中央存款保險公司
Central Deposit Insurance Corporation

CDIC

2025 Annual Report

ISSN : 1726-7366

Enhance failure resolution mechanism

Safeguard deposits

Achieve financial inclusion

Promote international cooperation

Implement sustainable business practices

Control insured risks

Strengthen cyber security

Establish a friendly workplace

中央存款保險公司
Central Deposit Insurance Corporation

CDIC

40 years of deposit insurance

Witness to the course of Taiwan's financial development

Silent protection for the rights and interests of depositors

Built up the financial safety net as a stabilizing force

Steady path to new milestones for sustainability

Percentage of fully covered deposit accounts

97.8%

Number of insured institutions

403

Number of MOU partners

29

Deposit insurance awareness level

68.6 %

Deposit insurance payout special reserves

NT$ 181.0 billion

Note: Current as of 31 December 2025

CONTENTS

Chairman

Tien Mu Huang

Message from the Chairman and the President

In 2025, global political and economic conditions were relatively volatile due to the policies of the world's major economies as well as the impact of geopolitics. Nevertheless, domestic economic growth in Taiwan showed resilience amidst the change. Thanks to the development of artificial intelligence (AI) and high-tech industry, export momentum was strong, and relatively stable. Because international financial conditions remained uncertain, financial market participants had to adapt with caution and pay close attention to the impact of external risks.

In order to maintain financial stability while also seeking industrial development, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) in 2025 continued working to enhance the risk management and capital resilience of financial institutions, prevent financial fraud, protect financial consumers, and to strengthen both financial cybersecurity and crisis response mechanisms. The FSC also took measures to accelerate fintech innovation and bring about a low-carbon transformation driven by sustainable finance. At the same time, the FSC promoted Taiwan's emergence as an Asian asset management center so as to deepen the power of Taiwan's financial services and build up greater public trust in the financial system.

2025 marked the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the CDIC. Over those 40 years, the CDIC has conscientiously honored its commitments and compiled a solid track record of trustworthiness. Since the very beginning, the CDIC, working in line with the legislative intent of the *Deposit Insurance Act*, has always hewn to the core values of "safeguarding the rights and interests of depositors, and maintaining financial stability." These constitute a sense of mission that all employees have aspired to achieve. They have been the silent guardians of the financial safety net, which have effectively maintained depositors' confidence.

I. Strengthened financial safety net functions and crisis response mechanisms

To coordinate with the policies of the competent authority, the CDIC actively drafted relevant legislation designed to strengthen market exit and resolution mechanisms for troubled financial institutions, and to ensure uninterrupted financial services. Based on the results of its legislative drafting efforts, the CDIC also continued to review mechanisms for improving risk monitoring and control, and also risk response. To improve its ability to respond to unforeseen events at insured institutions, the CDIC conducted the Non-Systemic Crisis Simulation Exercise in 2025, and based on the results of the exercise, it drafted a set of *Monitoring and Response Measures for Overall Risk at Insured Institutions* in order to bring the deposit insurance system in line with actual practices. In addition, the CDIC took part in the Cross-border Crisis Simulation Exercise hosted by Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) to improve its preparedness for cross-border crisis response and resolution.

To enhance risk monitoring and control mechanisms as well as the handling of market exit for insured institutions, the CDIC and the Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund (TIGF) established a liaison mechanism that the two parties can use to engage in exchange activities and arrange visits to county and city governments with an eye to strengthening interagency coordination and cooperation.

II. Amendment to the *Implementation Scheme for the Deposit Insurance Premium System* to take effect on 1 Jan. 2026

To account effectively for overall risk differences between different insured institutions, based on the conclusions of an outsourced study entitled *Deposit Insurance Fund Target Ratio and Differential Premium Rates,* the CDIC drafted a proposed amendment to the *Implementation Scheme for the Deposit Insurance Premium System* whereby the differential premiums would be changed from five tiers to seven. After communication with the relevant competent authorities and insured institutions, the FSC approved the draft amendment on 26 May 2025 and scheduled it for implementation from 1 January 2026.

III. Continued to replenish the Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves, strengthened risk bearing capacity

As of year-end 2025, the General Financial Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves stood at roughly NT$173.4 billion, while the Agricultural Financial Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves stood at roughly NT$7.6 billion—up NT$14.8 billion and NT$0.4 billion, respectively, from year-end 2024. The CDIC remains committed to continuously replenishing these reserves to fortify the deposit insurance mechanism.

IV. Implemented sustainability governance and information security management, enhanced organizational resilience

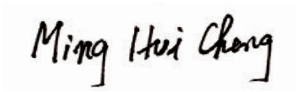
To coordinate with the government's sustainable development policies, the CDIC actively pursued sustainability governance, and each year prepares a sustainability report in accordance with the *GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards.* In 2025, the CDIC adopted the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to strengthen its climate risk management, and included ESG items among the evaluation indicators that are factored into the deposit insurance premium rates of insured institutions. The purpose of this inclusion is to guide insured institutions to adopt sustainable development practices.

To strengthen information security management, the CDIC in 2025 brought all core information systems in line with Information Security Management System (ISMS) standards, continued to maintain its CNS 27001 (ISO 27001) certification from a third party verification service provider (AiTC), incorporated the Supervisory System for Internet-only Banks into the FSC's *Reference Guide for the Financial Industry's Adoption of Zero Trust Architecture,* and completed self-assessment and corrective action measures in order to improve cyber defense resilience and effectiveness.

V. Combined AI with robotic process automation (RPA), enhanced business and operating efficiency

The CDIC responded in 2025 to fintech and AI development trends by amending its guidelines on the use of generative AI, taking an accountable attitude to the promotion of AI. The CDIC also conducted education and training activities to enhance the technical proficiency of its employees in this area,

President



promoted the use of AI for operations involving non-confidential information, as well as the adoption of robotic process automation (RPA), completed development of a personal enterprise shareable AI assistant, and began planning to build an on-premises AI system testing environment in order to pay balanced attention to data security, long-term efficiency, and flexible use of AI.

VI. Actively promoted public awareness of deposit insurance, instilled greater public confidence in Taiwan's financial system

The CDIC continued to leverage multiple communication channels to raise public awareness of deposit insurance, and coordinated with the government's financial inclusion policies by conducting outreach activities to familiarize the public with the deposit insurance system and other aspects of Taiwan's financial system. The degree of deposit insurance awareness in 2025 was 68.6%, or 0.1 percentage points higher than the year before. To expand the scope and depth of outreach activities, the CDIC in 2025 signed an MOU with the Trust Association of R.O.C., under which the two parties have agreed to jointly conduct outreach activities to familiarize the public with trust business and deposit insurance matters.

2025 marked the 40th anniversary of the CDIC. The CDIC 40th Anniversary Celebration was combined with promotional activities to share the development of Taiwan’s deposit insurance system with domestic and international financial safety-net participants and related institutions, and to demonstrate the CDIC’s long-standing commitment to protecting depositors and maintaining financial stability.

VII. Strengthened international exchanges and cooperation, worked to align with global deposit insurance schemes

As a founding member of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI), the CDIC for many years has been an active participant in IADI affairs and held many important positions in the organization. In September 2025, the CDIC hosted the 2025 IADI Ad-hoc Executive Council Meeting and Core Principles International Conference and witnessed the approval of the revised IADI Core Principles, which it presented at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in November 2025 prior to their publication. Participation of this nature has effectively raised the international profile and professional influence of Taiwan's deposit insurance system.

Looking to the future, with the spread of social media and the development of financial digitalization, the risks faced by financial institutions, in both form and substance, are radically different than in the past. We are confronted by much graver challenges. The CDIC will continue to tread cautiously in monitoring the risks that might affect the sound operations of insured institutions, and will enhance the key roles played by the deposit insurance system within the financial safety net. With these thoughts in mind, the CDIC intends to work toward the following objectives:

I. Support the competent authority's supervisory policies by strengthening mechanisms for information sharing and coordination among financial safety net members.

II. Improve the CDIC's ability to utilize technology and analyze data, strengthen controls and warnings for emerging risks and liquidity risks, actively manage insured risks, and spur sound operations at insured institutions.

III. Optimize utilization and management of the Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves and the Financial Industry Special Reserve Fund in order to improve their financial resilience.

IV. Enhance the failure resolution mechanism for troubled insured institutions and continue drafting amendments to the *Deposit Insurance Act* and/or its *Enforcement Regulations* in order to improve the deposit insurance system.

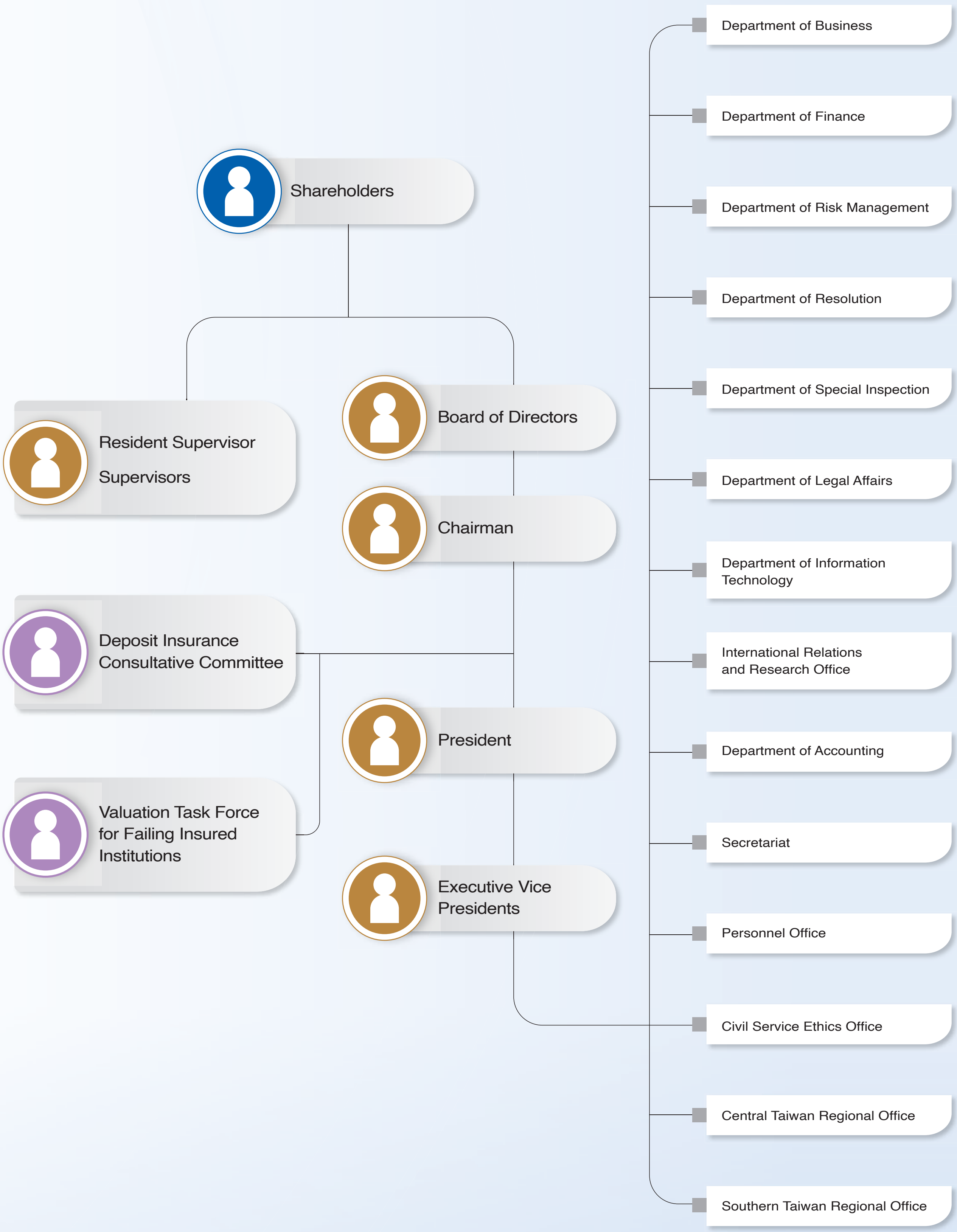
V. Taking an accountable attitude to the continued promotion of digital transformation, the CDIC will expand AI application scenarios and actively build its own AI platform to ensure secure processing of confidential information.

VI. Enhance international exchanges and cooperation, implement compliance with the IADI Core Principles, and bring Taiwan's deposit insurance system in line with international practices.

VII. Conduct deposit insurance awareness campaigns, increase public awareness of deposit insurance, and achieve financial inclusion.

Since its founding in September 1985, the CDIC has received support and encouragement from all sectors of society, and has benefitted from the diligence of its staff. As a result, the CDIC has been able to smoothly fulfill its objectives. Thus, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation, and continue to solicit your ongoing support and encouragement.

Organization Chart and Overview of Departments


Shareholders
Resident Supervisor
Supervisors
Board of Directors
Chairman
Deposit Insurance Consultative Committee
Valuation Task Force for Failing Insured Institutions
President
Executive Vice Presidents
Department of Business
Department of Finance
Department of Risk Management
Department of Resolution
Department of Special Inspection
Department of Legal Affairs
Department of Information Technology
International Relations and Research Office
Department of Accounting
Secretariat
Personnel Office
Civil Service Ethics Office
Central Taiwan Regional Office
Southern Taiwan Regional Office

Department of Business

Handles matters related to the planning and research of deposit insurance, coverage limits, and premium rates; promotes sustainable development policies; raises public awareness of deposit insurance, and enhances financial literacy.

Department of Finance

Handles matters related to fund investment and management; conducts research and analysis on macroeconomic trends and financial products; carries out financial risk management, as well as financing and funding for acquiring financial institutions, insured institutions under conservatorship, and bridge banks.

Department of Risk Management

Handles matters related to the National Financial Early-Warning System (NFEWS), management of insured risk, off-site monitoring of insured institutions, guidance or superintendence of troubled insured institutions, issuance of termination of deposit insurance agreements, and assistance in handling bank runs.

Department of Resolution

Handles matters related to strategic planning of conservatorship or resolution of troubled insured institutions; provision of financial assistance and depositor payouts, as well as advanced payment to uninsured creditors; liquidation of troubled institutions; and the establishment, operation, management, and disposition of bridge banks.

Department of Special Inspection

Handles matters related to inspections of deposit insurance applications by financial institutions, the accuracy of the deposit assessment base, the content of electronic data files of insured institutions, the Differential Premium Rating System risk indicators, and assets and liabilities of insured institutions prior to termination of deposit insurance agreements or fulfillment of insurance responsibilities. Also handles matters related to internal controls and internal audits.

Department of Legal Affairs

Handles matters related to contracts, legal documents, litigation, research of laws and regulations related to financial affairs and deposit insurance, and conducts the inspection of evidence and other matters required to pursue civil damages for cases related to the *Deposit Insurance Act.*

Department of Information Technology

Handles matters related to planning, design, implementation, and management of information systems as well as control, protection, and monitoring of information security matters.

International Relations and Research Office

Handles matters pertaining to international affairs and activities related to the IADI, research on deposit insurance and financial safety net issues, and public awareness activities in the English language.

Department of Accounting

Handles matters related to annual budgeting, accounting, statistics, and auditing.

Secretariat

Handles matters related to secretarial matters, documentation, procurement, cashier affairs, property management, publication management, public relations, meeting logistics, and other general affairs.

Personnel Office

Handles matters related to personnel management and training.

Civil Service Ethics Office

Handles matters related to ethics of the government officials and employees.

Central Taiwan Regional Office

Handles matters related to the collection, processing, analysis, and monitoring of operational information, provision of guidance, conduct of inspections, assistance with handling of bank runs, as well as conservatorship and deposit insurance payouts of insured institutions in the area from Taichung to Chiayi.

Southern Taiwan Regional Office

Handles matters related to the collection, processing, analysis, and monitoring of operational information, provision of guidance, conduct of inspections, assistance with handling of bank runs, as well as conservatorship and deposit insurance payouts of insured institutions in the area from Tainan to Taitung.

Board of Directors and Supervisors

Board of Directors

Chairman

Tien-Mu Huang
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Directors

Annie Cheng
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Shin-Kuo Lai
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Ming-Hsien Lai
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Shuen-Chiao Chang
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Shao-Wen Hu
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Ming-Fu Shaw
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Tsui-Lin Chen
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Shu-Hui Lin
(Representative of the Financial Supervisory Commission)

Supervisor

Resident Supervisor

Ya-Hui Pan
(Representative of the Central Bank)

Supervisors

Ying-Fen Hung
(Representative of the Central Bank)

Ti-Jen Tsao
(Representative of the Central Bank)

Note: Names and titles current as of 31 December 2025

1.Tien-Mu Huang, Chairman

2.Annie Cheng, Director

3.Ya-Hui Pan, Resident Supervisor

4.Shin-Kuo Lai , Director

5.Ming-Hsien Lai, Director

6.Shuen-Chiao Chang, Director

7.Shao-Wen Hu, Director

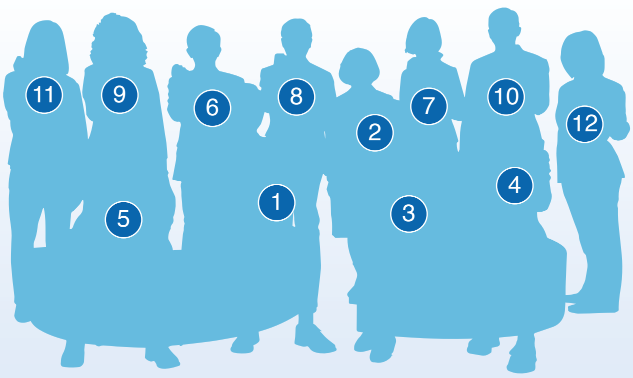
8.Ming-Fu Shaw, Director

9.Ying-Fen Hung, Supervisors

10.Ti-Jen Tsao, Supervisors

11.Tsui-Lin Chen, Director

12.Shu-Hui Lin, Director



Note: Names and titles current as of 31 December 2025

Chairman and Management Team

1.Tien-Mu Huang, Chairman

2.Annie Cheng, President

3.Yvonne Fan, Executive Vice President

4.Kuang-Hsi Huang, Executive Vice President

5.Lisa Hsi, Executive Vice President & Director of the Department of Special Inspection

6.Li-Fang Chan, Director, Department of Business

7.Margaret Chuang, Director, International Relations and Research Office

8.Helen Chen, Director, Department of Finance

9.Chun-Chi Hsu, Director, Department of Resolution

10.Kim Hsu, Director, Department of Legal Affairs

11.Chin-Lin Tu, Director, Department of Information Technology

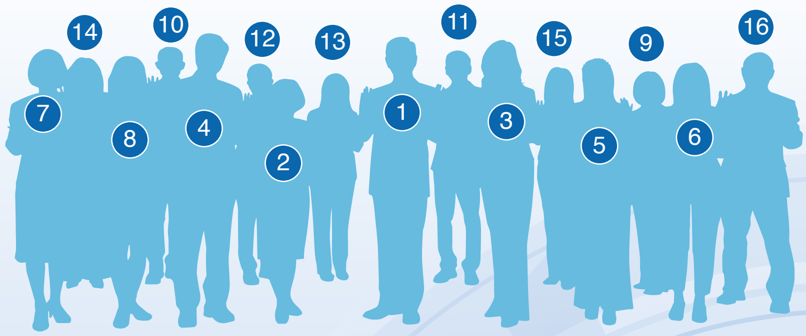
12.Chin-Hung Lin, Director, Department of Risk Management

13.Li-Ju Chu, Director, Department of Accounting

14.Jui-Ping Liu, Director, Secretariat

15.Sharon Lin, Director, Personnel Office

16.Shih-Chen Chen, Director, Civil Service Ethics Office



Note: Names and titles current as of 28 February 2026

Commitment

40 years of steadfast commitment to advancing operations

Business Operations

As Taiwan's sole provider of deposit insurance, the CDIC was established for the purposes of safeguarding the rights and interests of depositors, maintaining credit order, and enhancing the sound development of financial businesses. To achieve these legislative objectives, the *Deposit Insurance Act* assigns to the CDIC the major duties of administering deposit insurance, controlling insured risks, conducting special inspections of insured institutions, and resolving troubled or failed insured institutions. The following is a brief overview of the CDIC's major tasks and policy missions in 2025:

At the CDIC 40th Anniversary Celebration, the following persons jointly call the celebration to a start: Premier Cho Jung-tai (center), FSC Chairperson Jin-Lung Peng (4th from left), Executive Yuan Spokesperson Hui-Chih Michelle LEE(4th from right),IADI President Alejandro López and Chair of its Executive Council (3rd from left), founding IADI President and Chair of its Executive Council Jean Pierre Sabourin (2nd from left), FSC Banking Bureau Director General Phil C.C. Tong (2nd from right), and Director General Tsung-Yung Lee, Agricultural Finance Agency, Ministry of Agriculture (1st from left), CDIC Chairman Tien-Mu Huang (3rd from right), and CDIC President Annie Cheng (1st from right).

I. Deposit Insurance

1. Participation of financial institutions in deposit insurance

As of 31 December 2025, a total of 403 financial institutions were insured, including 3 domestic government-owned financial institutions, 36 private banks, 30 Taiwan branches of foreign and mainland Chinese banks, 23 credit cooperatives, 283 credit departments of farmers' associations, and 28 credit departments of fishermen's associations.

2. Implementation of differential premium system

A. Article 16, Paragraph 3 of the *Deposit Insurance Act* stipulates that deposit insurance premium rates shall be drawn up by the CDIC and submitted to the FSC for approval. The premium rates are as follows:

a. Domestic banks and Taiwan branches of foreign and mainland Chinese banks have a five-tiered system of differential premium rates (0.05%, 0.06%, 0.08%, 0.11%, and 0.15%) for covered deposits, with a flat premium rate of 0.005% for eligible deposits in excess of the coverage limit.

b. Credit cooperatives have a five-tiered system of differential premium rates (0.04%, 0.05%, 0.07%, 0.10%, and 0.14%) for covered deposits, with a flat premium rate of 0.005% for eligible deposits in excess of the coverage limit.

c. The credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations have a five-tiered system of differential premium rates (0.02%, 0.03%, 0.04%, 0.05%, and 0.06%) for covered deposits, with a flat premium rate of 0.0025% for eligible deposits in excess of the coverage limit.

B. As of 31 December 2025, the first-tier premium rate was applied at 81.1% of all insured institutions, second-tier rate at 13.9%, third-tier rate at 4.7%, fourth-tier rate at 0.3%, and fifth-tier rate at 0%.

3. Coverage limit and coverage status

The deposit insurance coverage limit is NT$3 million. As of 31 December 2025, the reported total amount of eligible deposits stood at approximately NT$66 trillion, and deposits within the NT$3 million coverage limit totaled roughly NT$29 trillion. The ratio of covered deposits to all eligible deposits was 44.7%, while the ratio of covered deposit accounts to the total number of deposit accounts was 97.8%. This indicates that the NT$3 million deposit insurance coverage limit protects the majority of small depositors and effectively increased the confidence of depositors in financial institutions.

CDIC took part on 8 November 2025 in a "Financial Services Charity Fair" in Chiayi County. FSC Chairperson Jin-Lung Peng (center), CDIC Chairman Tien-Mu Huang (4th from left), and CDIC President Annie Cheng (3rd from right) pose here with others for a group photo.

4. Accumulation of Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves

Deposit insurance premium revenues in 2025 came to NT$13.3 billion, including NT$13 billion from general financial institutions and NT$0.3 billion from agricultural financial institutions. As of year-end 2025, the General Financial Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves stood at roughly NT$173.4 billion, while the Agricultural Financial Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves stood at roughly NT$7.6 billion. These figures translate to ratios of Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves to covered deposits of 0.62% and 0.49%, respectively.

5. Amendment to the *Implementation Scheme for the Deposit Insurance Premium System* to take effect on 1 Jan. 2026

To account effectively for overall risk differences between different insured institutions, based on the conclusions of an outsourced study entitled *Deposit Insurance Fund Target Ratio and Differential Premium Rates*, the CDIC drafted a proposed amendment to the *Implementation Scheme for the Deposit Insurance Premium System.* After communication with the relevant competent authorities and insured institutions, the FSC approved the draft amendment on 26 May 2025 and scheduled it for implementation from 1 January 2026.

6. Active promotion of public awareness of the deposit insurance system

A. Based on survey results of public awareness of deposit insurance, the CDIC prepares annual plans and strategies for promoting public awareness of the deposit insurance system and instilling public confidence in Taiwan's financial system, and allocates media resources accordingly each year to conduct publicity campaigns via insured institutions, the internet, television, radio, print media, and out of home media. To reach different target audiences, the CDIC steps up publicity in appropriate media. Also, acting in line with the FSC's financial inclusion policy, the CDIC actively participates in public welfare events to raise awareness of the coverage limit of NT$3 million, thereby enhancing depositors' awareness of their rights and understanding of the deposit insurance system. In addition, to encourage the cooperation with relevent financial sector organization in the conduct of financial literacy outreach activities, and to make effective use of each other's resources, the CDIC in 2025 signed an MOU with the Trust Association of R.O.C., under which the two parties have agreed to jointly conduct outreach activities to familiarize the public with trust business and deposit insurance matters. With this type of cooperation and inter-agency resource integration, the two agencies can reach larger target audiences.

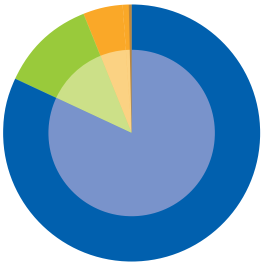
B. CDIC hosted its 40th Anniversary Celebration on 10 September under the theme "Guarding with Heart, Walking Together for Sustainability." The event was attended by more than 400 distinguished guests from Taiwan and abroad, including the Premier, the FSC Chairperson, members of Taiwan's financial safety net, insured institutions, financial peripheral organizations, representatives from IADI, including the Chair of its Executive Council, and overseas deposit insurance institutions, past CDIC Chairpersons, and retired employees. During the event, the CDIC presented key milestones in maintaining financial stability over the past 40 years, played the CDIC 40th Anniversary video, and conducted four awards ceremonies (the "Deposit Insurance Inclusion Leadership Awards," the "International Partnership Milestone Awards,"

Risk-based Premium Rates for Insured Institutions

Date of record: 31 Dec. 2025

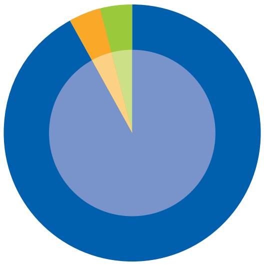
First Tier | Second Tier | Third Tier | Fourth Tier | Fifth Tier

All Insured Institutions



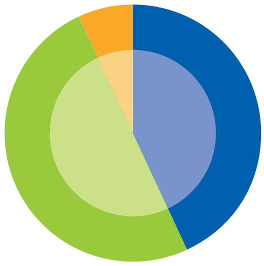
81.1%
13.9%
4.7%
0.3%

Domestic Banks



94.8%
2.6%
2.6%

Taiwan Branches of Foreign and Mainland Chinese Banks

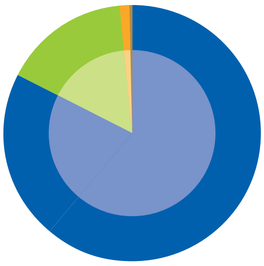


43.3%
50.0%
6.7%

Credit Cooperatives

52.2%
21.7%
26.1%

Credit Departments of Farmers' and Fishermen's Associations



85.2%
11.3%
3.2%
0.3%

Note: The term “all insured institutions” does not include Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.; the term “domestic banks” includes the Agricultural Bank of Taiwan but excludes Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.

the "Contribution to Deposit Insurance Awareness Awards," and the "Outstanding Contribution to Deposit Insurance Awards"), sharing the history of Taiwan's deposit insurance system, the great efforts that the CDIC has made to safeguard the rights and interests of depositors, and particularly successful financial stability measures that have been taken.

II. Fund Utilization and Management

1. Utilization and management of the Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves

In accordance with Article 8 of the *Deposit Insurance Act,* and in compliance with the IADI Core Principles requirement that the deposit insurer should have assured liquidity funding arrangements, the bulk of the Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves are invested in government bonds or deposited in the Central Bank. To safeguard investment income, the CDIC has studied and assessed foreign and domestic financial products and their risks for many years. Upon consideration and approval by the CDIC Board of Directors, the funds can be invested in a wider scope of products while the investment risks can be effectively managed by establishing rigorous investment risk control indicators and investment quotas.

While attaching due importance to safety and liquidity, the CDIC in 2025 continued to prudently and comprehensively assess the global and domestic economic and financial landscape and interest rate trends in order to flexibly adjust the investment portfolio, to implement investment risk management, and to achieve better efficiency of fund utilization. As of 31 December 2025, available funds of the CDIC reached approximately NT$190.8 billion.

2. Implementation of sustainable investment

To coordinate with the government's sustainable development policies and act upon sustainability concepts, the CDIC incorporated ESG ratings into its investment risk control indicators and invested in sustainability bonds. With the adoption of ESG investing, the CDIC has invested approximately NT$8.8 billion in sustainability bonds as of 31 December 2025.

3. Continued optimization of fund investment and management systems

A. Investment risk control mechanisms

In response to climate change risks, the CDIC in 2025 adopted a set of *Measures for Natural Disaster Response and Recovery of Investment and Funds Management Operations* along with various coordinated measures. The objective was to enhance the CDIC's operational resilience by ensuring that funds management operations would continue uninterrupted following unforeseen natural disasters.

B. Improvement of funding mechanisms

The need to deal with future financial crises will arise sooner or later, and to ensure that the CDIC will have quick access to the emergency liquidity it needs to run the deposit insurance system and stabilize the financial system when that time comes, the FSC has clarified that any financing or related credit lines provided by financial institutions to the CDIC for the purpose of fulfilling its deposit insurance responsibilities may be assigned a 0% risk weight, equivalent to Taiwan's sovereign risk. As a result, the CDIC is now one of only two deposit insurance institutions in the world (the other being the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) that enjoy a 0% risk weight.

C. Improvement of financial assistance system

To facilitate the arrangement of creditor protections in connection with financial assistance provided in the future, the CDIC in 2025 amended the CDIC framework for Master Agreements and Promissory Notes for Redeposits of Emergency Accommodations, and adopted a set of *Principles for the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation's Acceptance of Eligible Collateral and Appraisal of its Value When Providing Financial Assistance.*

III. Risk Management

To control insured risks, the CDIC, acting pursuant to Article 22 of the *Deposit Insurance Act*, obtains the financial and business information of insured institutions. The CDIC uses the data collected from the FSC Single Window Financial Reporting System to run the National Financial Early-Warning System (NFEWS), implements the Account Officer System, and strengthens supervisory information sharing and coordination with other financial safety net players. The CDIC continues working on enhancing risk control capabilities and actively plays the role of a risk minimizer. These measures are designed to ensure that deposit insurance can safeguard the interests of depositors and maintain financial stability.

In order to exercise better risk control, the CDIC has standardized and clarified the types of information, alerts, and exceptional regulation items to be targeted in off-site monitoring. It has also established different monitoring frequencies depending on each insured institution's risk level to allow for standardized risk-based off-site monitoring mechanisms, and has made dynamic adjustments based on each financial institution's changing risks. Major measures taken in 2025 include the following:

1. Operation of the National Financial Early-Warning System (NFEWS) to implement off-site monitoring

A. Produced monthly or quarterly routine management reports and shared information with the competent authorities

The CDIC's NFEWS includes various sub-systems, including the Call Report Data Rating System, the Business Analysis Quarterly Report System, the Internet Monitoring System, and the Account Officer System, which are regularly used to produce related management reports and share related information with the competent authorities.

B. Continued working to improve the quality of reported data and the operation of the Call Report Data Rating System

The CDIC continued working to amend the "Declaration Form for Risk-Adjustment Management Ability of Insured Institutions," and included the accuracy of risk indicators for differential premium rates among the items requiring attention during inspections. Key points of the amendments include the following:

a. Encouraged proper understanding of the importance of sustainability actions

To encourage community financial institutions to improve their green finance and sustainability efforts, in its rating system for risk management ability, the CDIC adopted new extra credit indicators for community financial institutions that have demonstrated strong sustainability performance. Institutions that receive an Elite Award for Taiwan Banking Excellence from the Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance, or an Agricultural Finance Award from the Ministry of Agriculture, for example, can score higher in the rating system.

b. Encouraged banks to strengthen cybersecurity

Amended the Declaration Form's directions on how to fill in the cybersecurity items. To ensure that the conduct of certification is in line with internationally accepted standards, the CDIC amended to the instructions to additionally require the inclusion of documentation proving that personal information is managed in conformance with applicable standards.

C. Continued to review and amend risk alerts and monitoring items

In 2025, the CDIC, based on the institution names and key supervisory focal points set out in the risk alerts and monitoring items, reviewed the risk alerts and monitoring items and carried out two amendments. These included the addition of new provisions regarding supervisory measures to be taken when a non-performing loan (NPL), a NPL provisioning coverage ratio, or a net stable funding ratio (NSFR) falls short of the statutory requirement. The two amendments were adopted to strengthen risk identification and early warnings.

2. Implementation of the Account Officer System and risk-based off-site monitoring

A. Established and optimized an "Intelligent Risk Monitoring and Control System"

The "Intelligent Risk Monitoring and Control System" integrates multiple existing information systems, and the CDIC also added major warnings, visualization dashboards, trends analyses, and alerts (notifications) in order to achieve more effective control of the risks of insured institutions. The system can also continuously optimize its own functions based on operational requirements.

B. Closely monitored the liquidity risks of insured institutions

After multiple banks in the West collapsed due to poor liquidity, the CDIC responded by strengthening its monitoring of the liquidity of insured institutions. Newly adopted measures included daily monitoring of changes in total deposit balances, monthly monitoring of relevant liquidity indicators, and reviews of the *Response Measures for Business Crises* filed in 2025 by Taiwan's six systemically important banks. In addition, the CDIC also conducted enhanced reviews of the suitability of liquidity crisis and capital adequacy crisis indicators.

C. Prepared reports depending on risk levels of insured institutions

The CDIC account officers continued to collect and analyze the financial and operational data of insured institutions through various channels, including NFEWS alerts, financial examination reports, directives issued by the competent authorities, mechanisms for sharing financial supervisory information, the Material Event Reporting (MER) system, CPA-certified financial reports, and various channels for public information disclosure. The CDIC also continued to monitor the changing operational risks of insured institutions, and prepared business management reports issued at varying frequencies depending on the risk levels of insured institutions.

D. Enhanced monitoring of high-risk institutions, required corrective actions

Special monitoring was conducted on the financial reports of insured institutions that had highly concentrated credit risks or were in poor financial condition, and the CDIC continued requesting insured institutions to provide monthly or quarterly financial and business information. Account officers conducted special off-site audits, and tracked risk adjustments or improvements in financial performance. Where deficiencies were found, the CDIC either asked the insured institutions to make improvements, or reported their cases to the competent authorities for further supervision.

E. Conducted the Non-Systemic Crisis Simulation Exercise

To facilitate more effective responses in the event crises should occur in the future, the CDIC in 2025 conducted the Non-Systemic Crisis Simulation Exercise in which bank runs were presumed to have occurred at non-systemically important banks. Based on the results of the exercise, the CDIC drafted a set of *Monitoring and Response Measures for Overall Risk at Insured Institutions.*

3. Improved assessment of financial institutions' businesses related to specific risks

A. Prepared specific-risk reports for the competent authority's reference

The CDIC in 2025 executed its duties in line with the supervisory policies of the FSC. It enhanced its monitoring of banks' specific-risk businesses, and periodically provided analytical reports, submitting them to the FSC to facilitate financial supervision and to strengthen the CDIC's risk control measures. It also analyzed and monitored domestic banks' risk exposures overseas (including in New Southbound Policy countries) and in mainland China, as well as risks arising from banks' handling of OTC financial derivatives and domestic structured products, as well as domestic banks' investments in mainland financial leasing companies and consumer finance companies.

B. Provided a *Report on Management of Domestic Banks' Total Climate Risk Exposure*

To coordinate with the FSC's "Green and Transition Finance Action Plan," the CDIC prepared a *Report on Management of Domestic Banks' Total Climate Risk Exposure* in 2025 to help the FSC improve the quality of banks' climate risk management.

C. Inspected financial institutions' businesses related to specific risks

a. The FSC commissioned the CDIC to audit the capital adequacy ratios of domestic banks, and the CDIC took advantage of these audits to understand the suitability of the quantitative indicators for the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB).

b. Helped the competent authority to conduct on-site inspections of banks that had applied to adopt the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach to credit risks.

D. Prepared reports to help the competent authority respond to changing global political, economic, and financial conditions

a. To respond to changes in international political and economic conditions as well as possible financial market volatility, and to analyze the potential impact of external shocks on domestic banks, the CDIC completed the *Study on the Impact of US Reciprocal Tariffs and NT Dollar Appreciation on Domestic Bank Capital Adequacy Ratios and Liquidity.*

b. The CDIC compiled a collection of analyses from the past ten years focusing on changing growth trends in covered and uncovered deposits in Taiwan and, drawing on lessons learned from the collapse of the Silicon Valley Bank (SVB), completed the *Study on Trends in Ratio of Covered Deposits to Total Eligible Deposits in Taiwan and Abroad, and Possible Response Measures.*

The Deposit Insurance of Vietnam (DIV) came to Taiwan on 27 July 2025 to engage in exchange activities and meetings. CDIC Chairman Tien-Mu Huang (7th from right), President Annie Cheng (6th from left), Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan (4th from right), and Executive Vice President Kuang-Hsi Huang (1st from left) pose for a group photo with DIV General Director Dang Duy Cuong (7th from left) and others.

4. Active participation in information sharing and coordination mechanisms with domestic financial supervisory agencies

A. Took part in financial supervisory meetings and exchanges

a. The CDIC attended meetings of the Financial Supervisory Coordination Council, where participants put forward suggestions regarding the overall risks assumed by insured institutions.

b. The CDIC took part in meetings of the FSC Financial Examination Bureau's "Working Group for Promoting Digital Reporting by Banks of Supervisory Information, and for Promoting a Mechanism for Related Analysis," engaged in communication and coordination regarding the details of this mechanism, and carried out testing to support efforts to establish the "Platform for Digital Filing and Analysis by Banks of Supervisory Information" to confirm supervisory data requirements and platform functional needs.

c. The CDIC participated in the Task Force on Financial Supervisory Information Reporting Window for Banks and Bills Finance Companies, and handled amendments and updates to the Single Window Financial Reporting System, in order to improve related supervisory information.

d. The CDIC attended meetings of various task forces that the Bankers Association set up for the Basel Accord III, including the Credit Risk Task Force No. 2, Market Risk Task Force, and Stress Test Task Force, in order to facilitate the drafting of legislation, and to take part in the updating of operational guidelines for the IRRBB standard calculation model.

e. The CDIC participated in the Financial Industry Net Zero Working Group of the FSC and the Climate Change Scenario Analysis Task Force of the Bankers Association to deepen cooperation for sustainable development and achieve net-zero objectives.

f. The CDIC participated in guidance meetings convened by the competent authorities for the credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations, and coordinated closely with the competent authorities to strengthen guidance for those credit departments.

B. Enhanced efforts to build financial liaison mechanisms

a. The CDIC and the Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund (TIGF) established a liaison mechanism that the two parties can use to conduct cross-sector exchanges of information and practical experience related to risk monitoring, failure resolution mechanisms, and other related matters.

b. The CDIC visited county and city government agencies to communicate with them about matters related to financial supervision.

IV. Resolution of Troubled Insured Institutions

1. Reviewed legislation and mechanisms pertaining to resolution of troubled insured institutions

The CDIC continued in 2025 to study the question of how to improve mechanisms for resolving troubled insured institutions, and drew up plans to enhance measures for resolving troubled institutions that are under conservatorship due to systemic risks. Such measures include the following:

A. Adopted the *Central Deposit Insurance Corporation Response Measures to Handle Insured Institutions in Operation Crises*

In order to handle troubled insured institutions under an operation crisis in a timely manner, thereby protecting the interests of depositors and maintaining order in the financial markets, the CDIC in 2025 adopted the *Central Deposit Insurance Corporation Response Measures to Handle Insured Institutions in Operation Crises. The Response Measures* clearly define the meaning and scope of the term "operation crisis," and provide for a division of labor in the reporting of operation crises; and, differentiating between an insured institution's pre-market exit and market exit stages, the *Response Measures* provide for different levels of response measures, while establishing media communications and customer service mechanisms, and formulating financial assistance and funding procedures.

B. Enhanced the failure resolution mechanism for troubled insured institutions

Making reference to previous experience of the US authorities in expedited resolution of insolvent banks, the CDIC has been drafting legislative amendments and other coordinated measures to improve mechanisms for resolving troubled insured institutions in Taiwan. Amendments undertaken in 2025 addressed the following matters:

a. Principles for resolution through the use of loss-sharing arrangements and tender contracts.

b. For troubled insured institutions that are under conservatorship due to systemic risks, the CDIC streamlined resolution procedures, established a list of qualified financial consulting firms, and established contractual principles for job placement programs for employees.

c. Conservatorship mechanism for non-systemically important troubled insured institutions.

d. Acting in accordance with Article 23 of the *Deposit Insurance Act*, the CDIC expanded the content of electronic data files provided by insured institutions, and amended the *CDIC Rules Governing the Format and Content of Electronic Data Files Created by Insured Institutions* (version 7), in order to quickly obtain data related to the implementation of a market exit strategy.

2. Crisis Simulation Exercise for Market Exit of Troubled Financial Institutions

A. Planned for a crisis simulation exercise

When an insured institution experiences a serious deposit run that the CDIC must handle, there is a first phase in which the CDIC makes preparations for conservatorship, then comes a second phase when actual conservatorship commences. The purpose of the planned crisis simulation exercise will be to assess the CDIC's response capability throughout this process, and to examine whether current response measures and related mechanisms are fully adequate. In 2025, the CDIC completed the planning for a crisis simulation exercise and scheduled it for implementation in the first quarter of 2026. By conducting the crisis simulation exercise, the CDIC intends to examine related procedures in order to check whether the CDIC will be able to respond quickly and effectively if crises of this sort occur in the future.

B. Took part in the Cross-border Crisis Simulation Exercise (CSE) hosted by the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC)

In November 2025, the CDIC took part (along with several other Asian members of the financial safety net) in the Cross-border Crisis Simulation Exercise (CSE) that was virtually hosted by the KDIC. The CSE assumed the scenario of a systemically important bank with cross-border business operations. In the simulation, crisis handling was split into three simulated phases. The first involved an early warning. The second involved preparations for resolution. The third was where resolution was carried out. The exercise focused on information sharing, communication arrangements, and decision-making coordination between home and host countries. By engaging in discussions, the CDIC gained a deeper understanding of the differences between the bank resolution systems of different countries, which will help the CDIC to enhance its cross-border crisis response and resolution preparation capability.

3. Handled unresolved issues of failed insured institutions

Since the termination of the Financial Restructuring Fund (FRF) at the end of 2011, the CDIC (acting as either conservator or receiver) has handled retained assets and unresolved issues at troubled insured institutions that were still unresolved when the FRF was terminated. The CDIC continued to act as conservator or receiver in 2025 for China United Trust & Investment Corporation (CUTIC), The Chinese Bank, and Chinfon Commercial Bank. This work entailed the following matters:

A. The CDIC in 2025 managed and/or disposed of retained assets and litigation, and handled matters relating to accounting, shareholder services, and taxation.

B. Managed equity stake in the Taipei Financial Center Corporation held by CUTIC

The CUTIC held a 15.12% equity stake, valued at NT$2,222.05 million, in the Taipei Financial Center Corporation (Taipei 101). In order to strengthen shareholding management, the CDIC (acting with the approval of the competent authority) recommended two representatives

for appointment to the board of supervisors at Taipei 101. In 2025, CUTIC received cash dividends of NT$349,217,527 while compensation of NT$1,949,622 was paid to its supervisors.

C. The CDIC sought to quickly recover the principal of and interest on compensation that had been paid by the Financial Restructuring Fund and the CDIC's Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves to CUTIC. With this goal in mind, acting in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the *Regulations Governing Receivership of Banking Institutions*, the CDIC prepared a plan for disposition of equity and, after receiving the competent authority's approval, selected a financial consulting firm through a competitive tender process for the disposal of CUTIC's equity in Taipei 101.

D. Chinfon Commercial Bank had four pieces of retained real estate. Two of these, co-owned with other parties, were sold in June and August, 2025, respectively, their title was transferred, and they were de-booked. The other two properties were assumed by the National Treasury (FSC) and transferred to be managed by the National Property Administration of the Ministry of Finance. One of these properties has been dealt with, while procedures involving the other property are still being handled.

V. Handling of Litigation Following Expiration of the FRF

1. Acting in accordance with Article 17 of the *Act for the Establishment and Administration of the Financial Restructuring Fund* and resolutions adopted at meetings of the FRF Management Committee, the CDIC has actively pursued civil damages against law-breaking individuals at troubled financial institutions to recoup the losses of the FRF and serve the interests of social justice. After termination of the FRF at the end of 2011, responsibility for pursuing the aforementioned civil damages was handed off to the FSC, which continues to entrust the CDIC to handle these cases. By the end of 2025, 143 civil suits were filed, resulting in 118 favorable judgments and 23 unfavorable judgments. In addition, 2 suits are still being litigated.
2. Three unfinished lawsuits over troubled insured institutions were under litigation as of the end of 2025.

VI. Inspections

Exercising the power of inspections conferred by Article 24 of the *Deposit Insurance Act*, the CDIC continued to conduct inspections of statutorily specified matters at insured institutions. In 2025, the CDIC carried out the following inspections:

1. The CDIC conducted inspections to verify the accuracy of the deposit insurance assessment base, based on the deposit insurance premium data reported by 45 insured institutions. Where deficiencies and/or errors were detected in such inspections, the CDIC requested in writing that the inspected insured institutions make improvements to ensure the accuracy of the deposit insurance premium calculations.
2. The CDIC conducted inspections of 45 insured institutions to verify the accuracy of the format and content of the electronic data files that are established as required by law. Where deficiencies and/or errors were detected in the above-mentioned inspections, the CDIC oversaw efforts by the inspected institutions to make improvements.
3. The CDIC conducted inspections of the data and files for risk indicators for differential premium rates submitted by 75 insured institutions to verify the accuracy of information. Where deficiencies and/or errors were detected in the above-mentioned inspections, the CDIC requested in writing that the inspected insured institutions make corrections to ensure the accuracy of the reported information.

VII. Information Management

1. Development and maintenance of business information systems

To meet operational needs and facilitate more effective work, the Department of Information Technology installed, repaired, or updated 192 software programs for 33 different CDIC information application systems.

2. Improvement of information security and related equipment

A. In compliance with the provisions of the *Cyber Security Management Act,* the CDIC continued to optimize the information security defense-in-depth mechanism, and to improve information security protection capabilities. The CDIC also adopted the Information Security Management System (ISMS) standards for all core information systems, and continued to maintain its CNS 27001 (ISO 27001) certification from a third party verification service provider (AiTC).

B. Adopted the *2025 Information Security Maintenance Plan,* and also filed two reports with the FSC on the *State of Implementation of the CDIC 2024 Information Security Maintenance Plan* and the *State of Implementation of Measures Taken to Address Joint Findings in the 2024 Information Security Audit of Government Agencies.*

C. Continued inspecting the suitability of information and communication security system levels, implementing the baseline protection set out in the Defense Standards of Cyber Systems, carrying out business continuity drills, supporting internal cybersecurity audits by carrying out external cyber security audits of suppliers, and conducting related cybersecurity work.

D. Engaged a professional service provider to carry out an information security assessment (including inspections of: network architecture; malicious network activity; user-end malicious computer activity; malicious server activity; directory server settings; and firewall settings) and to take corrective actions based on assessment results.

E. Continued running its antivirus software, network firewalls, and email and filtering systems, and updated or upgraded various software and hardware where necessary in order to protect against computer viruses and hacker intrusions.

F. The CDIC in 2025 used its online learning platform to hold annual information security courses for general employees, and held advanced information security courses for dedicated information security personnel and information technology personnel. The objectives of these courses were to make all CDIC employees more conscious of information security concerns, and to hone the expertise of professionals in the Department of Information Technology.

G. Continued engaging a professional service provider to operate the CDIC's Security Operation Center (SOC), intrusion inspection system, network traffic cleaning, and the website application firewall (WAF); to monitor and analyze network traffic; and to assist with the handling of information security incidents. These undertakings improved the CDIC's information protection capabilities.

H. Coordinated with the FSC's policy by completing email social engineering drills and information security notification drills.

I. Acting in line with the FSC's *Reference Guide for the Financial Industry's Adoption of Zero Trust Architecture*, the CDIC adopted the goal of adopting zero trust architecture in the Supervisory System for Internet-only Banks. In 2025, the CDIC conducted a self-assessment of its success in adopting zero trust architecture in Level I items set out in the Zero Trust Principles Ranking Table (found in the aforementioned *Guidelines*), took corrective actions where they were deemed necessary, and confirmed that the Supervisory System for Internet-only Banks meets Level I requirements in the Zero Trust Principles Ranking Table.

J. Continued leasing a server room at a Chunghwa Telecom Internet Data Center (IDC) to conduct colocation operations of CDIC's systems and remote backup systems; continued planning to install additional servers and to transfer servers for colocation at the IDC center, which supports the CDIC's sustainable transition goals by offering higher efficiency, strong cyber security, and good carbon reduction performance.

K. Provided for cybersecurity needs, and upgraded computer systems at the various departments.

3. Promoted AI applications and development

A. Continued to promote education and skills upgrade activities for AI tools, including lectures, training in applications, training in the application of robotic process automation (RPA) tools, and educational videos for generative AI tools.

B. Promoted the use of AI for operations involving non-confidential information, including report writing, data analysis, translation, recording of meeting minutes, preparation of presentations and text, document proofreading, and more.

C. Adopted RPA and completed automation of various work processes to facilitate the use of RPA technology for business promotion, and held sharing sessions where participants displayed new methods they had developed to make use of AI and digital technologies.

D. Completed development of a shareable personal enterprise AI assistant so as to protect privacy in particular civil service fields while, at the same time, facilitating the keeping of statistics on usage by individual employees. In addition, began planning to build an on-premises AI system testing environment in order to pay balanced attention to data security, long-term efficiency, and flexible use of AI.

VIII. Research and Development

To ensure that its business develops in a way that conforms to changes in the financial environment, the CDIC conducted various research projects in collaboration with the IADI, while collecting and studying the latest local and international information to prepare special reports. The following important studies were carried out in 2025:

1. IADI International Research

A. As a member of the IADI High-level Steering Group (HLSG), the CDIC engaged in active research to support the publishment of the latest revision of the *Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems* and related research. In February 2025, the CDIC attended the Core Principles Review Stakeholders Meeting convened by the IADI, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the World Bank, and other international bodies. Then the IADI published the revised Core Principles in November. Key points of the revisions are as follows:

a. The revisions promote a holistic view of the financial safety net and stress the need for the effective interaction of all its components, acknowledging different architectures across jurisdictions.

b. The revisions clarify the interaction between deposit insurance and resolution frameworks to effectively deliver the public policy objectives of deposit insurance systems.

c. The revisions strengthen the Core Principles by adopting aspirational and forward-looking elements.

d. The revisions future-proof the application of the Core Principles to deposit protection and deposit-taking institutions while remaining tech-neutral.

B. The CDIC supported the publication of three studies *(Testing of Crisis Preparedness and Management: Overview, Practices and Experiences; Deposit Insurance in 2025: Global Trends and Key Issues;* and *Financial Cooperative Umbrella Organisation: Characteristics and Similarities)*; took part in five international research projects (Emerging Trends and Issues; Credit Cooperative Issues; Fintech Issues; Resolution Issues; and Reimbursement Systems); and assisted with efforts to optimize the deposit insurance system database.

2. Research projects and summary translation reports

The CDIC in 2025 collected and prepared summary translation reports of the latest supervisory policies released by international financial organizations such as the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), FSB, IMF, BCBS, and various European supervisory authorities (ESAs). At the same time, the CDIC completed research projects and summary translation reports focusing on the resolution of troubled insured institutions, deposit insurance system reforms, risk management, fintech innovation and digital asset risk monitoring, funding and management, and other important or emerging issues, including the following reports:

A. 6 macroprudential and financial supervisory reports, primarily the following:

a. European Central Bank (ECB): *Cyber Resilience Stress Testing from a Macroprudential Perspective*

b. World Economic Forum (WEF): *Global Risks Report 2025*

B. 10 reports on resolution of troubled insured institutions, primarily the following:

a. European Banking Authority (EBA): *Handbook Chapter on Independent Valuers for Resolution*

b. FSB: *Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions, Revised version 25 April 2024*

c. FSB: *The Importance of Resolution Planning and Loss-absorbing Capacity for Banks Systemic in Failure: Public Statement*

d. FSB: *Depositor Behaviour and Interest Rate and Liquidity Risks in the Financial System: Lessons from the March 2023 Banking Turmoil*

e. FSI: *Public Support for Bank Resolution*

f. Single Resolution Board (SRB): *Bail-in: Part of the SRM's Toolkit; Operational Guidance on Resolvability Testing for Banks;* and *Operational Guidance for Banks on Separability and Transferability for Transfer Tools*

g. Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA): *Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance Code of Practice Chapter on Resolution Planning – Continuity of Access to Financial Market Infrastructure Services*

C. 2 reports on deposit insurance system reforms:

a. European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI): *DGS Coverage of Client Fund Deposits and Beneficiary Accounts*

b. *Analysis Report on the Reform of the Deposit Insurance System in the UK*

D. 12 reports on risk management, primarily the following:

a. BIS: *Incorporating Physical Climate Risks into Banks' Credit Risk Models*

b. ECB: *Residential Real Estate (RRE) Lending Standards: Determinants and Financial Stability Implications*

c. FSB: *Assessment of Climate-related Vulnerabilities*

d. FSI: *Rethinking Banks' Liquidity Requirements*

e. FDIC: *Risk Review 2025*

E. 15 reports on fintech innovation and digital asset risk monitoring, primarily the following:

a. BIS: *Cryptocurrencies and Decentralised Finance: Functions and Financial Stability Implications*

b. BIS: *Stablecoin Growth – Policy Challenges and Approaches*

c. BIS: *Advancing in Tandem – Results of the 2024 BIS Survey on Central Bank Digital Currencies and Crypto*

d. BCBS: *SCO60 Cryptoasset Exposures*

e. EBA: *Report on Tokenised Deposits*

f. FSB: *The Financial Stability Implications of Artificial Intelligence and The Financial Stability Implications of Tokenisation*

g. *Risk Monitoring of AI Use by Financial Institutions, and Internal AI Applications at Supervisory Authorities*

h. *Current State of Digital Assets, Bank Risks and Capital Charges: Stablecoin and Bitcoin*

F. 2 reports on funding and management:

a. *Most Suitable Debt Investment Maturities*

b. *Feasibility of Using NT Dollar Interest-rate Derivatives for Hedging*

3. Summary reports from international conferences

A. Summary report on the IADI Africa Regional Committee's International Conference on *Enhanced Bank Resolution Frameworks and the Vital Role of Deposit Insurance Systems in Bank Failure*

B. Summary report on the virtual seminar of the IADI and the Program on International Financial Systems (PIFS) on the *Interaction of Deposit Insurance, Resolution, and the Lender of Last Resort Function*

C. Summary report on the IADI 2024 Annual Conference: *Future proofing the Core Principles: Raising the Bar for Deposit Insurance Systems*

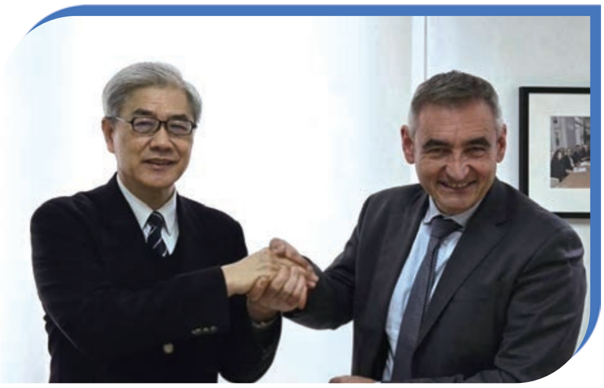
D. Summary report on the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI) Annual General Meeting and International Conference: *Embracing the Future on Solid Grounds: Reinforcing Financial Stability*

E. Summary report on the IADI Eurasia and Asia Pacific Regional Committee Annual Meeting and International Conference: *Navigating Digital Frontiers: Charting the Future of Deposit Insurance*

F. Summary report on the IADI Core Principles International Conference

G. Summary report on the SEACEN Research and Training Centre's *Crisis Management, Recovery and Resolution Planning*

H. Summary report on the Single Resolution Board's SRM 10th Anniversary Conference



CDIC Chairman Tien-Mu Huang (left) traveled to Basel, Switzerland to attend the "IADI-FSI Policy Implementation Meeting" and visit the Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR) on 13 October 2025. Chairman Huang poses here for a photo with FGDR Chairman Anthony Requin (right).

CDIC President Annie Cheng (left) led a delegation to Almaty, Kazakhstan to attend the IADI Eurasia (EARC) and Asia-Pacific (APRC) Regional Committees Annual Meeting, the CEO Dialogue, and the International Conference on 20 August 2025. President Cheng poses here for a photo with Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund (KDIF) Chairman Adil Nurlanovich Utembaev (right).

4. Publication of *Deposit Insurance Quarterly Bulletin*

A. Four editions were issued in 2025. The CDIC's *Deposit Insurance Quarterly Bulletin* features articles by experts, scholars, and CDIC staff on deposit insurance, business management of financial institutions, and trends in financial supervision. In addition, each Bulletin also reports on late breaking international financial supervisory news to keep readers informed of important developments on this front.

B. The Quarterly Bulletins are distributed to government agencies and the libraries with holdings related to finance and economics, and e-book versions are distributed simultaneously to the public via the CDIC website.

IX. International Affairs

1. Held important positions in the IADI

The CDIC, acting in line with government policies, joined the IADI as a founding member in 2002 and has been actively involved ever since then in its international affairs, activities, and research work. In 2025, the CDIC held a number of important positions at the IADI, including the following:

A. Served as a member of the IADI Executive Council, where its representative was responsible for resolutions regarding, and implementation of, important Association matters; after the end of term in 2025, the CDIC representative was re-elected to another term on the Executive Council.

B. Served as the Chairperson of the IADI Analysis Council Committee (ACC), where its representative was responsible for promoting research of both traditional and emerging deposit insurance issues, formulating international guidance, and working to make the IADI become the database center of the global deposit insurance system. The CDIC stepped down as ACC Chairperson when its 6-year term concluded in November 2025.

C. Served as the Chairperson of the APRC Training and Assistance Technical Committee (TATC), and was responsible for facilitating matters pertaining to cooperation, exchange, and training and technical assistance among APRC member organizations.

D. Served as a member of the High-level Steering Group (HLSG), and was responsible for reviewing and updating the *Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems.*

CDIC President Annie Cheng (4th from right) led a delegation to Lisbon, Portugal to attend the IADI 24th Annual General Meeting and International Conference on 28 November 2025. Ms. Cheng and her delegation are shown here posing for a group photo with Maciej Szczęsny(3rd from left), President of the Management Board of the Bank Guarantee Fund (Poland), and his delegation.

2. Hosted IADI Executive Council Meeting and took active part in international activities

To promote international cooperation and enhance its international visibility, the CDIC continued in 2025 to participate in international affairs and activities, and to promote cooperation, experience exchanges, and information sharing with peer institutions throughout the world, including the following:

A. Hosted the IADI Ad-hoc Executive Council Meeting and Core Principles International Conference

The CDIC hosted the IADI Ad-hoc Executive

Council (EXCO) Meeting and Core Principles International Conference on 9-12 September 2025. The revised Core Principles were approved by the Executive Council, and were later presented at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in November, followed by official publication. The main focus of the International Conference was on the revision of the *IADI Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems,* which are the international standard for deposit insurance systems. The CDIC invited leading officials and executives from international bodies and deposit insurance institutions to deliver addresses and share their experiences and insights. The Conference attracted approximately 140 in-person participants from nearly 40 countries across Asia, Europe, America, and Africa, including representatives from financial supervisory authorities, international organizations, and deposit insurance institutions.

B. Renewed and extended Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for cooperation with peer deposit insurers around the world in order to strengthen bilateral information sharing and cooperation

To enhance cooperative exchanges with other deposit insurers around the world, the CDIC in 2025 signed an MOU with Spain's Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos de Entidades de Crédito (FGD), and extended MOUs with the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) and France's Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR). As of year-end 2025, the CDIC had signed cooperation documents or declarations with 29 international peers.

CDIC President Annie Cheng (3rd from right) represents CDIC in signing an MOU on 3 June 2025 to establish formal cooperative relations with the Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos de Entidades de Crédito of Spain (FGD), which is represented by FGD Director General José Luis Ballesteros Corrales (3rd from left) and FGD Secretary of the Management Committee Francisco-Javier Priego Pérez (2nd from right).

C. Spoke at or chaired sessions at international conferences, achieved a higher international profile

The CDIC took active part in international affairs, and accepted invitations for its personnel to speak at international conferences, including: the IADI Africa Regional Committee (ARC) Annual General Meeting and International Conference on the theme of *Enhanced Bank Resolution Frameworks and the Vital Role of Deposit Insurance Systems in Bank Failure*; the IADI Core Principles International Conference; the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Online Workshop on Risk-Based Inspection; and a virtual meeting of the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI) Risk Management Working Group.

D. The CDIC continued to attend IADI meetings and international exchange activities in both in-person and online formats.

CDIC personnel attended numerous IADI events in person and online in 2025, including the 24th Annual General Meeting and Conference, the 81st through the 83rd IADI Executive Council Meetings, and meetings of the Council Committees, various Technical Committees, the APRC, and the HLSG. The CDIC also chaired several meetings of the Analysis Council Committee (ACC). These activities effectively strengthened Taiwan's international professional reputation in the field of deposit insurance, and enhanced substantive international exchanges and cooperation.

Officials from the Bank of Somaliland engaged in exchange activities in Taiwan on 16 September 2025. CDIC Chairman Tien-Mu Huang (3rd from right), President Annie Cheng (2nd from right), and Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan (1st from left) pose for a group photo with Bank of Somaliland Governor Abdinasir Ahmed Hersi (4th from left) and Somaliland's Representative to Taiwan, Mohamoud Adam Jama Galaal (3rd from left).

E. Took part with peer deposit insurers around the world in meetings on deposit insurance issues to promote exchanges and sharing of information

To promote discussions among peer deposit insurers around the world regarding deposit insurance systems, early warning measures, and resolution and reimbursement systems, the CDIC in 2025 engaged in 12 bilateral meetings in both in-person and online formats. These included an online meeting with the National Deposit Insurance Fund of Hungary (NDIF) to exchange experience on single customer view (SCV) issues, as well as meetings with the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI), the European Banking Authority (EBA), Italy's Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi (FITD), Spain's Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos de Entidades de Crédito (FGD), Deposit Insurance of Vietnam (DIV), the Bank of Somaliland, France's Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR), the Deposit Protection Agency of Thailand (DPA), the Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund (KDIF), Poland's Bank Guarantee Fund (BFG), and Morocco's Société Marocaine de Gestion des Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts Bancaires (SGFG).

CDIC President Annie Cheng (center) led a delegation to Madrid, Spain to attend the Annual General Meeting and International Conferences of the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI) on 3 June 2025. She is shown here with European Banking Authority (EBA) Chairperson José Manuel Campa (left) and EFDI Secretary General Carlos Colao (right).

At the Core Principles International Conference of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) on 11 September 2025, IADI President and Chair of its Executive Council Alejandro López (4th from left), founding IADI President and Chair of its Executive Council Jean Pierre Sabourin (3rd from left), IADI Secretary General Eva Hüpkes (2nd from left), IADI Vice Chair of the Executive Council Hidenori Mitsui (2nd from right), Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) Vice Chairperson Yen-Liang Chen (4th from right), Director General of the FSC Banking Bureau Phil C.C. Tong (1st from right), CDIC Chairman Tien-Mu Huang (3rd from right), and CDIC President Annie Cheng (1st from left) pose here for a group photo.

X. Human Resources

1. Workforce structure over past 5 years

Year	No. of employees	Avg. age of employees	Educational attainment of employees			
			Doctorate	Graduate school	College	Other
2025	151	48	2	64	83	2
2024	152	48	2	65	83	2
2023	151	48	1	63	85	2
2022	150	49	2	55	90	3
2021	150	49	2	55	90	3

Department breakdown of CDIC staff for 2025

Senior Executives and Secretariat	17	Dept. of Risk Management	30
Dept. of Resolution	8	Dept. of Special Inspection	13
Dept. of Business	12	Dept. of Finance	10
Dept. of Legal Affairs	7	Intl. Relations and Research Office	10
Dept. of Accounting	8	Personnel Office	5
Dept. of Information Technology	15	Civil Service Ethics Office	2
Central Taiwan Regional Office	7	Southern Taiwan Regional Office	7

2. Employee recruitment and retention

To facilitate the recruitment of talent, the CDIC in 2025 amended the *Regulations Governing the Hiring of Employees of the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation, an Affiliate of the Financial Supervisory Commission*. The amended Regulations include a newly added provision which includes any prior administrative experience at a government agency (organization) as an additional qualification for job applicants. The purpose of this addition is to recruit a broad range of highly qualified persons with administrative experience, and to quickly improve the quality of CDIC staff. Also, in response to developments and changes in international financial supervision, the CDIC worked to cultivate broad global perspectives in employees. With that goal in mind, the CDIC adopted the *Central Deposit Insurance Corporation Professional Development Program*. Promising employees who are admitted to domestic or overseas study programs can be selected to participate in the Program, during which they retain their positions and receive normal pay. The Program has the added benefit of encouraging employees to remain with the CDIC.

3. Personnel training

To upgrade the quality of staff and enhance employees' professional knowledge, the CDIC arranged training programs in 2025 that attracted a total attendance of 2,015, for an average of 13.3 instances of attendance per staff member. Training programs included the following:

A. Staff participated in professional training programs arranged by the Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance and other institutes that provide training needed to support CDIC operations.

B. The CDIC invited outside experts to speak on specific topics and helped its staff hone their professional expertise.

C. Staff participated in international meetings and conferences to study topics related to deposit insurance.

D. Arranged one or two English and Japanese language classes per week to improve employees' foreign language proficiency.

E. Conducted empowerment and vision camps for senior and executive management.

F. Held training activities for newly hired employees (incl. training in the preparation of official documents).

G. Held meetings for sharing of takeaways from training activities.

XI. Internal Controls

1. Internal control system

In March 2011, the CDIC set up an Internal Controls Task Force, which was convened by an Executive Vice President of the CDIC and consisted of the directors of each CDIC department and office. The Task Force convened two meetings in 2025. It is responsible for implementing work related to internal controls and advocating important measures. It also continued to arrange educational training on internal controls and internal audits, reviewed and strengthened internal control operations, carried out internal audit and self-assessment operations, and progressively implemented internal control mechanisms.

2. Internal audits

A. The CDIC Internal Audit Task Force, which implements internal audits, is convened by an Executive Vice President of the CDIC. Acting in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Yuan's *Directions for Public Sector Internal Control and Oversight,* the Internal Audit Task Force has adopted a set of *Rules for the Conduct of Internal Audits* and a *Handbook for Internal Audits,* and has amended them as necessary to provide a basis for the execution of internal audits, and to ensure regulatory compliance.

B. The Internal Audit Task Force conducts general internal audits and special internal audits of the CDIC's various departments and offices in accordance with the annual internal audit plan, and compiles its findings into audit reports that are signed and presented to the Chairman for approval. Corrective actions taken by the audited units to address identified deficiencies are tracked through semiannual follow-up reviews.

C. The chief audit executive reports semiannually to the Board of Directors on the results of internal audits, the implementation status of self-assessments, and corrective actions taken to address identified deficiencies.

D. The Internal Audit Task Force in January 2025 completed a self-assessment of the CDIC's 2024 internal control operations, signed off on the "Internal Control Statement of the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation," and reported its findings to the Board of Directors.

XII. Cooperated with the Competent Authority's Key Financial Policies

1. Utilized and managed the Financial Industry Special Reserve Fund on behalf of the FSC

The FSC entrusts the utilization and management of the Financial Industry Special Reserve Fund to the CDIC in accordance with the provisions of the *Regulations on the Utilization and Management of the Financial Industry Special Reserve Fund.* The CDIC has diversified the Reserve Fund's asset allocations to give balanced consideration to the needs for safety, liquidity, and returns. As of year-end 2025, the Special Reserve Fund assets under the CDIC's management stood at approximately NT$259.8 billion.

2. Strengthened the monitoring of specific-risk businesses in line with the supervisory policies of the competent authority

Acting pursuant to the *Operating Guidelines of the Financial Supervisory Commission for Offsite Monitoring,* the CDIC issued analytical reports on the financial and business conditions of insured institutions, and monitored the specific-risk businesses of financial institutions, in order to share supervisory information with the FSC. For related details, see Paragraph "3." under the "III. Risk Management" section of the "Business Operations" chapter above.

3. Supported the competent authority's supervision of domestic systemically important banks

In coordination with measures taken by the competent authority to improve supervision of Taiwan's systemically important banks, the CDIC reviewed the *Response Measures for Business Crises* filed by Taiwan's six domestic systemically important banks, and conducted enhanced reviews of the suitability of liquidity crisis and capital adequacy crisis indicators.

4. The CDIC was entrusted by the Ministry of Agriculture to examine firms entrusted by the credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations to operate their information systems

The CDIC was again entrusted by the Ministry of Agriculture (formerly called the Council of Agriculture) in 2025 to examine the Agrifinance Information Service Co. Ltd and the Farmers' and Fishermen's Association South Data Center, each of which is examined once per year. In doing so the CDIC acted in accordance with the *Guidelines for Examination by the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation, on Behalf of the Council of Agriculture, of Firms Commissioned by the Credit Departments of Farmers' and Fishermen's Associations to Operate Their Information Systems,* which were adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

5. Optimized the supervisory functions and information security of the Supervisory System for Internet-only Banks

The CDIC completed and launched the Internet-only Banking Supervisory System in 2020, and in 2025 continued to optimize the System's functions and strengthen risk management. The CDIC also improved the System's security mechanisms and conducted cybersecurity audits of suppliers to improve the security of system operations.

Integrity

Upholding integrity in governance,
ensuring transparent financial disclosure

Financial Statements

CENTRAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in NT$'000)

Description	2025.12.31			2024.12.31		
		Amount	%		Amount	%
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash equivalents	$	55,451	-	$	81,406	-
Deposits in the Central Bank		60,000,000	31		60,000,000	34
Investments in Debt Instruments as Amortized Cost		130,713,370	68		115,957,792	65
Receivables, net		1,387,384	1		1,234,729	1
Current Tax Assets		514,452	-		240,424	-
Property, Plant and Equipment, net		417,779	-		422,935	-
Intangible Assets, net		13,777	-		11,786	-
Other Assets, net		19,032	-		17,332	-
Total Assets	$	193,121,245	100	$	177,966,404	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Payables	$	87,603	-	$	84,522	-
Reserves for Liabilities		181,373,726	94		166,206,752	93
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities		23,957	-		23,957	-
Other Liabilities		549,954	-		533,826	-
Total Liabilities		182,035,240	94		166,849,057	93
EQUITY						
Capital Stock		10,000,000	5		10,000,000	6
Capital Surplus		265	-		265	-
Retained Earnings						
Legal Reserve		235,701	-		235,701	-
Special Reserve		1,000,466	1		1,000,466	1
Other Equity		(150,427)	-		(119,085)	-
Total Equity		11,086,005	6		11,117,347	7
Total Liabilities & Equity	$	193,121,245	100	$	177,966,404	100

董事長：　　經理人：　　主辦會計：

CENTRAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in NT$'000)

Description	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
OPERATING REVENUE				
Interest Revenue	$ 2,627,195	16	$ 2,335,788	15
Premiums Revenue	13,343,497	84	13,064,568	85
Agency Revenue	77	-	79	-
Sub-total	15,970,769	100	15,400,435	100
OPERATING COSTS				
Interest expenses	2,128	-	6,122	-
Insurance expenses	282	-	339	-
Handling Fees	4,635	-	4,091	-
Insurance Payout Reserve Provisions	14,793,150	93	14,263,713	93
Expected Credit Losses	2,599	-	1,315	-
Sub-total	14,802,794	93	14,275,580	93
GROSS PROFIT	1,167,975	7	1,124,855	7
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Business expenses	1,096,728	7	1,055,212	7
General & Administrative expenses	63,948	-	62,325	-
Other Operating expenses	4,316	-	5,058	-
Sub-total	1,164,992	7	1,122,595	7
OPERATING INCOME	2,983	-	2,260	-
NON-OPERATING REVENUE				
Indemnity Revenue	17	-	8	-
Other Revenue	2,349	-	2,073	-
Sub-total	2,366	-	2,081	-
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES				
Loss on Disposal of Assets	230	-	463	-
Others expenses	5,119	-	3,878	-
Sub-total	5,349	-	4,341	-
NON-OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(2,983)	-	(2,260)	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	-	-	-	-
INCOME TAX	-	-	-	-
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	-	-	-	-
NET INCOME	$ -	-	$ -	-

NOTES:		
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Remeasurement for Defined Employee Benefit Plan	(31,342)	(14,911)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(31,342)	(14,911)
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	$ -	$ -

董事長： 經理人： 主辦會計：

CENTRAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in NT$'000)

Description	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings		Other Equity	Total
		Donated Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Remeasurement for Defined Employee Benefit Plan	
Balance, January 1, 2024	$ 10,000,000	$ 265	$ 235,701	$ 1,000,466	$ (104,174)	$11,132,258
Net Income for The Year Ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax for The Year Ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(14,911)	(14,911)
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ 10,000,000	$ 265	$ 235,701	$ 1,000,466	$ (119,085)	$11,117,347
Net Income for The Year Ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax for The Year Ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	(31,342)	(31,342)
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ 10,000,000	$ 265	$ 235,701	$ 1,000,466	$ (150,427)	$ 11,086,005

董事長： 經理人： 主辦會計：

CENTRAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in NT$'000)

Description	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before Tax from Continuing Operations (Loss)	$ -	$ -
Net Income before Tax (Loss)	-	-
Adjustment for the Interests and Dividends	(2,625,067)	(2,329,666)
Net Income (Loss) Excluding Interests and Dividends	(2,625,067)	(2,329,666)
Adjustments	14,824,725	14,296,254
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) Excluding Interests and Dividends	12,199,658	11,966,588
Interests Received	2,474,510	2,168,117
Interests Paid	(2,128)	(6,122)
Income Tax Refund (Paid)	(274,028)	122,236
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Operating Activities	14,398,012	14,250,819
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Current Financial Assets Decrease (Increase)	(14,758,148)	(14,669,214)
Intangible Assets and Other Assets Decrease (Increase)	(7,367)	(6,472)
Property, Plant and Equipments Increase	(3,971)	(4,503)
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Investing Activities	(14,769,486)	(14,680,189)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Other Liabilities Increase (Decrease)	345,519	414,958
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Financing Activities	345,519	414,958
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(25,955)	(14,412)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	81,406	95,818
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 55,451	$ 81,406

董事長： 經理人： 主辦會計：

Confidence

Safeguarding deposits and stabilizing depositor confidence

Statistics

Table 1: Number of Insured Institutions for the Last Five Years

Unit: Number of institutions

Year / Type of Insured Institutions	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Domestic Banks	**39**	39	39	40	39
Credit Cooperatives	**23**	23	23	23	23
Credit Departments of Farmers' Associations	**283**	283	283	283	283
Credit Departments of Fishermen's Associations	**28**	28	28	28	28
Taiwan Branches of Foreign and Mainland Chinese Banks	**30**	30	30	30	29
Total	**403**	403	403	404	402

Notes: 1.The date of record for the annual figures in the table is 31 December of each year.
2.The figures for domestic banks include the Agricultural Bank of Taiwan and the Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.

Table 2: Ratio of Covered Deposits to Total Eligible Deposits for the Last Five Years

Unit: %

Type of Insured Institutions	Ratio of Covered Deposits to Total Eligible Deposits				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Domestic Banks	**44.4**	45.2	47.1	46.9	46.7
Credit Cooperatives	**55.6**	55.9	57.9	58.8	59.8
Credit Departments of Farmers' Associations	**70.6**	70.9	72.5	73.2	73.9
Credit Departments of Fishermen's Associations	**76.9**	77.6	77.9	79.2	79.7
Taiwan Branches of Foreign and Mainland Chinese Banks	**1.5**	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.3
Average Ratio	**44.7**	45.6	47.2	47.2	47.3

Notes: 1. The date of record for the annual figures in the table is 31 December of each year.
2. The figures for domestic banks include the Agricultural Bank of Taiwan and the Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.
3. The term "covered deposits" refers to the total deposit amount of each depositor under the coverage limit in an insured institution. From the year 2011 onward, the coverage limit is NT$3 million.
4. The term "total eligible deposits" refers to the total amount of checking deposits, demand deposits, time deposits, and other insured institution deposits listed under the deposit liabilities account, deducting the outstanding amount of negotiable certificates of deposit, government deposits, Central Bank deposits, interbank deposits, and other uninsured deposits.

Table 3: Covered Deposits, Deposit Insurance Premiums, and Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves for the Last Ten Years

Unit: NT$ million

Year	Insured institutions					Premium Revenue	Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves	Ratio of Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves to Covered Deposits (%)
	Type of Institutions	No. of Firms	Total Eligible Deposits	Covered Deposits	Ratio of Covered Deposits to Total Eligible Deposits (%)			
			(a)	(b)	(b)/(a)		(c)	(c)/(b)
2025	**General**	**91**	**62,926,904**	**27,893,311**	**44.33**	**12,994**	**173,370**	**0.62**
	Agricultural	**312**	**2,871,146**	**1,548,687**	**53.94**	**350**	**7,579**	**0.49**
2024	General	91	59,326,547	26,795,050	45.17	12,715	158,628	0.59
	Agricultural	312	2,839,908	1,536,112	54.09	349	7,191	0.47
2023	General	91	56,230,114	26,379,496	46.91	12,112	144,444	0.55
	Agricultural	312	2,885,010	1,542,503	53.47	353	6,810	0.44
2022	General	92	53,281,552	24,966,557	46.86	11,297	131,199	0.53
	Agricultural	312	2,891,035	1,528,703	52.88	363	6,424	0.42
2021	General	90	50,464,466	23,719,653	47.00	10,686	119,280	0.50
	Agricultural	312	2,834,884	1,506,575	53.14	337	6,047	0.40
2020	General	88	47,246,275	22,930,356	48.53	10,030	108,160	0.47
	Agricultural	312	2,649,901	1,449,426	54.70	333	5,735	0.40
2019	General	87	43,039,170	21,797,815	50.65	9,700	96,577	0.44
	Agricultural	312	2,484,703	1,398,472	56.28	334	5,362	0.38
2018	General	88	40,736,004	20,900,775	51.31	9,459	86,276	0.41
	Agricultural	312	2,428,825	1,380,862	56.85	333	5,017	0.36
2017	General	89	39,853,676	20,490,920	51.42	9,179	75,556	0.37
	Agricultural	312	2,434,855	1,374,364	56.45	335	4,678	0.34
2016	General	89	38,318,605	19,917,155	51.98	8,994	65,665	0.33
	Agricultural	311	2,406,935	1,364,142	56.68	332	4,338	0.32

Notes: 1. The date of record for the annual figures in the table is 31 December of each year.

2. According to the provisions of Article 6 of the *Deposit Insurance Act*, the Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves have been divided into two accounts since 2007. One is for general financial institutions and the other is for agricultural financial institutions. The term "general banking sector" refers to general financial institutions, which includes domestic banks, the Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd., the Taiwan branches of foreign banks and mainland Chinese banks, and credit cooperatives; whereas the term "agricultural financial sector" refers to agricultural financial institutions, which includes the Agricultural Bank of Taiwan and the credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations.

3. The term "covered deposits" refers to the total deposit amount of each depositor under the coverage limit in an insured institution. The coverage limit was raised on 1 January 2011 from NT$1.5 million to NT$3 million.

4. Deposit Insurance Premium Rates:

(1) From 1 July 2007, the premium of covered deposits for general financial institutions (including banks and credit cooperatives) was divided into five-tiered risk-based premium rates of 0.03%, 0.04%, 0.05%, 0.06%, and 0.07% respectively. For eligible deposits in excess of the coverage limit, a flat premium rate of 0.0025% was adopted; however, from 1 January 2010, this flat premium rate was raised to 0.005%. The premium of covered deposits for the credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations was divided into five-tiered risk-based premium rates of 0.02%, 0.03%, 0.04%, 0.05%, and 0.06% respectively. For eligible deposits in excess of the coverage limit, a flat premium rate of 0.0025% was adopted.

(2) From 1 January 2011, the premiums for banks were divided into five risk-based tiers of 0.05%, 0.06%, 0.08%, 0.11%, 0.15%, while for credit cooperatives the rates were set at 0.04%, 0.05%, 0.07%, 0.10%, and 0.14%. For eligible deposits in excess of the coverage limit, a flat premium rate of 0.005% was adopted. The premiums charged to the credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations for covered deposits remained at 0.02%, 0.03%, 0.04%, 0.05%, and 0.06%, with the same flat premium rate of 0.0025% for eligible deposits in excess of the coverage limit.

Table 4: Major Revenue and Expense Items for the Last Five Years

Unit: NT$ million

Item \ Year	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Operating revenues	**15,971**	15,400	14,487	13,162	12,231
Interest revenues	**2,627**	2,336	2,016	1,502	1,208
Premium revenues	**13,344**	13,064	12,471	11,660	11,023
Agency revenues					
Operating costs and expenses	**15,968**	15,398	14,483	13,157	12,229
Provisions to Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves	**14,793**	14,264	13,401	12,133	11,257
Interest expenses	**2**	6	1	1	4
Business expenses	**1,097**	1,055	1,009	956	905
General & administrative expenses	**64**	62	59	58	58
Other operating expenses	**4**	5	4	3	3
Other expenses	**8**	6	9	6	2
Operating income	**3**	2	4	5	2
Non-operating income (loss)	**(3)**	(2)	(4)	(5)	(2)
Net income before income tax					
Income tax expenses					
Net income					

Notes: 1. The figures for 2021 to 2024 were reviewed and audited by the National Audit Office; those for 2025 were based on the CDIC's final accounts for that year.

2. Article 5 of the *Deposit Insurance Act* provides as follows: "Any remainder of the annual gross income of the CDIC, after deducting costs, expenses and losses, shall be fully appropriated for deposit insurance payout special reserves." For this reason, net income for these periods was not recorded.

Appendix 1 Major Events in 2025

2025.02.01	CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan attended the Core Principles Review Stakeholders Meeting in Basel, Switzerland, convened by the IADI, with the IMF, the World Bank, the BCBS, the FSB, and other international bodies.
2025.02.04	Signed an MOU with the Trust Association of R.O.C.
2025.02.24	CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan led a delegation to participate in the IADI 81st Executive Council (EXCO) and associated meetings in Basel, Switzerland.
2025.04.07	CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan participated in the Strategic Planning Meeting organized by the IADI in Thun, Switzerland.
2025.04.15	CDIC engaged in an online meeting with the National Deposit Insurance Fund of Hungary (NDIF) to discuss single customer view (SCV) issues.
2025.05.12	Faculty and students from the Chihlee University of Technology Department of Finance visited the CDIC.
2025.05.23	CDIC held the 2025 CDIC General Shareholders Meeting.
2025.05.25	CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan led a delegation to participate in the IADI 82nd Executive Council (EXCO) and associated meetings in Dubrovnik, Croatia.
2025.05.26	An amendment to the *Implementation Scheme for the Deposit Insurance Premium System* was approved by the FSC and scheduled for implementation from 1 January 2026.
2025.06.01	CDIC President Annie Cheng led a delegation to participate in the 2025 EFDI Annual General Meeting and International Conference in Madrid, Spain. The delegation took the opportunity to engage in bilateral meetings with the EFDI Chairperson and Secretary General, the European Banking Authority (EBA) Chairperson, and the delegation from the Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi of Italy (FITD).
2025.06.03	Signed an MOU with Spain's Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos de Entidades de Crédito (FGD).
2025.06.09	Faculty and students from the National Chengchi University (NCCU) Department of Money and Banking visited the CDIC.
2025.06.14	CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan and Deputy Director of the Department of Finance Ching-Mo Lin attended the IADI Africa Regional Committee (ARC) Annual General Meeting and International Conference in Mombasa, Kenya, and served as panelists in the first and second sessions respectively.
2025.06.30	CDIC won the *Prize for Outstanding Trust Cooperation* at the awards ceremony for "Participation by Excellent Entities in Financial Advisor Training, Trust Outreach, and Information Exchange Platforms."
2025.07.27	The Deposit Insurance of Vietnam (DIV) visited the CDIC to engage in exchanges.
2025.08.18	CDIC President Annie Cheng led a delegation to attend the IADI Eurasia (EARC) and Asia-Pacific (APRC) Regional Committees Annual Meeting, the CEO Dialogue, and the International Conference in Almaty, Kazakhstan. At the International Conference, CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan moderated the fourth session, and the CDIC delegation took advantage of the proceedings to engage in bilateral meetings with delegations from the deposit insurance institutions of Vietnam, Thailand, and Kazakhstan.
2025.09.09	Hosted the IADI Ad-hoc Executive Council (EXCO) Meeting and Core Principles International Conference, and witnessed the approval of the revised IADI Core Principles. FSC Banking Bureau Director General Phil C.C. Tong and CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan served as panelists at session 1 and session 3, respectively, of the International Conference.
2025.09.10	Hosted CDIC 40th Anniversary Celebration under the theme "Guarding with Heart, Walking Together for Sustainability."
2025.09.16	A delegation from the Bank of Somaliland visited the CDIC to engage in exchanges.
2025.09.16	Took part in a food bank volunteer activity held by the Andrew Charity Association.
2025.10.11	CDIC Chairman Tien-Mu Huang led a delegation to participate in the FSI–IADI Policy Implementation Meeting in Basel, Switzerland, and visited France's Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR) and the Taipei Representative Office in France.
2025.11.04	Took part in the Cross-border Crisis Simulation Exercise hosted by the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC).
2025.11.08	Took part in a "Financial Services Charity Fair" in Chiayi County, set up a publicity booth to interact with fair goers.
2025.11.12	CDIC Executive Vice President Kuang-Hsi Huang was invited to participate as a speaker at Asian Development Bank (ADB) online workshop on Risk-Based Inspection.
2025.11.18	Faculty and students from the National Chengchi University (NCCU) Department of Money and Banking visited the CDIC.
2025.11.22	CDIC President Annie Cheng led a delegation to attend the IADI 24th Annual General Meeting and International Conference in Lisbon, Portugal. During the proceedings, CDIC Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan was re-elected as an Executive Council member, and the CDIC delegation held bilateral meetings with delegations from the Bank Guarantee Fund (Poland) and the Société Marocaine de Gestion des Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts Bancaires (Morocco).
2025.11.28	The Three-Year Development Plan (2026-2028) was approved by the Board of Directors.
2025.12.01	The terms of the CDIC Deposit Insurance Consultative Committee members came to an end, so the CDIC reappointed nine members to the Committee.
2025.12.13	Executive Vice President Yvonne Fan was invited to participate as a speaker at the Risk Management Working Group virtual seminar held by the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI).

Appendix 2 ESG Performance

To coordinate with the FSC's "Green and Transition Finance Action Plan," the CDIC established a Sustainability Committee in 2021 to serve as its highest body for sustainability governance and promotion. Since 2022, the CDIC has prepared periodic sustainability reports in compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards). In 2023, the CDIC introduced GHG inventories and established a Greenhouse Gas Inventory Working Group. In 2024, the CDIC established a Climate Change Working Group and an AI Task Force, joined the Ministry of Environment's Alliance of Chief Sustainability Officers, and appointed a Chief Sustainability Officer, in a proactive effort to promote sustainable operations.

The 2025 Sustainability Report will once again adopt "accountable governance," "environmental sustainability," "financial inclusion," and "a friendly workplace" as its four key sustainability goals, and will establish a climate risk management system based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The report is scheduled to be released in June 2026, and will be disclosed on the "ESG" section of the CDIC website. The CDIC appreciates your support, and would like to solicit your continued guidance.

ESG 永續發展專區

Appendix 3 Three-year Development Plan (2023-2025)

1. Implementation schedule

1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025.

2. Objectives and implementation strategies

Objectives	Implementation Strategies
1. Continue to replenish the Deposit Insurance Payout Special Reserves, improve fund management and risk control.	A. Continue to implement risk-based premium system based on the risk levels of insured institutions. B. Improve fund management as well as strengthen risk control.
2. Strengthen insured risk control and assist in maintaining financial stability.	A. Strengthen control of insured risk. B. Thoroughly conduct inspections of statutorily specified matters. C. Continue to enhance risk control operations in step with the latest developments in fintech and digital finance. D. Regularly review and update crisis communication mechanisms in reference to international practices. E. Enhance information sharing with financial supervisory agencies. F. Coordinate with the FSC in taking prompt corrective measures and handling troubled insured institutions in a timely manner.
3. Enhance orderly market exit and resolution mechanisms for troubled insured institutions.	Improve resolution mechanisms for handling troubled insured institutions.
4. Continue to promote and raise public awareness of the deposit insurance system.	A. Enhance public awareness of deposit insurance through multiple channels of publicity activities. B. Promote financial literacy education for financially vulnerable groups in line with the FSC's financial inclusion policy. C. Conduct annual survey of public awareness of deposit insurance.
5. Improve cyber security and ensure uninterrupted operations.	A. Continue to ensure regulatory compliance with the *Cyber Security Management Act*. B. Establish the Information Security Management System (ISMS) and strengthen operations. C. Continue to optimize cyber security infrastructure and defense capabilities.
6. Amend the *Deposit Insurance Act* and relevant regulations to improve the legal framework.	Review and amend the *Deposit Insurance Act* and relevant regulations in a timely manner to align with operational needs and international development trend on deposit insurance.
7. Comply with international standards for effective deposit insurance systems and align with global practices.	A. Actively participate in international organizations and activities, provide technical assistance, and be committed to taking part and sharing international research and reports. B. Adopt and apply international standards and regulations pertaining to financial supervision and deposit insurance.
8. Implement succession planning to successfully train employees and managers.	A. Enhance job rotation and work experience accumulation. B. Conduct professional training in finance and management competency.
9. Promote and incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices.	A. Incorporate sustainable practices in line with the FSC's ESG policy. B. Formulate the Green Energy-Saving Plan as the basis for various green energy-saving measures.
10. Implement major policies at the guidance of the FSC.	A. Continue to monitor specific-risks of insured institutions at the behest of the FSC. B. Continue to utilize and manage the Financial Industry Special Reserve Fund on behalf of the FSC. C. Continue to be commissioned to examine the operation of entities entrusted to handle information systems of insured institutions.

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