U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

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February 15, 2017

The Honorable Michael Crapo
Chairman
The Honorable Sherrod Brown
Ranking Member
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
United States Senate

The Honorable Jeb Hensarling
Chairman
The Honorable Maxine Waters
Ranking Member
Committee on Financial Services
House of Representatives

Financial Audit: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Funds' 2016 and 2015 Financial Statements

This report transmits the GAO auditor's report on the results of our audits of the 2016 and 2015 financial statements for the two funds the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) administers—the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) Resolution Fund (FRF)—which is incorporated in the enclosed *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 2016 Annual Report*.

As discussed more fully in the auditor's report that begins on page 119 of the enclosed agency annual report, we found

- the financial statements of the DIF and of the FRF as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, are fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- although internal controls could be improved, FDIC maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting relevant to the DIF and to the FRF as of December 31, 2016; and
- with respect to the DIF and to the FRF, no reportable instances of noncompliance for 2016 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.

During our audit, we identified deficiencies in FDIC's information systems controls. These deficiencies, along with unresolved control deficiencies from prior audits, collectively represent a significant deficiency in FDIC's internal control over financial reporting that merits attention by those charged with governance of FDIC.[1]

Section 17 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, requires GAO to annually audit the financial statements of the DIF and of the FRF.[2] In addition, the Government Corporation Control Act requires that FDIC annually prepare and submit audited financial statements to Congress, and provides GAO authority to perform the audit.[3] This report responds to these requirements.

We are sending copies of this report to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of FDIC, the Chairman of the FDIC Audit Committee, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, interested congressional committees and members, and other interested parties. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO website at http://www.gao.gov.

If you or your staffs have any questions concerning this report, please contact me at (202) 512-3133 or dalkinj@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report.

James R. Dalkin
Director
Financial Management and Assurance

Enclosure

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[1]A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis.

[2]Act of September 21, 1950, Pub. L. No. 797, § 2[17], 64 Stat. 873, 890, *classified as amended at* 12 U.S.C. § 1827.

[3]31 U.S.C. §§ 9101-9110.