

STATEMENT OF POLICY #17

EXTERNAL AUDITORS AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF EXAMINATIONS AND OTHER MATERIALS

The Nebraska Department of Banking and Finance (“Department”) hereby sets forth Statement of Policy #17 to assist external auditors of a financial institution. Included as part of this Statement of Policy #17, and [attached](#), is the Interagency Policy Statement On Coordination And Communication Between External Auditors And Examiners, last updated April 20, 2014, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s Compliance Bulletin 2015-01, issued January 27, 2015. The external auditor and the financial institutions must enter into a comprehensive confidentiality agreement.

A Department examination report may be reviewed by the financial institution’s external auditor. If a copy of the Department’s examination report is removed from the financial institution, the auditor must sign a confidentiality statement, agreeing to be bound by the same confidentiality restrictions to which the institution is subject. The Department will not prescribe the exact format of a confidentiality agreement.

Copies of the examination report may only be shared on paper. Providing a copy of an examination report electronically, by e-mail, a disc, thumb drive or any other media is not allowed.

Accountants are also being encouraged by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants to attend board exit reviews conducted by examiners. The Department has no objection to this practice; however, the Board of Directors must pass a specific resolution at the beginning of the meeting allowing the accountant to attend, and such attendance must be noted in the minutes.

Original Issue Date: March 15, 1990

Revision Date: March 31, 2016

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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INTERAGENCY POLICY STATEMENT ON COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EXTERNAL AUDITORS AND EXAMINERS

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The federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies are issuing this policy statement to improve the coordination and communication between external auditors and examiners. This policy statement provides guidelines regarding information that should be provided by depository institutions to their external auditors and meetings between external auditors and examiners in connection with safety and soundness examinations.

Coordination of External Audits and Examinations

In most cases, the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies provide institutions with advance notice of the starting date(s) of full-scope or other examinations. When notified, institutions are encouraged to promptly advise their external auditors of the date(s) and scope of supervisory examinations in order to facilitate the auditors' planning and scheduling of audit work. The external auditors may also advise the appropriate regulatory agency regarding the planned dates for the auditing work on the institution's premises in order to facilitate coordination with the examiners.

Some institutions prefer that audit work be completed at different times from examination work in order to reduce demands upon their staff members and facilities. On the other hand, some institutions prefer to have audit work and examination work performed during similar periods in order to limit the impact of these efforts on the institutions' operations to certain times during the year. By knowing in advance when examinations are planned, institutions have the flexibility to work with their external auditors to schedule audit work concurrent with examinations or at separate times.

Other Information Provided By the Institution

Consistent with prior practice, a depository institution should provide its external auditors with a copy of certain reports and supervisory documents, including:

- The most recent regulatory Report of Condition (i.e., "Call Reports" for banks, and "Thrift Financial Reports" for savings institutions);
- The most recent examination report and pertinent correspondence received from its regulator(s);
- Any supervisory memorandum of understanding with the institution that has been put into effect since the beginning of the period covered by the audit;
- Any written agreement between a federal or state banking agency and the institution that has been put into effect since the beginning of the period covered by the audit; and
- A report of:

-- Any actions initiated or undertaken by a federal banking agency since the beginning of the period covered by the audit under certain subsections of [section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act \(1000-900.html#fdic1000sec.8a\)](#),² or any similar action taken by an appropriate state bank supervisor under state law; and

-- Any civil money penalty assessed under any other provision of law with respect to the depository institution or any institution-affiliated party, since the beginning of the period covered by the audit.

External Auditor Attendance at Meetings Between Management and Examiners

Generally, the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies encourage auditors to attend examination exit conferences upon completion of field work or other meetings between supervisory examiners and an institution's management or Board of Directors (or a committee thereof) at which examination findings are discussed that are relevant to the scope of the audit. When other conferences between examiners and management are scheduled (i.e., that do not involve examination findings that are relevant to the scope of the external auditor's work), the institution shall first obtain the approval of the appropriate federal bank or thrift regulatory agency in order for the auditor to attend the meetings. This policy does not preclude the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies from holding meetings with the management of depository institutions without auditor attendance or from requiring that the auditor attend only certain portions of the meetings.

Depository institutions should ensure that their external auditors are informed in a timely manner of scheduled exit conferences and other relevant meetings with examiners and of the agencies' policies regarding auditor attendance at such meetings.

Meetings and Discussions Between External Auditors and Examiners

An auditor may request a meeting with any or all of the appropriate federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies that are involved in the supervision of the institution or its holding company during, or after completion of, examinations in order to inquire about supervisory matters relevant to the institution under audit. External auditors should provide an agenda in advance to the agencies that will attend these meetings. The federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies will generally request that management of the institution under audit be represented at the meeting. In this regard, examiners generally will only discuss with an auditor examination findings that have been presented to the depository institution's management.

In certain cases, external auditors may wish to discuss with regulators matters relevant to the institution under audit at meetings without the representation from the institution's management. External auditors may request such confidential meetings with any or all of the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies, and the agencies may also request such meetings with the external auditor.

Confidentiality of Supervisory Information

While the policies of the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies permit external auditors to have access to the previously mentioned information on depository institutions under audit, institutions and their auditors are reminded that information contained in examination reports, inspection reports, and supervisory discussions--including any summaries or quotations--is confidential supervisory information and must not be disclosed to any party without the written permission of the appropriate federal or thrift regulatory agency. Unauthorized disclosure of confidential supervisory information may subject the auditor to civil and criminal actions and fines and other penalties.

[Source: FDIC Financial Institutions Letter (FIL-57-92), dated July 24, 1992]

¹The agencies issuing this policy statement are the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Office of Thrift Supervision. [Go back to Text](#)

²Section 112 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 includes a requirement that the institution provide its external auditors with a report of any action initiated or taken by a federal banking agency during the period under audit under subsection (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (i), (s) or (t) of section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act ([12 U.S.C. 1817 \(1000-800.html#fdic1000sec.7a\)](#)). [Go back to Text](#)

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Consumer Financial
Protection Bureau

1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20552

CFPB Compliance Bulletin 2015-01

Date: January 27, 2015

Subject: Treatment of Confidential Supervisory Information

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) issues this compliance bulletin as a reminder that, with limited exceptions, persons in possession of confidential information, including confidential supervisory information (CSI), may not disclose such information to third parties.¹ More particularly, this bulletin:

1. Sets forth the definition of CSI;
2. Provides examples of CSI;
3. Highlights certain legal restrictions on the disclosure of CSI; and
4. Explains that private confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) neither alter the legal restrictions on the disclosure of CSI nor impact the CFPB's authority to obtain information from covered persons² and service providers³ in the exercise of its supervisory authority.

¹ "Confidential information" means "confidential consumer complaint information, confidential investigative information, and confidential supervisory information, as well as any other CFPB information that may be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b). Confidential information does not include information contained in records that have been made publicly available by the CFPB or information that has otherwise been publicly disclosed by an employee with the authority to do so." 12 CFR 1070.2(f). CSI, the focus of this bulletin, is but one type of confidential information. See 12 CFR 1070.2(i) (defining "confidential supervisory information").

² "Covered person[s]" include "(A) any person that engages in offering or providing a consumer financial product or service; and (B) any affiliate of a person described [in (A)] if such affiliate acts as a service provider to such person." 12 U.S.C. § 5481(6).

³ "Service provider" means "any person that provides a material service to a covered person in connection with the offering or provision by such covered person of a consumer financial product or service, including a person that—(i) participates in designing, operating, or maintaining the consumer financial product or service; or (ii) processes transactions relating to the consumer financial product or service (other than unknowingly or incidentally transmitting or processing financial data in a manner that such data is undifferentiated from other types of data of the same form as the person transmits or processes) The term 'service provider' does not include a person solely by virtue of such person offering or providing to a covered person—(i) a support service of a type provided to businesses generally or a similar ministerial service; or (ii) time or space for an advertisement for a consumer financial product or service through print, newspaper, or electronic media." 12 U.S.C. § 5481(26).

Background

The CFPB has supervisory authority over certain covered persons, including very large depository institutions, credit unions and their affiliates;⁴ certain nonbanks;⁵ and service providers⁶ (collectively, supervised financial institutions).⁷ Many supervised financial institutions became subject to federal supervision for the first time under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act).⁸

Pursuant to authority granted under the Dodd-Frank Act,⁹ the CFPB has issued regulations that govern the use and disclosure of CSI.¹⁰ The CFPB expects all supervised financial institutions to know and comply with the regulations governing CSI, and provides the following guidance to assist with such compliance.

Definition of CSI

Under the CFPB's regulations, "confidential supervisory information" means:

- Reports of examination, inspection and visitation, non-public operating, condition, and compliance reports, and any information contained in, derived from, or related to such reports;
- Any documents, including reports of examination, prepared by, or on behalf of, or for the use of the CFPB or any other Federal, State, or foreign government agency in the exercise of supervisory authority over a financial institution, and any supervision information derived from such documents;

⁴ 12 U.S.C. § 5515(a).

⁵ Under 12 U.S.C. § 5514, the CFPB has supervisory authority over all nonbank covered persons offering or providing three enumerated types of consumer financial products or services: (1) origination, brokerage, or servicing of consumer loans secured by real estate, and related mortgage loan modification or foreclosure relief services; (2) private education loans; and (3) payday loans. 12 U.S.C. § 5514(a)(1)(A), (D), (E). The CFPB also has supervisory authority over "larger participant[s] of a market for other consumer financial products or services," as the CFPB defines by rule. 12 U.S.C. § 5514(a)(1)(B), (a)(2). Additionally, the CFPB has the authority to supervise any nonbank covered person that it "has reasonable cause to determine, by order, after notice to the covered person and a reasonable opportunity . . . to respond[,] . . . is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services." 12 U.S.C. § 5514(a)(1)(C).

⁶ 12 U.S.C. §§ 5514(e), 5515(d).

⁷ "Financial institution" means "any person involved in the offering or provision of a 'financial product or service,' including a 'covered person' or 'service provider,' as those terms are defined by 12 U.S.C. § 5481." 12 CFR 1070.2(l). "Supervised financial institution" means "a financial institution that is or that may become subject to the CFPB's supervisory authority." 12 CFR 1070.2(q).

⁸ Public Law No. 111-203 (codified at 12 U.S.C. § 5301 *et seq.*).

⁹ 12 U.S.C. § 5512(c)(6)(A).

¹⁰ See 12 CFR Part 1070. In addition to the confidentiality protections afforded by the CFPB's regulation, CSI may also be subject to other laws regarding disclosure, including the bank examination or other privileges, privacy laws, and other restrictions.

- Any communications between the CFPB and a supervised financial institution or a Federal, State, or foreign government agency related to the CFPB's supervision of the institution;
- Any information provided to the CFPB by a financial institution to enable the CFPB to monitor for risks to consumers in the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services, or to assess whether an institution should be considered a covered person, as that term is defined by 12 § U.S.C. 5481, or is subject to the CFPB's supervisory authority; and/or
- Information that is exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(8).¹¹

CSI does not include documents prepared by a financial institution for its own business purposes and that the CFPB does not possess.¹²

Examples of CSI

Supervised financial institutions and other persons that may come into possession of CSI should understand what constitutes CSI in order to comply with the applicable rules.¹³ Examples of CSI include, but are not limited to:

- CFPB examination reports and supervisory letters;
- All information contained in, derived from, or related to those documents, including an institution's supervisory Compliance rating;
- Communications between the CFPB and the supervised financial institution related to the CFPB's examination of the institution or other supervisory activities; and
- Other information created by the CFPB in the exercise of its supervisory authority.

Thus, CSI includes any workpapers or other documentation that CFPB examiners have prepared in the course of an examination. CSI also includes supervisory information requests from the CFPB to a supervised financial institution, along with the institution's responses. In addition, any CFPB supervisory actions, such as memoranda of understanding between the CFPB and an institution, and related submissions and correspondence, are CSI.

¹¹ 12 CFR 1070.2(i).

¹² 12 CFR 1070.2(i)(2).

¹³ See generally 12 CFR Part 1070.

Disclosure of Confidential Information Generally Prohibited

Subject to limited exceptions, supervised financial institutions and other persons in possession of CSI of the CFPB may not disclose such information.¹⁴

Exceptions to General Prohibition on Disclosure of CSI

There are certain exceptions to the general prohibition against disclosing CSI to third parties. A supervised financial institution may disclose CSI of the CFPB lawfully in its possession to:

- Its affiliates;
- Its directors, officers, trustees, members, general partners, or employees, to the extent that the disclosure of such CSI is relevant to the performance of such individuals' assigned duties;
- The directors, officers, trustees, members, general partners, or employees of its affiliates, to the extent that the disclosure of such CSI is relevant to the performance of such individuals' assigned duties;
- Its certified public accountant, legal counsel, contractor, consultant, or service provider.¹⁵

Supervised financial institutions may also in certain instances disclose CSI to others with the prior written approval of the Associate Director for Supervision, Enforcement, and Fair Lending, or his or her delegee (Associate Director).¹⁶ The recipient of CSI shall not, without the prior written approval of the Associate Director, utilize, make, or retain copies of, or disclose CSI for any purpose, except as is necessary to provide advice or services to the supervised financial institution or its affiliate.¹⁷ Moreover, any supervised financial institution or affiliate disclosing CSI shall take reasonable steps as specified in the regulations to ensure that the recipient complies with the rules governing CSI.¹⁸

¹⁴ See 12 CFR 1070.41(a) (providing that “[e]xcept as required by law or as provided in this part, no . . . person in possession of confidential information[] shall disclose such confidential information by any means (including written or oral communications) or in any format (including paper and electronic formats), to: (1) [a]ny person who is not an employee, contractor, or consultant of the CFPB; or (2) [a]ny CFPB employee, contractor, or consultant when the disclosure of such confidential information . . . is not relevant to the performance of the employee’s, contractor’s, or consultant’s assigned duties”); see also 12 CFR 1070.42(b) (setting forth exceptions relating to the disclosure of “confidential supervisory information of the CFPB” which is “lawfully in [the] possession” of any “supervised financial institution”).

¹⁵ 12 CFR 1070.42(b).

¹⁶ 12 CFR 1070.42(b)(2)(ii).

¹⁷ 12 CFR 1070.42(b)(3)(i).

¹⁸ 12 CFR 1070.42(b)(3)(ii).

Confidential information made available by the CFPB pursuant to 12 CFR Part 1070 remains the property of the CFPB. There are other important requirements relating to the disclosure of confidential information, including disclosure pursuant to third-party legally enforceable demands, such as subpoenas or Freedom of Information Act requests. Among a number of other requirements, a recipient of a demand for confidential information must inform the CFPB's General Counsel of the demand.¹⁹

NDAs Do Not Supersede Federal Legal Requirements

The CFPB recognizes that some supervised financial institutions may have entered into third-party NDAs that, in part, purport to: (1) restrict the supervised financial institution from sharing certain information with a supervisory agency; and/or (2) require the supervised financial institution to advise the third party when the institution shares with a supervisory agency information subject to the NDA. However, such provisions in NDAs between supervised financial institutions and third parties do not alter or limit the CFPB's supervisory authority or the supervised financial institution's obligations relating to CSI.

A supervised financial institution should not attempt to use an NDA as the basis for failing to provide information sought pursuant to supervisory authority. The CFPB has the authority to require supervised financial institutions and certain other persons to provide it with reports and other information to conduct supervisory activities, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act.²⁰ Failure to provide information required by the CFPB is a violation of law for which the CFPB will pursue all available remedies.²¹

In addition, a supervised financial institution may risk violating the law if it relies upon provisions of an NDA to justify disclosing CSI in a manner not otherwise permitted. As noted above, any disclosure of CSI outside of the applicable exceptions would require the prior written approval of the Associate Director for Supervision, Enforcement, and Fair Lending (or his or her delegee).²²

Supervised financial institutions should contact appropriate CFPB supervisory personnel with any questions regarding this Bulletin.

Regulatory Requirements

This compliance bulletin provides nonbinding guidance on matters including limitations on disclosure of CSI under applicable law. It is therefore exempt from the notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 553(b). Because no notice of proposed

¹⁹ 12 CFR 1070.47.

²⁰ 12 U.S.C. §§ 5514, 5515.

²¹ See 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(2) (making it unlawful for a supervised financial institution "to fail or refuse, as required by Federal consumer financial law, or any rule or order issued by the CFPB thereunder -- (A) to permit access to or copying of records; . . . or (C) to make reports or provide information to the Bureau.").

²² See 12 CFR 1070.42(b)(2)(ii).

rulemaking is required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not require an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis.²³ In addition, the CFPB has determined that this bulletin summarizes existing requirements and does not establish any new nor revise any existing recordkeeping, reporting, or disclosure requirements on covered entities or members of the public that would be collections of information requiring OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.²⁴

²³ 5 U.S.C. §§ 603(a), 604(a).

²⁴ 44 U.S.C. § 3501 *et seq.*