodically reviewing and updating the Core Principles, and enhancing collaboration with international financial institutions.

- **Advancing deposit insurance research and policy development**

IADI provides a platform for policy-oriented research on key issues affecting deposit insurance systems. This includes identifying and monitoring emerging trends, enhancing the IADI database to serve as a global data centre, and developing policy positions to influence international financial institutions.

- **Providing Members with technical support to modernise and upgrade their systems**

IADI is committed to assisting its Members in enhancing their deposit insurance systems through technical assistance and training. This involves developing a core deposit insurance curriculum, customising technical assistance programmes to address Members' needs, and expanding the roster of experts to support IADI's initiatives.

- **Enhancing IADI's governance by improving efficiency and transparency**

IADI will enhance its governance framework to improve efficiency and transparency. This includes enhancing human and financial resource management, improving operational performance, and encouraging member engagement and satisfaction.

The strategic goals for 2022–2026 provide a comprehensive framework for IADI's efforts to:

- Support its Members in building and maintaining robust deposit insurance systems.
- Contribute to global financial stability.
- Foster international cooperation in deposit insurance and resolution practices.

The next chapter highlights the achievements in alignment with these strategic goals.



Strategic Planning Meeting in Thun, Switzerland. April 2025.



3

Promoting the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems and Deposit Insurance Compliance

3. Promoting the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems and Deposit Insurance Compliance

3.1. Updating the IADI Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems

Finalising the review and update of the IADI Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems was the Association's top priority in 2025. Building on the initial proposal for revisions early in the year, IADI conducted extensive consultations with key international stakeholders, including the IMF, World Bank, Basel Committee, and FSB.

In parallel, IADI carried out pilot assessments with the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC), the Fundo Garantidor de Créditos (FGC), and the Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC), using the findings to further refine the Core Principles. An updated draft, approved by the Executive Council (EXCO), was shared for public consultation between May and July 2025. Feedback from this process was carefully reviewed, leading to the finalisation of the Core Principles during an IADI EXCO Meeting in Chinese Taipei on 9–10 September 2025. The updated Core Principles were subsequently published.

In the final weeks of 2025, IADI began reviewing the Core Principles Assessment Handbook which serves as a guide for assessments against the revised Core Principles. EXCO approved the formation of the Handbook Development Working Group (HDWG), chaired by Andrew Felton (FDIC), to lead this effort.

3.2. Strengthening the Interaction of Deposit Insurance and Resolution

In 2025, IADI prioritised enhancing the interaction between deposit insurance and resolution as a key focus area. Recognising the critical role of deposit insurers in effective crisis management, IADI launched several initiatives to strengthen their involvement in resolution processes globally.

A significant milestone was the establishment of the Resolution Technical Committee in February 2025, reporting to the IADI Policy Council Committee. This committee serves as a forum for knowledge exchange, providing a platform for IADI Members and Associates to share experiences, practices, and lessons learned in crisis management and the resolution of insured deposit-taking institutions. Additionally, the committee was tasked with conducting a stock-taking exercise on global cooperation between deposit insurers and resolution authorities, focusing on areas such as information sharing, coordination, and governance. This work commenced during the year.

IADI also initiated efforts to address challenges in jurisdictions with multiple deposit insurance organisations (MDIOs). This workstream, led by the Financial Cooperative Technical Committee, aims to identify effective practices for coordination and crisis preparedness in such complex settings. In parallel, IADI began work to enhance its data availability on bank failure management and the role of deposit insurers.

In the area of depositor reimbursement, IADI completed the *Policy Paper on Selected Aspects for a Prompt and Effective Reimbursement*. This paper offers practical guidance to ensure timely and efficient reimbursement processes for depositors while also strengthening the operational capabilities of deposit insurers during crises.



IADI Core Principles Review – EXCO briefing on public consultation and pilot testing results, August 2025.



4

Advancing Deposit Insurance Research and Policy Development

4. Advancing Deposit Insurance Research and Policy Development

4.1. Understanding the Impact of Technological Innovation and Digitalisation on Deposit Insurance Systems

4.1.1. Emerging Trends Report

In 2025, IADI completed the report "[Emerging Trends: A Survey of Deposit Insurers' Expectations](#)", which identified and assessed the most significant emerging trends likely to affect deposit insurers globally over the next three to five years. The trends were identified on the basis of an extensive survey of IADI members conducted in 2024.

The report explored five key themes:

1. Technology
2. Depositor Behaviour
3. Evolving Business Models
4. Broader Socio-Economic and Environmental Factors
5. Interaction of Deposit Insurance with Resolution Frameworks

It also examined the challenges deposit insurers face in adapting to these trends. The report highlighted technology, resolution frameworks, and depositor behaviour as particularly impactful for deposit insurers.

Based on the report's findings, the Emerging Trends Working Group recommended that IADI:

- Prioritise research and analysis on trends where Members identified:
 - A "lack of data" in changes to depositor behaviour and business models.
 - "Unknowns" in the use of artificial intelligence.
- Conduct further research to understand the tangible impacts of social media on financial risks and the volatility of deposits.
- Strengthen coordination with safety net partners, focusing on:
 - Crisis preparedness and management.
 - Reducing reimbursement timeframes.
- Support deposit insurers in adapting to:
 - The increased use of intermediaries.
 - The rise of digital alternatives or deposit-like products, which create ambiguity in deposit insurance coverage and increase risks for deposit insurers.

4.1.2. Impact of Technological Innovation and Digitalisation on Deposit Insurance

IADI initiated work to analyse the impact of financial innovation and digitalisation on deposit insurance systems. This topic was identified as a priority by EXCO for 2025. The initiative sought to assess the key risks, opportunities and policy implications arising from these developments and to establish clear priorities for future work.

A draft stock-taking report was presented at the 83rd EXCO Meeting, held in Lisbon, Portugal, in November 2025. It was subsequently published by IADI as a discussion paper.

The draft report examined digital products, new market participants, including insured deposit-taking institutions and other entities, and selected emerging technologies. The digital topics covered included alternatives to traditional deposits, such as e-money, stablecoins and tokenised deposits. The report also considered emerging business models, market participants and technological trends driven by digitalisation.

This work built on ongoing projects led by the Analysis and Policy Council Committees, including contributions from the Fintech Technical Committee and the Emerging Trends and E-money Technical Working Groups.

4.1.3. Information-Gathering Activities on Digitalisation and Analytical Work

To gain comprehensive insights into the impact of digital innovation on deposit insurers, IADI sought input from a diverse range of stakeholders, including industry representatives, policymakers, academics, technology specialists, and IADI Members.

This information-gathering exercise was conducted through a focused questionnaire covering key topics such as trends in deposit-taking businesses, the emergence of digital alternatives (e.g., e-money, tokenised deposits, stablecoins, and central bank digital currencies), and the rise of digital banks and other market participants. It also explored the opportunities and risks faced by deposit insurance systems and how these systems could leverage technologies for improvement.

In addition, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Fintech Technical Committee, organised a series of exclusive webinars for IADI Members and Associates. These webinars featured speakers from organisations such as the Central Bank of Brazil, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Bank for International Settlements Innovation Hub, George Washington University, the University of Bern, Ubyx, IntraFi, and BNP Paribas. The sessions provided valuable insights into market and policy developments related to stablecoins, tokenisation, unified ledgers, central bank digital currencies, and deposit-placing platforms.

4.1.4. E-Money and Deposit Insurance

During the year, IADI developed the policy paper "[E-money and Deposit Insurance](#)" and facilitated a consultation process with internal and external stakeholders to gather feedback on the subject.

The policy paper examined various options for integrating e-money into deposit insurance systems, including the default, pass-through, direct, and combined approaches. It assessed the protection provided by each option under two distinct failure scenarios.

The first scenario concerned the failure of the e-money issuer without the failure of an insured deposit-taking institution. The second concerned the failure of an insured deposit-taking institution that holds, as deposits, some or all of the funds backing the e-money.

The paper also reviewed the technical considerations and preconditions necessary for the effective implementation of each approach. It concluded that the most suitable policy option depends on the specific characteristics of the e-money market and the regulatory environment in each jurisdiction. Although deposit insurance can play an important role in protecting e-money users and promoting financial stability, policymakers must carefully

address the relevant regulatory, supervisory and operational challenges to determine the most effective approach for their specific context.

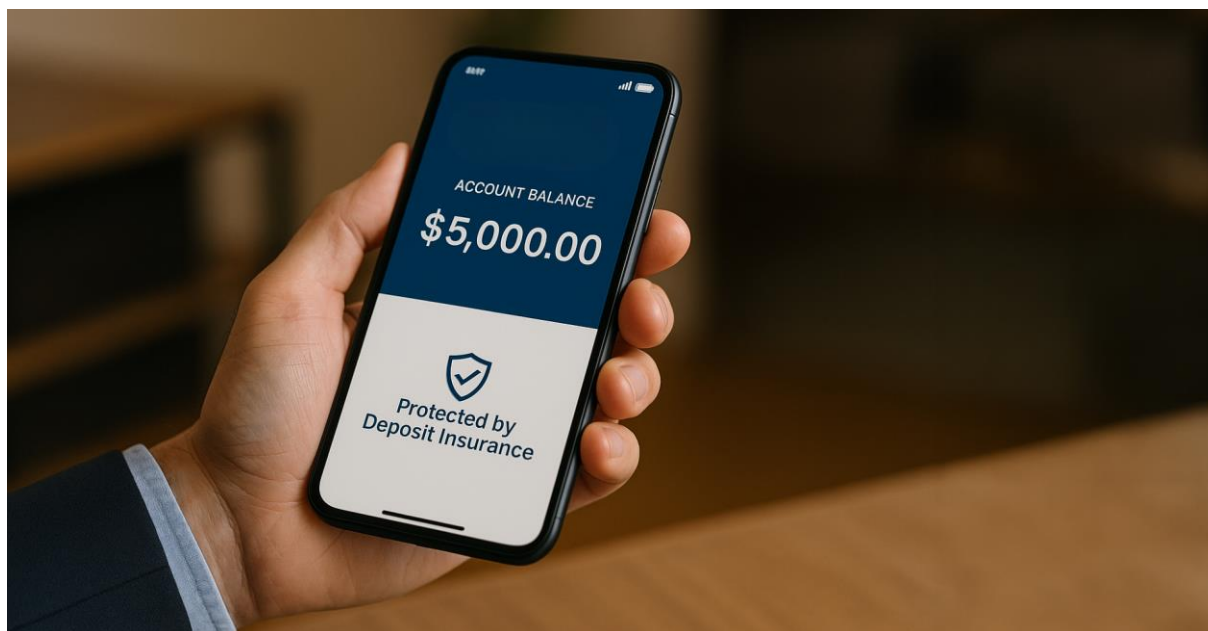


Image of the website banner created to publish the policy paper, which was released later in 2026.

4.2. Data Collection on Deposit Insurance Systems and Policies

4.2.1. Deposit Insurance in 2025: Global Trends and Key Issues

In July 2025, IADI released the report *“Deposit Insurance in 2025: Global Trends and Key Issues”*, offering a comprehensive overview of the current state of deposit insurance globally and analysing key issues likely to affect deposit insurance systems in the near future. The report, prepared by the IADI Secretariat with input from the Analysis Council Committee, draws on data from the 2024 IADI Annual Survey and an additional survey of IADI Members. The report highlights several broad trends. Deposit insurers’ mandates continue to expand, with a notable shift from pay box to pay box plus models. This has been accompanied by an increasing number of systems allowing deposit insurers to use their funds for non-payout resolution measures, thereby broadening their role within the financial safety net.

Reimbursement practices have also improved globally over the past decade, with further reductions in the time required to initiate payouts. However, achieving the seven working day standard remains a challenge for some deposit insurers, particularly in lower middle-income jurisdictions.

In terms of funding frameworks, nearly all deposit insurers operate on an ex-ante basis, and more than half have adopted risk-based premium systems. The report also notes significant variation in coverage ratios across regions and income groups. Advances in technology, social media, and artificial intelligence have the potential to influence depositor behaviour and the operations of deposit insurers. Members also anticipate closer collaboration with other financial safety net participants to enhance crisis preparedness and management. Additionally, efforts to minimise disruptions in depositors’ access to insured funds after the failure of an insured deposit-taking institution remain a priority.

This report underscores IADI's commitment to addressing emerging challenges and supporting its Members in adapting to an evolving financial landscape.

4.2.2. Annual Survey and VIDA

IADI maintains the world's only up-to-date global database on deposit insurance, containing validated, deposit-insurer-level information collected annually since 2013. The database captures the key features of deposit insurance systems, including mandates, coverage, reimbursement practices, funding frameworks, access to backup funding, involvement in resolution, and fund size, among other variables.

Each year, the IADI Secretariat gathers data from deposit insurers worldwide. A subset of the collected responses is reviewed, cleaned, and validated with the assistance of the Data Technical Committee. The data are then standardised and organised into a structured dataset, enabling comparisons across jurisdictions and over time. This dataset supports IADI's analytical and policy work while offering valuable insights for Members.

The data is available to IADI Members through the VIDA tool, which facilitates data exploration and analysis to support evidence-based decision-making.

What is VIDA (Visualisation for IADI Data Analysis)?

Developed by the Secretariat, VIDA is a Tableau-based analytical and visualisation tool that enables Members to explore global and regional trends, examine the evolution of key deposit insurance indicators, and benchmark their systems against relevant peer groups.

During 2025, VIDA included information from 77 deposit insurers, with ongoing efforts to expand the number of deposit insurers available. The tool provides Members with a platform to support policy discussions and identify trends across deposit insurance systems. Data from VIDA also underpins the *Deposit Insurance in 2025: Global Trends and Key Issues* report.

4.2.3. Published Papers – Publications Released During the Review Period

["Testing of Crisis Preparedness and Management: Overview, Practices and Experiences"](#) was prepared by the Contingency Plan Research Working Group. This paper examines how deposit insurers use testing programmes to enhance their preparedness for failures of insured deposit-taking institutions. Drawing on a literature review, a survey, and case studies, it explores the evolution of testing practices and their connection to real crisis events. The paper finds that the scope of testing has expanded beyond payout preparedness to include resolution, cybersecurity, and coordination with other financial safety net participants. Additionally, jurisdictions that had recently experienced failures reported that previous testing exercises had strengthened their crisis responses and informed decision-making.

["ADI Brief – Financial Cooperative Umbrella Organisations"](#) was prepared by Fondo de Garantías de Entidades Cooperativas (Fogacoop). The brief, which was part of the Financial Cooperatives Technical Committee's workplan, examines the role of Umbrella Organisations (UOs) in supporting and strengthening financial cooperatives. Based on interviews with deposit insurers in jurisdictions where UOs are established, the report finds that UOs, while varying in their roles and functions across jurisdictions, can coordinate, represent, and support member financial cooperatives by providing financial support, legal and managerial services, and facilitating access to payment systems. By pooling resources and creating economies of scale, UOs also help financial cooperatives meet regulatory requirements, enhance their resilience, and promote financial inclusion.



5

Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

5. Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

5.1. Revised Strategy on Training and Capacity Building

A revised Core Principles Training Programme was adopted, building on the Expert Training Strategy and the lessons drawn from IADI's training and capacity building work under that strategy.

The previous strategy, delivered between 2021 and 2023, left the boundary between its first two stages unclear and covered the Core Principles less broadly than participants expected. The revised programme responds directly: its foundational stage is now self-contained, case study coverage has been expanded, and a new stage covers practical skills, such as report drafting and stakeholder engagement, that the previous strategy did not include.

It features a four-stage structure, progressing from foundational workshops and case studies to practitioner preparation and a simulated self-assessment programme review.

This updated programme seeks to deepen participants' theoretical understanding, enhance practical skills, and better equip them to contribute to IADI's capacity building initiatives and compliance assessments.

5.2. FSI Licences and Tutorials

The Secretariat has updated the tutorial on bridge banking, restructuring it into five tutorial suites. These cover key topics, including the concept of bridge banking, establishing a bridge bank, and bridge banking in practice. The tutorials are designed to improve understanding of both the theoretical and practical aspects of the use of bridge banks as a resolution tool. The updated tutorial is [available here](#) (sign-in required).



Report to the Implementation Council Committee on the progress updating the FSI tutorials. Dubrovnik, Croatia, May 2025.

5.3. Regional Outreach

Joint Regional Committees

- The Deposit Guarantee Fund of Paraguay, on behalf of the Latin America Regional Committee (LARC), Caribbean Regional Committee (CRC), and Regional Committee of North America (RCNA), hosted the 9th Americas Deposit Insurance Forum, which was attended by 104 participants.

- The Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund hosted the Eurasia Regional Committee (EARC) and Asia Pacific Regional Committee (APRC) International Conference on “Navigating Digital Frontiers: Charting the Future of Deposit Insurance”. Held from 20 to 22 August, the event was attended by 102 participants.



Deposit insurers participating in the 2025 IADI-APRC and EARC Annual Meeting and International Conference. Almaty, Kazakhstan, August 2025.



Commemoration of the 30th anniversary of SEDESA (Argentina) and FGC (Brazil), and the 40th anniversary of Fogafin (Colombia). 9th Americas Forum in Asunción, Paraguay, June 2025.

IADI Africa Regional Committee

- The Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation hosted the IADI Africa Regional Committee Conference on enhanced bank resolution frameworks and the critical role of deposit insurance systems in addressing bank failures. The conference, held from 16 to 19 June, attracted 123 participants.



Deposit insurers participating in the Africa Regional Committee Annual General Meeting and Conference 2025. Mombasa, Kenya, June 2025.

IADI Europe Regional Committee

- The Bank Guarantee Fund of Poland hosted a conference on behalf of the Europe Regional Committee (ERC) titled "The Landscape is Changing: Resolution, Reform, and Innovation". The workshop, held from 25 to 26 September, was attended by 80 participants.
- The Fundo de Garantia de Depósitos of Portugal hosted the IADI Annual Conference on "Navigating Policy Challenges to Sustain Stability in an Uncertain and Fragmented World" in Lisbon, Portugal, on 27 November. The conference achieved a record attendance of 240 participants.

5.4. New Members and Associates

In 2025, IADI welcomed a diverse group of new Members and Associates, further strengthening its global network of deposit insurers and financial safety net participants. These additions reflect IADI's commitment to expanding its reach and fostering international collaboration in deposit insurance and resolution practices.

New Members by Date of Incorporation

March



Deposit Insurance Fund, North Macedonia



Virgin Islands Deposit Insurance Corporation



Depositor & Investor Compensation Scheme, Malta



Compensation Scheme of German Private Banks (EdB)



Deposit Guarantee and Resolution Fund, Mauritania

May



Deposit Guarantee Fund in Central Africa
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea,
Gabon, Republic of the Congo



Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos, Costa Rica

July



Depositor Compensation Scheme,
Reserve Bank of New Zealand

October



Central Bank of Somaliland (Associate)



Centrale Bank van Curaçao en Sint Maarten



6

Stakeholder Engagement

6. Stakeholder Engagement

Financial Stability Institute

The FSI and IADI jointly organised a Policy Implementation Meeting on “Deposit Insurance and Resolution: Taking Our Bearings”. The event, held on 13–14 October 2025, brought together 58 participants, fostering discussions on critical topics related to deposit insurance and resolution.

In addition, the Bank Resolution Online Course (BROC), jointly delivered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the FSI, and IADI, experienced significant growth in participation during 2025. A total of 602 individuals attended the course, including 228 participants from the IADI community, underscoring the strong demand for training and capacity-building initiatives in this area.

Participation in FSB Activities

The IADI Chair participated in the FSB Steering Committee meeting to present the revised IADI Core Principles. IADI also contributed to FSB meetings, including the Resolution Steering Group (ReSG) and Cross-Border Crisis Management (CBCM) groups.



FSI-IADI Policy Implementation Meeting. Basel, Switzerland, October 2025.



7

Strengthening Governance and Operations

7. Strengthening Governance and Operations

In 2025, IADI signed an amendment to extend its 2022 Hosting Agreement with the BIS by one year, until 31 March 2028. This extension ensures continuity while the BIS conducts its strategic review. Discussions between IADI and the BIS will commence in 2026 to define the terms of a longer-term hosting and cooperation framework beyond April 2028. In line with IADI's strategic goals and objectives, the relationship with the BIS continues to evolve beyond financial support, focusing on deeper engagement with the BIS, its FSI, and other standard-setting and hosted bodies, such as the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee.

Operational Improvements Adopted by the Executive Council

In 2025, EXCO implemented several operational improvements to strengthen governance and efficiency:

1. Budgeting Cycle Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):

EXCO approved a Budgeting Cycle SOP to enhance planning discipline, transparency, and accountability. The SOP establishes a clear, step-by-step process for preparing and managing the budget, ensuring efficient resource utilisation. It emphasises well-supported funding proposals and accountability for underutilised budget lines.

2. Risk Management and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP):

EXCO initiated the development of a risk matrix and the procurement of an ERP accounting system. These measures aim to embed robust internal controls and reinforce risk management practices.

3. Updates to the Hosting Policy:

Recognising rising costs and the need to accommodate hybrid participation, EXCO approved updates to the Hosting Policy. These include financial support for members hosting EXCO meetings outside Basel and for hosting the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Annual Conference.

4. Partner Fee Framework:

The General Assembly authorised EXCO to set partner fees on a case-by-case basis, with all partnership arrangements requiring EXCO approval. The updated framework clarifies the role of partners which are defined as not-for-profit organisations that collaborate with IADI to advance its objectives without voting rights or eligibility to hold office. This framework facilitates the adoption of structured cooperation arrangements with international bodies, training providers, and research institutions.



8

Governance and Organisation

8. Governance and Organisation

IADI is established as an association under Swiss law and is governed by its statutes and implementing by-laws. The General Assembly serves as the supreme authority of IADI, with each Member represented by a designated representative on the General Assembly.

EXCO oversees all matters to ensure the effective functioning of IADI. Its members are required to comply with the Code of Conduct. Much of IADI's work is conducted through five Council Committees (CCs), supported by their Technical Committees, working groups, and the Secretariat. Each CC is chaired by a councilmember, and all councilmembers participate in at least one CC.

Regional Committees (RCs) serve as fora where Members discuss topics of special interest to their region. IADI has established RCs for Africa, Asia Pacific, the Caribbean, Eurasia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa, and North America.

8.1. Executive Council

EXCO is the key governing body of IADI, responsible for ensuring its effective functioning and strategic direction. It consists of 25 Councilmembers elected by the General Assembly from the Designated Representatives of IADI Members, with a focus on promoting diverse regional representation.

The leadership structure of EXCO includes the Chair, who is elected by the General Assembly and also serves as the President of IADI. Additionally, EXCO elects a First Vice-Chair and a Second Vice-Chair from among all councilmembers to support its leadership.



Ad hoc EXCO Meeting and Core Principles Conference. Taipei, Chinese Taipei, September 2025.

Councilmembers as of 31 December 2025

Alejandro López

SEDESA, Argentina
Chair and IADI President

Alfredo Pallini

FITD, Italy – First Vice-Chair

Hidenori Mitsui

DICJ, Japan – Second Vice-Chair

Adil Utembayev

KDIF, Kazakhstan

Andrew Felton

FDIC, United States

Christa Walker

CDIC, Canada

Cindy Thompson

CBB, The Bahamas

Daniel Lima

FGC, Brazil

Elif Kösoğlu

SDIF, Türkiye

Gregor Frey

esisuisse, Switzerland

Hellen Chepkwony

KDIC, Kenya

Hilmar Zettler

EdB, Germany

JaeHoon Yoo

KDIC, Korea

Jonathan Pallant

FSCS, United Kingdom

José María Fernández

FGD, Spain

Kadyrbek Bukuev

DPA, Kyrgyz Republic

Loay Hawash

PDIC, Palestine

Maciej Szczęsny

BFG, Poland

Marija Hrebac

HAOD, Croatia

Michel Cadelano

FGDR, France

Patrick Déry

AMF, Québec (Canada)

Roberto Tan

PDIC, Philippines

Sabihah Mohamed

CODI, South Africa

Sonja Lill Flø Myklebust

BGF, Norway

Yvonne Fan

CDIC, Chinese Taipei

8.2. Council Committees

Analysis Council Committee

Acting Chairperson: Christa Walker – CDIC, Canada

The Analysis Council Committee advances IADI's statutory objectives by:

- monitoring financial and banking system developments to identify emerging issues and challenges for deposit insurance systems, including bank crisis management and resolution;
- collecting and analysing data and conducting research to support the effective operation of deposit insurance systems and inform the development of deposit insurance system policies; and
- strengthening IADI's role as the global data centre for deposit insurance systems, including bank crisis management and resolution.

Policy Council Committee

Chairperson: José María Fernández – FGD, Spain

The Policy Council Committee advances IADI's statutory objectives by:

- developing and proposing to EXCO sound deposit insurance system policies to assist authorities and jurisdictions in establishing or enhancing deposit insurance systems, taking into account the diversity of financial systems and circumstances in jurisdictions; and
- strengthening IADI as a forum for the discussion of policy issues on effective deposit insurance systems, including bank crisis management and resolution, and global financial stability.

Implementation Council Committee:

Chairperson: Patrick Déry – AMF, Québec (Canada)

The Implementation Council Committee advances IADI's statutory objectives by:

- promoting the implementation of effective deposit insurance system policies by monitoring and assessing their adoption in Members' jurisdictions; and
- facilitating technical assistance, capacity building, and training to assist Members in the implementation of the Core Principles and other deposit insurance system policies and guidance.

Internal Control Council Committee

Chairperson: Michel Cadelano – FGDR, France

The Internal Control Council Committee oversees IADI's internal control and risk management framework and ensures that all activities of IADI and its Secretariat comply with applicable organisational policies and procedures.

Planning Council Committee

Chairperson: Marija Hrebac – HAOD, Croatia

The Planning Council Committee oversees IADI's financial planning, monitoring, and performance in accordance with its strategic priorities as adopted by EXCO.

8.3. Regional Committees

RCs have been established to promote the exchange of views on matters of regional interest and to address common issues through the sharing and exchange of information and ideas. RCs also play an important role in supporting IADI's membership growth and promoting member engagement and involvement.

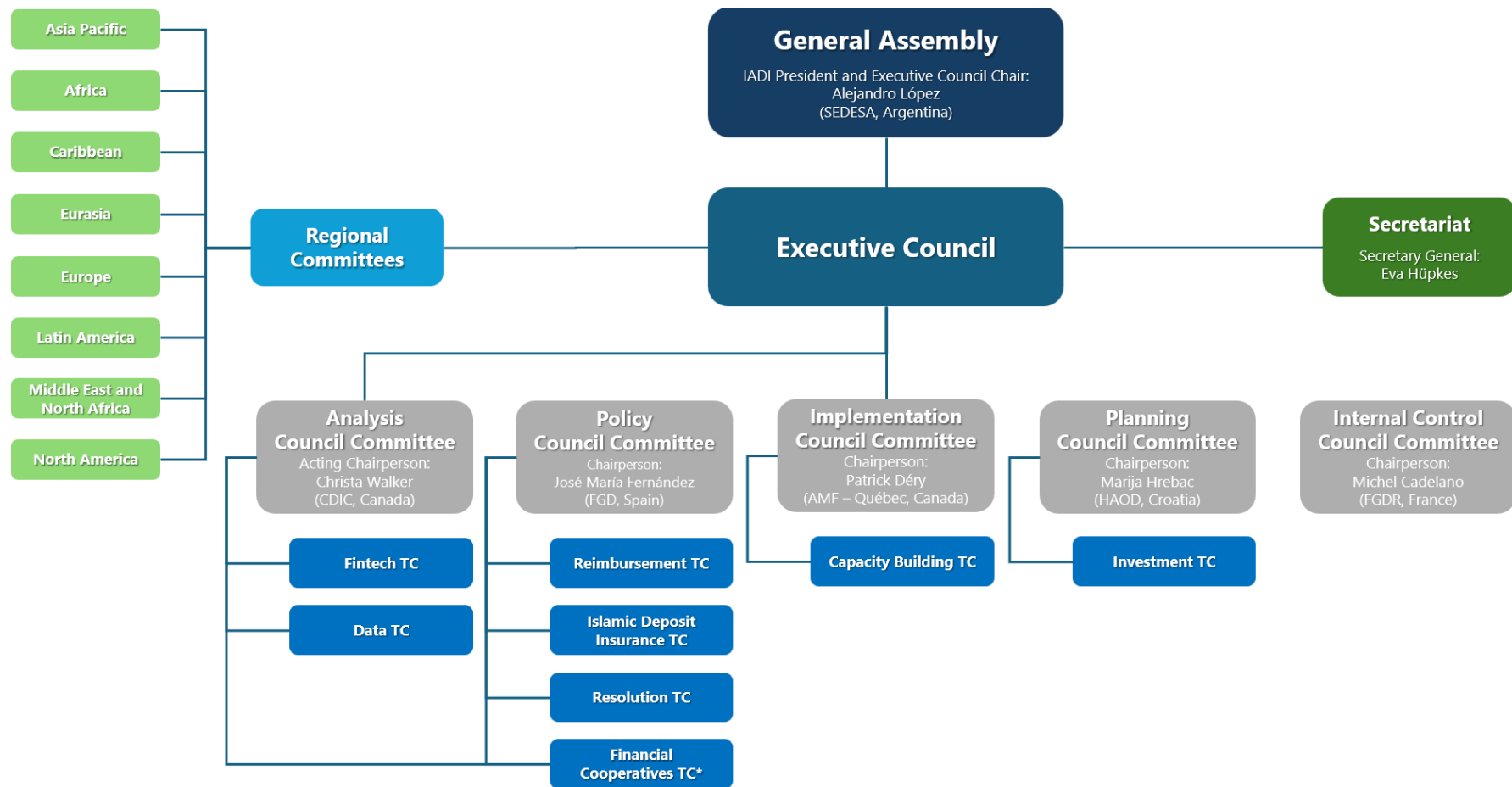
8.4. Secretariat

The Secretariat is located at the BIS in Basel, Switzerland. It manages the day-to-day business and affairs of IADI and ensures the implementation of its mission, goals, and strategic priorities.

It conducts analysis and research, supports the organisation of meetings, conferences and other events, and ensures effective communication among IADI Members, Associates and stakeholders. In 2025, the Secretariat comprised eight staff members, two secondees and one graduate intern, drawn from 11 jurisdictions. The Secretariat is led by the Secretary General, Eva Hüpkes.

8.5. Organisational Structure

As of 31 December 2025



* Reports to both the Analysis and Policy Council Committees.

Annex 1 – List of Members and Associates

As of 31 December 2025

Members

Albanian Deposit Insurance Agency (Albania)
Bank Deposit Guarantee Fund (Algeria)
Fundo de Garantia de Depósitos (Angola)
Seguro de Depósitos Sociedad Anónima (Argentina)
Armenian Deposit Guarantee Fund (Armenia)
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (Australia)
Azerbaijan Deposit Insurance Fund (Azerbaijan)
Deposit Insurance Corporation of The Bahamas (Bahamas)
Deposit Insurance Department of the Bangladesh Bank (Bangladesh)
Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation (Barbados)
Agency of Deposit Compensation (Belarus) *
Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation (Bermuda)
Deposit Insurance Agency (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Deposit Insurance Scheme of Botswana (Botswana)
Fundo Garantidor de Créditos (Brazil)
Fundo Garantidor do Cooperativismo de Crédito (Brazil)
Brunei Darussalam Deposit Protection Corporation (Brunei Darussalam)
Bulgarian Deposit Insurance Fund (Bulgaria)
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (Canada)
Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (Canada / British Columbia)
Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario (Canada/Ontario)
Autorité des Marchés Financiers (Canada/Québec)
Deposit Guarantee Fund in Central Africa (Central Africa – Gabon, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea)
Central Deposit Insurance Corporation (Chinese Taipei)
Fondo de Garantías de Entidades Cooperativas (Colombia)
Fondo de Garantías de Instituciones Financieras (Colombia)
Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos (Costa Rica)
Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency (Croatia)
Centrale Bank van Curaçao en Sint Maarten (Curaçao)
Financial Market Guarantee System (Czech Republic)
Finansielt Stabilitet (Denmark)
Corporación del Seguro de Depósitos, Fondo de Liquidez y Fondo de Seguros Privados (Ecuador)

Instituto de Garantía de Depósitos (El Salvador)
Financial Stability Authority (Finland)
Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (France)
Deposit Insurance Agency (Georgia)
Compensation Scheme of German Private Banks – EdB (Germany)
The Association of German Banks – The Deposit Protection Fund of the Association of German Banks (Germany)
Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation (Ghana)
Hellenic Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund (Greece)
Banco de Guatemala, como Administrador del Fondo para la Protección al Ahorro (Guatemala)
Fondo de Seguro de Depósitos (Honduras)
Hong Kong Deposit Protection Board (Hong Kong SAR)
National Deposit Insurance Fund of Hungary (Hungary)
The Icelandic Financial Institutions Guarantee Fund (Iceland)
Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (India)
Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Indonesia)
Iran Deposit Guarantee Fund (Iran) *
Iraqi Company for Deposit Insurance (Iraq)
Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi (Italy)
Jamaica Deposit Insurance Corporation (Jamaica)
Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (Japan)
Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation (Jordan)
Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund (Kazakhstan)
Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (Kenya)
Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (Korea)
Deposit Insurance Fund of Kosovo (Kosovo)
Deposit Protection Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyz Republic)
Depositors Insurance Fund (Libya)
Deposit Insurance Corporation of Malawi (Malawi)
Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Malaysia)
Depositor Compensation Scheme (Malta)
Deposit Guarantee Fund of Mauritania (Mauritania)
Instituto para la Protección al Ahorro Bancario (Mexico)
Deposit Insurance Corporation of Mongolia (Mongolia)
Deposit Protection Fund (Montenegro)
Société Marocaine de Gestion des Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts Bancaires (Morocco)

Namibia Deposit Guarantee Authority (Namibia)
De Nederlandsche Bank (Netherlands)
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Depositor Compensation Scheme (New Zealand)
Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos de las Instituciones Financieras (Nicaragua)
Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (Nigeria)
Deposit Insurance Fund (North Macedonia)
Norwegian Banks' Guarantee Fund (Norway)
Bank Deposits Insurance Scheme (Oman)
Deposit Protection Corporation of Pakistan (Pakistan)
Palestine Deposit Insurance Corporation (Palestine)
Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos (Paraguay)
Fondo de Seguro de Depósitos (Peru)
Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (Philippines)
Bank Guarantee Fund (Poland)
Fundo de Garantia de Depósitos (Portugal)
Bank Deposit Guarantee Fund (Romania)
Deposit Insurance Agency (Russian Federation) *
Deposit Guarantee Fund of Rwanda (Rwanda)
Saudi Central Bank – Depositors Protection Fund (Saudi Arabia)
Deposit Insurance Agency of Serbia (Serbia)
The Corporation for Deposit Insurance (South Africa)
Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos de Entidades de Crédito (Spain)
Bank Deposit Security Fund of Sudan (Sudan) *
Swedish National Debt Office (Sweden)
esisuisse (Switzerland)
Deposit Insurance Board (Tanzania)
Deposit Protection Agency of Thailand (Thailand)
Deposit Insurance Corporation Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad and Tobago)
Banking Deposits Guarantee Fund (Tunisia)
Savings Deposit Insurance Fund (Türkiye)
Deposit Protection Fund of Uganda (Uganda)
Deposit Guarantee Fund (Ukraine)
Financial Services Compensation Scheme (United Kingdom)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (United States)
Massachusetts Credit Union Share Insurance Corporation (United States)
Corporación de Protección del Ahorro Bancario (Uruguay)
Deposit Guarantee Agency (Uzbekistan)

Deposit Insurance of Vietnam (Vietnam)

Virgin Islands Deposit Insurance Corporation (Virgin Islands)

Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution dans l'UMOA (West African Monetary Union)

Deposit Protection Corporation (Zimbabwe)

Associates

Bank of Botswana

National Bank of Cambodia

Central Bank of Eswatini

Bank of Ghana

Bank of Mauritius

Bank Al-Maghrib (Morocco)

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Philippines)

Monetary Authority of Singapore

Bank of Somaliland

Bank of Uganda

* Access to all IADI services, meetings, and other activities for these organisations has been suspended as of 31 December 2025.

Annex 2 – Report from the Auditors and Audited Financial Statements

The [report of the statutory auditor \(PWC\) to the General Assembly](#) of IADI is available on the IADI website.

