

## II. Financial Highlights

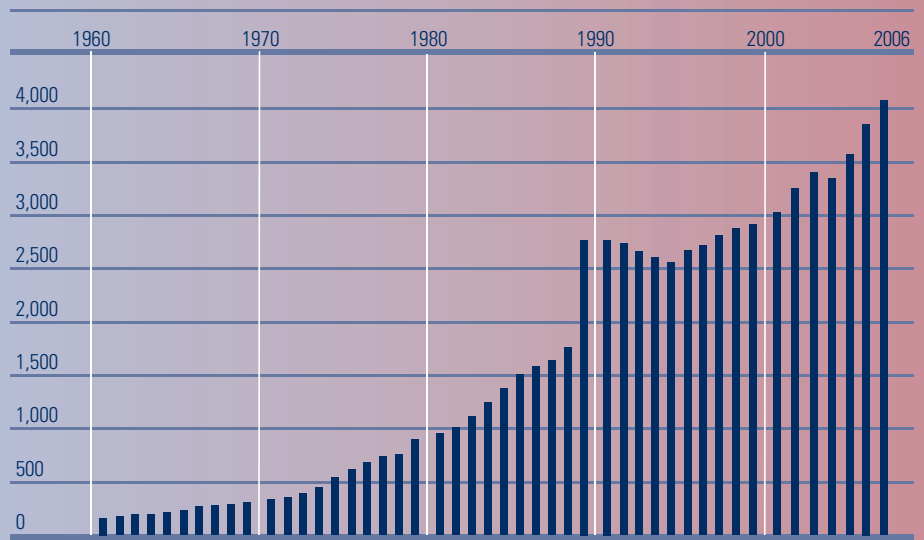
### Deposit Insurance Fund Performance

The FDIC administers the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) and the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF), which fulfills the obligations of the former Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) and the former Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). The following summarizes the condition of the DIF. (See the accompanying tables on FDIC-DIF Insured Deposits on this page and DIF Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios on the following page.)

For the year 2006, DIF's comprehensive income totaled \$1.6 billion compared to \$1.1 billion in 2005, a year-over-year increase of approximately 44 percent. Excluding the recognition of exit fees earned of \$345 million (a one-time adjustment), comprehensive income rose by \$133 million from a year ago. This year-over-year increase is primarily due to a decrease in the unrealized loss on available-for-sale (AFS) securities of \$348 million, which was offset by decreases in both interest earned on U.S. Treasury obligations of \$101 million and the negative provision for loss of \$108 million. (See the accompanying chart on Selected Statistics on page 32.)

### FDIC-DIF Insured Deposits (estimated 1960-2006)\*

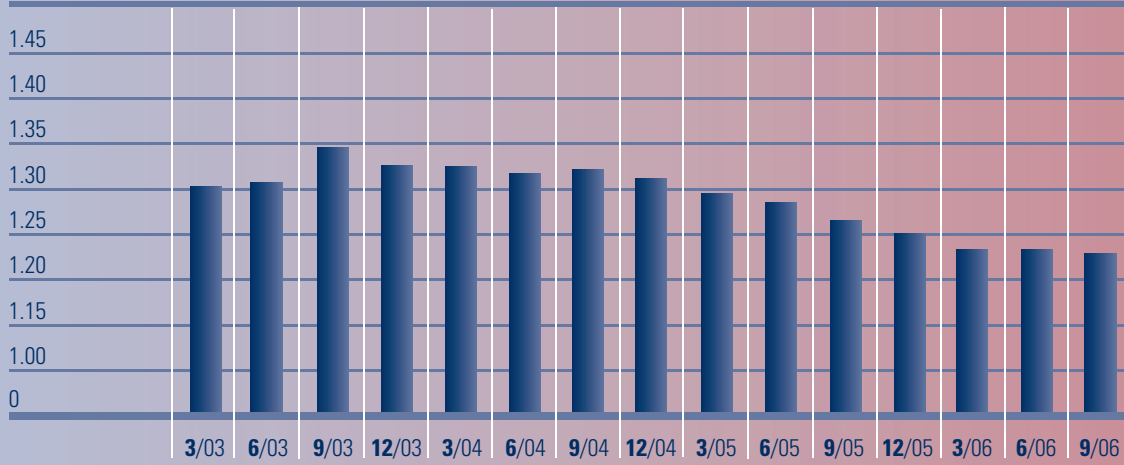
Dollars in billions



\* All amounts are year-end except 2006 is at 9/30/06.  
 From 1989 through 2005, amounts represent the sum of separate BIF and SAIF amounts.  
 Source: Commercial Bank Call Reports and Thrift Financial Reports.

The significantly lower unrealized loss on AFS securities primarily resulted from: 1) a smaller total market value of AFS securities, 2) a lower average duration for the AFS securities, and 3) a smaller increase in the market yields of the AFS securities. However, the lower unrealized loss was partially offset by a decrease in interest revenue on U.S. Treasury obligations that resulted from lower inflation compensation on Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities.

**DIF Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios** (Fund Balances as a Percent of Insured Deposits)



Prior to 2006, amounts represent the sum of separate BIF and SAIF amounts.

## Selected Statistics Deposit Insurance Fund

Dollars in millions

For the years ended December 31

	2006	2005	2004
<b>Financial Results</b>			
Revenue	\$ 2,644	\$ 2,421	\$ 2,240
Operating Expenses	951	966	941
Insurance and other expenses	(46)	(156)	(334)
Net Income	1,739	1,611	1,633
Comprehensive Income	1,569	1,090	1,485
Insurance Fund Balance	\$ 50,165	\$ 48,597	\$ 47,507
Fund as a Percentage of Insured Deposits	1.22% <sup>▼</sup>	1.25%	1.31%
<b>Selected Statistics</b>			
Total DIF-Member Institutions <sup>•</sup>	8,743 <sup>▼</sup>	8,832	8,975
Problem Institutions	47 <sup>▼</sup>	52	80
Total Assets of Problem Institutions	\$ 3,983 <sup>▼</sup>	\$ 6,607	\$ 28,250
Institution Failures	0	0	4
Total Assets of Current Year Failed Institutions	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 166
Number of Active Failed Institution Receiverships	25	27	34

<sup>▼</sup> As of September 30, 2006.

<sup>•</sup> Commercial banks and savings institutions. Does not include U.S. branches of foreign banks.

## Corporate Operating Budget Spending

The FDIC has had an exceptional record of controlling operating costs over the past five years, and 2006 was no exception. Corporate Operating Budget expenses totaled \$973 million in 2006, including \$961 million for ongoing operations and \$12 million for receivership funding. During the five-year period from 2002 through 2006, the FDIC's annual Corporate Operating Budget expenses declined from \$1,189 million to \$973 million, a reduction of \$216 million, or 18 percent, despite

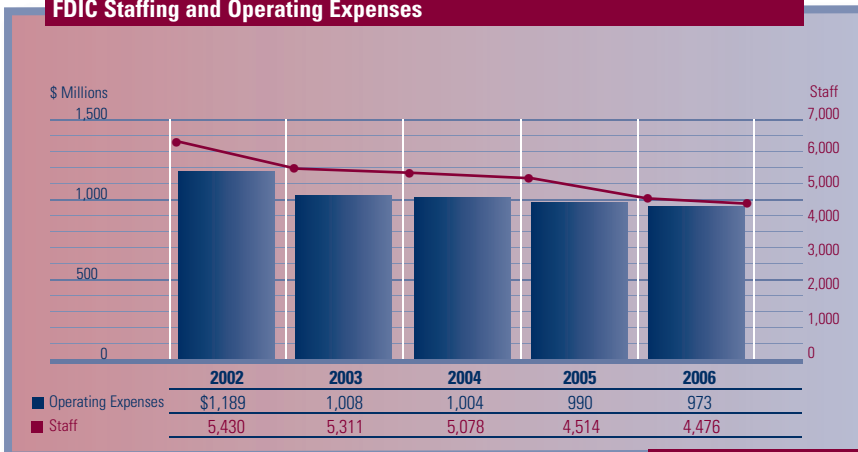
the effects of inflation on the FDIC's costs. That reduction was primarily attributable to significant reductions in staffing as well as a steady reduction in resolutions and receivership activities resulting from the historically low number of bank failures.

### Cost Reductions Realized through Staff Reductions

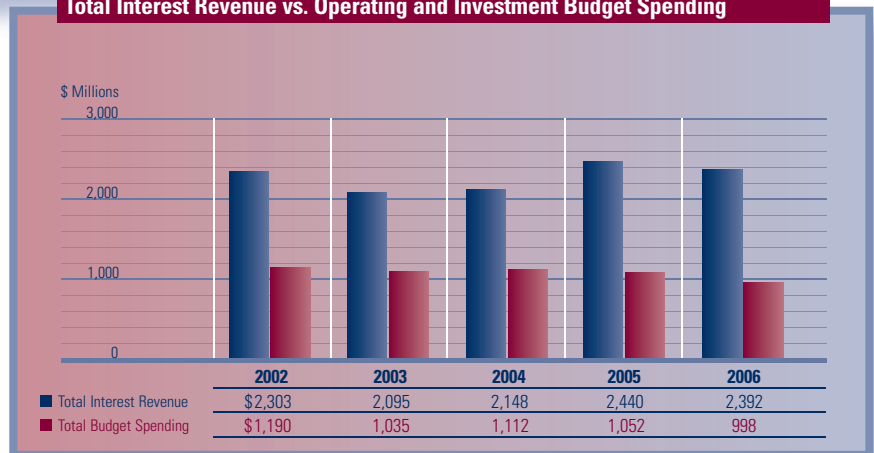
Salary and benefits costs represent more than 60 percent of the FDIC's annual Corporate Operating Budget. Because compensation costs are so significant, the FDIC has engaged in a continuing effort to realign staffing

to reflect reduced workload requirements as it has moved past the banking and thrift crisis. Total FDIC staffing fell from 6,167 at the beginning of 2002 to 4,476 at year-end 2006, a 27 percent reduction over five years. As a result, spending for salaries and benefits decreased by 15 percent, from \$737 million in 2002 to \$626 million in 2006, despite an increase of 17.7 percent in the salaries of individual employees during this period.

### FDIC Staffing and Operating Expenses



### Total Interest Revenue vs. Operating and Investment Budget Spending



#### A Continuing Record of Prudent Stewardship

Two comparisons illustrate the FDIC's prudent stewardship of the insurance and resolution funds over the past five years.

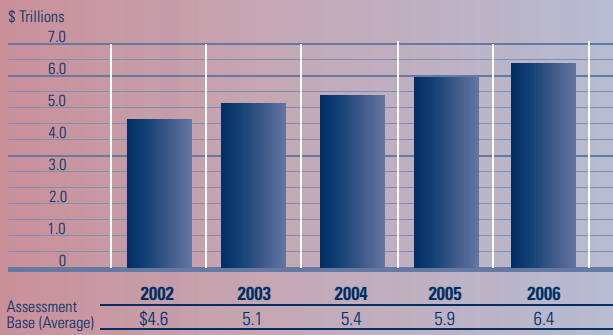
The FDIC relies primarily upon interest earned on the investments of the insurance and resolution funds for its operations. It is notable that the Corporation has reduced its operational spending even as the interest earned on the funds has increased

significantly. As a result, the FDIC's annual spending has dramatically declined as a percentage of interest revenue on the DIF and FRF. The aggregate interest revenue of the DIF and FRF grew to \$2,392 million in 2006, while combined operating and investment budget spending fell to 42 percent of interest revenue, down from 52 percent in 2002.

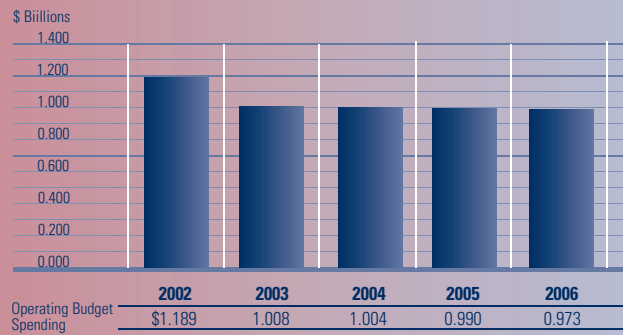
The Corporation's prudent stewardship of the funds can also be seen when operating budget spending is compared to the growth of the

industry over the past five years. The banking and thrift industry's deposit insurance assessment base rose by approximately 39 percent during this period, from \$4.6 trillion in 2002 to approximately \$6.4 trillion in 2006. During that same period, the FDIC's operating budget spending decreased by 18 percent. As a result, the FDIC's operating budget spending represented

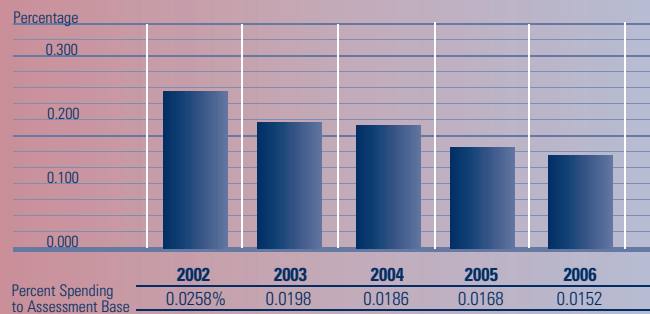
### As the Assessment Base Increased . . .



### Operating Budget Spending Declined, and as a Result . . .



### Spending has Declined Significantly as a Percentage of the Assessment Base.



only 0.0152 percent of the average deposit insurance assessment base in 2006, compared to 0.0258 percent of the average deposit insurance assessment base in 2002.

These comparisons demonstrate the good value provided to the banking industry through the FDIC's continuing commitment to prudent stewardship of the DIF.

### **2007 Corporate Operating Budget**

Although its staffing realignment was essentially completed in 2006, the FDIC will continue to emphasize control of spending in 2007 and future years. In December 2006, the Board of Directors approved a 2007 Corporate Operating Budget of approximately \$1.107 billion, including \$1.032 billion for ongoing operations. The approved 2007 budget is 4.6 percent higher than the 2006 Corporate Operating Budget. This limited budget increase was required for negotiated employee pay increases and included funding for a number of major new initiatives, including additional staff for compliance examinations and other supervision functions, as well as

increased funding for employee training, enhanced IT security and privacy programs, and completion of system changes required to support the implementation of deposit insurance reform. The Corporation realigned its spending priorities and reduced costs in other areas to address these priority initiatives while limiting the size of the overall 2007 budget increase. In 2007 and future years, the FDIC will continue to rigorously review its workload and staffing and seek operational efficiencies through continuous improvement of its business processes.

### **Investment Spending**

The FDIC instituted a separate Investment Budget in 2003. It has a disciplined process for reviewing proposed new investment projects and managing the construction and implementation of approved projects. Most of the projects in the current investment portfolio are major IT system initiatives. Proposed IT projects are carefully reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with the Corporation's enterprise architecture. The project approval and monitoring processes also enable the FDIC to be aware of risks to the major capital investment projects and facilitate appropriate, timely intervention to address these risks throughout the development process. An investment portfolio performance review is provided to the FDIC's Board of Directors quarterly.

The Corporation undertook significant capital investments during the 2003-2006 period, including construction of a major expansion of its Virginia Square facility and the implementation of 11 major new IT systems. Investment spending totaled \$222 million during this period, peaking at \$108 million in 2004. Spending for investment projects in 2006 totaled approximately \$25 million. During 2006, the Corporation completed both the New Financial Environment (NFE) and Virginia Square Phase II investment projects.

In 2007, investment spending will total an estimated \$19 million to \$23 million. The Board of Directors approved one major new investment project for insurance determination, the Claims Administration System, in late 2006.