



U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
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TO: J. Christopher Giancarlo, Acting Chairman
Sharon Y. Bowen, Commissioner

FROM: A. Roy Lavik, Inspector General *ARL*

DATE: April 14, 2017

SUBJECT: OIG Risk Assessment of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Purchase Card and Convenience Check Program

The Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (P.L. No. 112-194) requires the Inspector General to report to the head of the agency the results of analyses or audits of the agency's purchase card and convenience check programs, to conduct periodic assessments, and to conduct analyses and audits as necessary. We conducted this assessment during Fiscal Year 2017 in accordance with the Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation, as published by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

During Fiscal Year 2016, CFTC noted \$3,068,759 in charges on thirty-three purchase cards issued to CFTC staff. Over the same period approximately \$107,015.40 in expenses were paid by convenience checks. During this period, the OIG received no allegations regarding purchase cards or convenience checks. My office previously reported¹ that nothing came to our attention that would warrant the OIG to conclude that internal controls over purchase card and convenience check programs were not operating as intended. Annually, the OIG engages an independent public accounting firm to conduct an audit of the CFTC's financial statements and report on the CFTC's compliance with laws and regulations related to its financial statements. The auditors concluded that the CFTC was generally in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and did not identify any matter related to purchase card and convenience check usage.²

Our last report addressing purchase card transactions, which targeted potentially suspicious purchases during FY2011-FY2012, resulted in no recommendations³. Accordingly, there are no outstanding recommendations regarding the purchase card and convenience checking programs. As such, we conclude the current risk of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases is low.

¹ [Review of Management Assurances for Internal Control \(2014-2015\)](#) (June 6, 2016).

² [Financial Statements Audit Fiscal Year \(FY\) 2016](#) (Nov. 14, 2016)

³ [A Review of 75 Purchases by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission: March 2011-2012](#) (Dec. 21, 2012).