Oct 2026

WHISTLEBLOWER PROGRAM

& CUSTOMER EDUCATION INITIATIVES

ANNUAL REPORT

CFTC COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

I. INTRODUCTION

Section 748 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act[1] ("Dodd-Frank") amended the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") by adding Section 23, entitled "Commodity Whistleblower Incentives and Protection."[2] CEA Section 23 established a whistleblower program under which the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "Commission" or "CFTC") will pay awards, based on collected monetary sanctions and under regulations prescribed by the Commission, to eligible whistleblowers who voluntarily provide the Commission with original information[3] about violations of the CEA that leads either to a "covered judicial or administrative action" or a "related action."[4] CEA Section 23 also established the CFTC Customer Protection Fund ("CPF" or "Fund") to pay whistleblower awards and to fund "customer education initiatives designed to help customers protect themselves against fraud or other violations of [the CEA], or the rules

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[1] Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law (Pub. L.) No. 111-203, § 748, 124 Stat. 1739.

[2] 7 U.S.C. § 26.

[3] Section 23(b)(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 26(b)(1), requires the whistleblower's information to be original information. Original information, in turn, is information that:

(A) is derived from the independent knowledge or analysis of a whistleblower;
(B) is not known to the Commission from any other source, unless the whistleblower is the original source of the information; and
(C) is not exclusively derived from an allegation made in a judicial or administrative hearing, in a governmental report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or from the news media, unless the whistleblower is a source of the information.

7 U.S.C. § 26(a)(4); 17 C.F.R. § 165.2(k). Independent analysis is "the whistleblower's own analysis, whether done alone or in combination with others," and independent knowledge is "factual information in the whistleblower's possession that is not generally known or available to the public." 17 C.F.R. § 165.2(g), (h). The whistleblower may gain independent knowledge from his or her experiences, communications, and observations in business or social interactions. Id. § 165.2(g).

[4] A "covered judicial or administrative action" is "any judicial or administrative action brought by the Commission under [the CEA] that results in monetary sanctions exceeding $1,000,000." 7 U.S.C. § 26(a)(1). The term "related action," when used with respect to any judicial or administrative action brought by the Commission under the CEA, means "any judicial or administrative action brought by an entity described in [7 U.S.C. § 26(h)(2)(C)(i)(I)-(VI)] that is based upon the original information provided by a whistleblower pursuant to [7 U.S.C. § 26(a)] that led to the successful enforcement of the Commission action." Id. § 26(a)(5).

and regulations thereunder."[5] To carry out these objectives, the CFTC established the Whistleblower Office ("WBO") and Office of Customer Education and Outreach ("OCEO").

CEA Section 23(g)(5) requires the Commission to transmit an annual report to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry of the Senate, and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, on the following:

- Commission's Whistleblower Program, including a description of the number of awards granted and the types of cases in which awards were granted during the preceding fiscal year;
- customer education initiatives that were funded by the Fund during the preceding fiscal year;
- balance of the Fund at the beginning of the preceding fiscal year;
- amounts deposited into or credited to the Fund during the preceding fiscal year;
- amount of earnings on investments of amounts in the Fund during the preceding fiscal year;
- amount paid from the Fund during the preceding fiscal year to whistleblowers;
- amount paid from the Fund during the preceding fiscal year for customer education initiatives;
- balance of the Fund at the end of the preceding fiscal year; and
- complete set of audited financial statements, including a balance sheet, income statement,[6] and cash flow analysis.

This report covers the period from October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026 ("Period" or "FY 2026").

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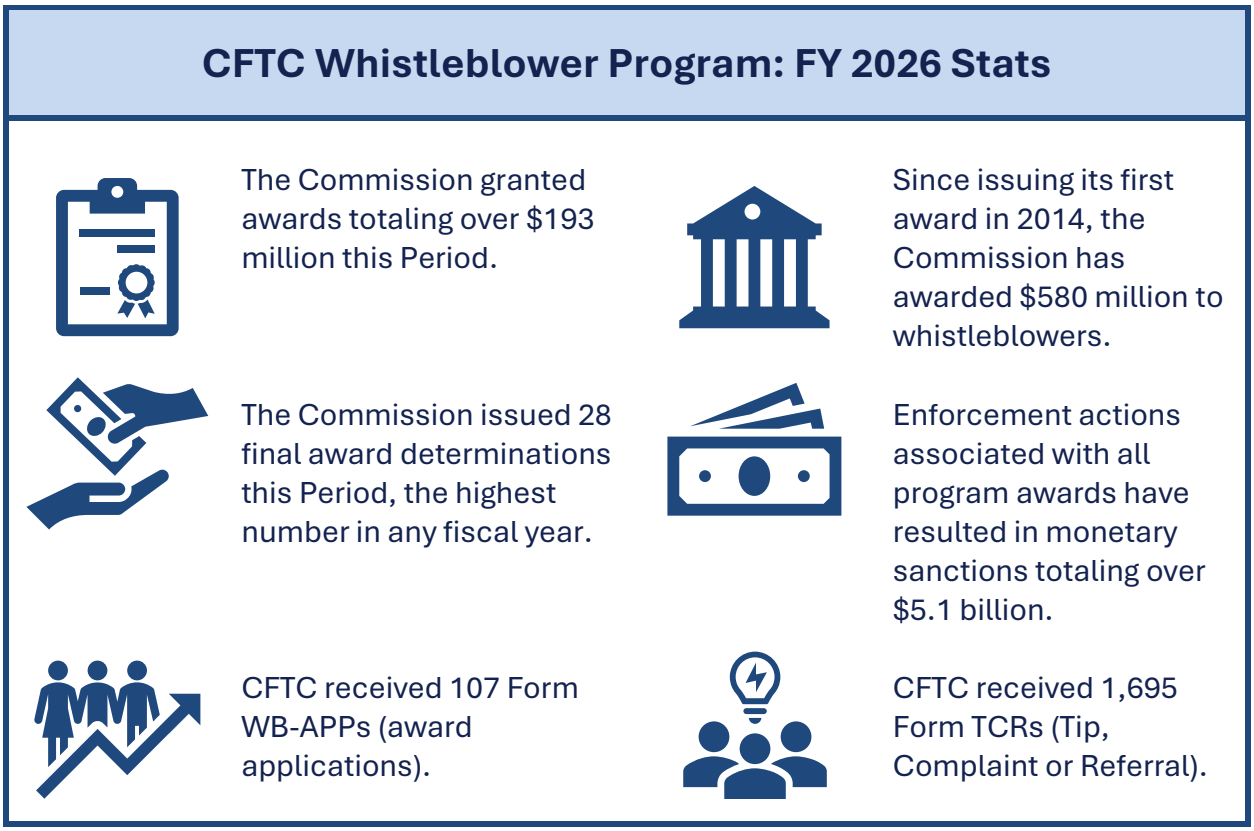
[5] 7 U.S.C. § 26(g)(2).

[6] Federal Accounting Standards do not identify an "income statement" as a financial statement applicable to the Federal Government. Instead, the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 2 (http://files.fasab.gov/pdffiles/handbook_sffac_2.pdf) identifies the "statement of net cost" as the equivalent financial statement. A "statement of net cost" is included in the attached audited financial statements.

II. WHISTLEBLOWER PROGRAM AND AWARDS

The Commission's whistleblower program had a record year. With the WBO's assistance, the Commission granted awards totaling over $193 million and issued 28 final award determinations this Period, the highest number of final determinations issued in a single fiscal year. The Commission also issued 40 orders denying facially ineligible claims that failed to meet requirements of 7 U.S.C. § 26 and the Commission's Whistleblower Rules ("Rules"), 17 C.F.R. pt. 165. Since granting its first award in 2014, the Commission has awarded $580 million to whistleblowers. Enforcement actions associated with all program awards have resulted in monetary sanctions totaling over $5.1 billion. From the program's inception through the end of FY 2026, the whistleblower program has assisted the Commission in remitting $4.5 billion in penalties to the U.S. Treasury. This amount does not include additional collections attributable to the whistleblower program, such as restitution paid to victims or judgment amounts other agencies collected for the Commission through credits and offsets.

The Commission's whistleblower program continues to work as Congress intended. The Commission received 1,695 whistleblower Form TCRs (Tip, Complaint or Referral) and 107 Form WB-APPs (award applications) this Period. The program helps the Commission identify wrongdoers, encourages disclosure of violations of the CEA, and rewards whistleblowers for taking risks in coming forward. Many different types of whistleblowers have participated in the program, including victims, witnesses, insiders, market participants, and compliance professionals. The key program metrics and some notable awards are discussed below.



A. Notable Whistleblower Awards Issued this Period

1. CFTC announced it granted multiple awards totaling over $150 million

In September 2026, the Commission announced it granted 10 whistleblower awards totaling more than $150 million in final award determinations issued between July and September 2026. The award determinations recognized whistleblowers who provided original information that led the Commission and other authorities to bring successful enforcement actions.[7]

[7] See CFTC Whistleblower Award Determination 26-WB-07 (Sept. 14, 2026), CFTC Press Rel. No. 9298-26, "CFTC Grants Multiple Whistleblower Awards Totaling over $150 Million," https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/9298-26.

2. CFTC granted five whistleblower awards totaling over $8 million

In June 2026, the CFTC awarded more than $8 million to five whistleblowers whose information led to the successful resolution of an enforcement action against a fraudulent scheme.[8] These whistleblowers reported to the Commission soon after recognizing the fraud. Their information and assistance helped the Commission bring and complete an enforcement action with a substantial recovery of funds for defrauded investors. This case involved retail fraud, which is a high priority for the Commission.

3. CFTC awarded two whistleblowers more than $1.8 million

In December 2025, the Commission announced it awarded more than $1.8 million to two whistleblowers whose information significantly contributed to the successful resolution of enforcement cases involving defrauded investors.[9] The whistleblowers provided critical assistance that helped the Commission identify fraud and return unlawfully obtained funds to American investors. These awards demonstrate the Commission's continued commitment to rewarding whistleblowers who play a critical role in the Commission's efforts to deter and prevent disruptions to the Commission's markets.

B. Preliminary Determinations and the Claims Review Process

The WBO streamlined the award claims review process and assisted the Commission's Claims Review Staff in issuing 15 Preliminary Determinations ("PD") this

[8] See CFTC Whistleblower Award Determination 26-WB-07 (June 1, 2026), CFTC Press Rel. No. 9245-26, "CFTC Grants Five Whistleblower Awards Totaling over $8M," https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/9245-26.

[9] See CFTC Whistleblower Award Determination 26-WB-01 (Dec. 19, 2025), CFTC Press Rel. No. 9159-25, "CFTC Awards Two Whistleblowers More Than $1.8M," https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/9159-25.

Period. The improvements accelerated claims review. To apply for an award, a claimant must submit a Form WB-APP within 90 days of the WBO positing a Notice of Covered Action ("NCA") on the WBO website, which is a notice inviting the public to apply for awards. Rule 165.7(b)(1)-(2), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(b)(1)-(2). After reviewing applications, WBO staff prepares a package setting forth the facts and legal analysis regarding each claimant's eligibility and the WBO's recommendation for the award amount, if applicable. The WBO sends this package to the Office of the General Counsel ("OGC") for legal sufficiency review. Rule 165.7(k), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(k).

Once deemed legally sufficient, the package goes to the CRS, a body of between three and five Commission staff members who had no involvement in the underlying enforcement action. Rule 165.15(a)(2), 17 C.F.R. § 165.15(a)(2). The CRS makes award recommendations by issuing a Preliminary Determination ("PD"). The CRS may accept or reject in whole or part the WBO's recommendation. Rule 165.7(g)(1), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(g)(1).

After the CRS issues the PD, WBO staff prepares partial redactions and sends each claimant a copy of the PD. Each claimant has 30 days to request the administrative record supporting the PD. Rule 165.7(g)(2)(i), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(g)(2)(i). If any claimant requests the record, WBO staff compiles the record and prepares confidentiality agreements and partial redactions relevant to each requesting party. After the 30-day window, each claimant then has an additional 60 days after receiving the record to request reconsideration of the PD. Rule 165.7(g)(2)(ii), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(g)(2)(ii). If any claimant requests reconsideration of the PD, then the WBO prepares another package analyzing the

reconsideration request. The WBO sends this package to OGC for another round of legal sufficiency review before sending the package to the CRS. Rule 165.7(k), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(k). The CRS considers the WBO's analysis and issues a Proposed Final Determination ("FD"). Rule 165.7(i), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(i).

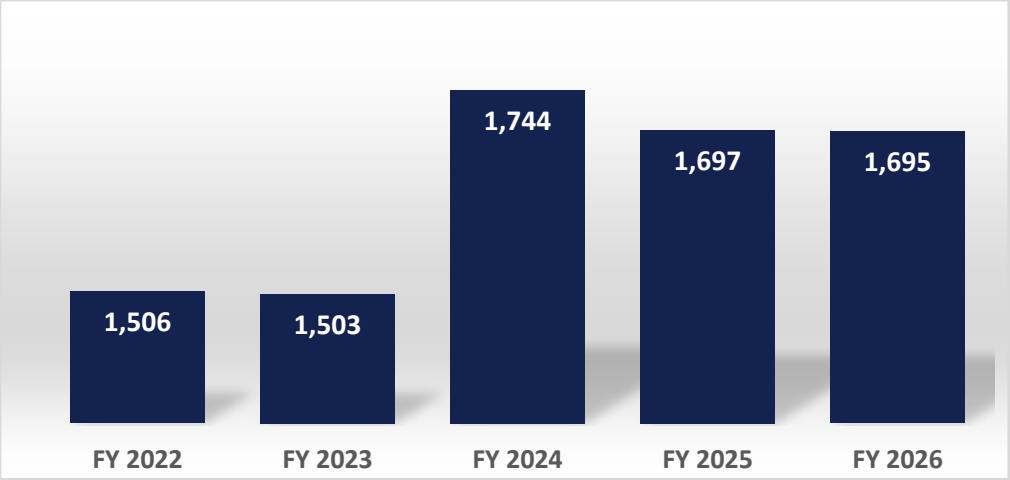
The WBO then notifies the Commission of the FD. The Commission has 30 days to review, request additional information, or call a Commission meeting. If no Commissioner objects, then the FD becomes the Commission's Final Order. Rule 165.7(j), 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(j). If any Commissioner objects, then the WBO addresses the objection and submits a revised Final Order.

C. CFTC Whistleblower Form TCR Submissions

During the Period, the WBO received 1,695 whistleblower Form TCR submissions.[10] About a third of the CFTC's leads originated from the Form TCR, and 36% of open investigations involved CFTC whistleblowers. Figure 1 below shows the number of Form TCRs the Commission received over the last five fiscal years.

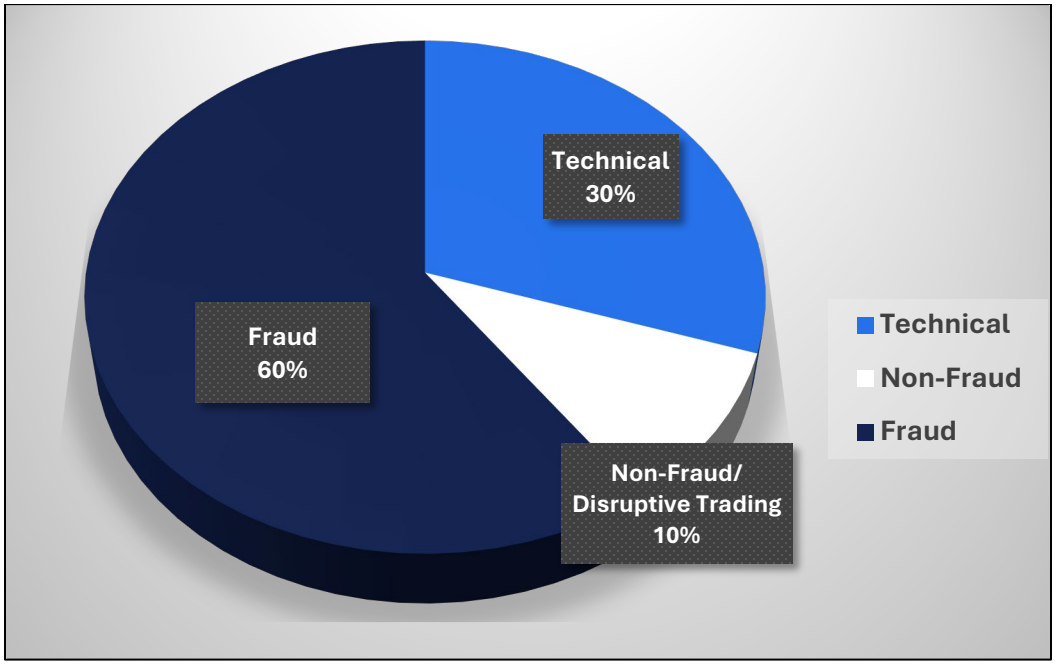
[10] See File a Tip or Complaint: https://www.whistleblower.gov/overview/submitatip.

Figure 1: Whistleblower Leads received FY 2022 – FY 2026



As the whistleblower program continues to evolve, the Commission is receiving higher quality and more sophisticated whistleblower complaints. The Commission received many whistleblower Form TCR submissions regarding crypto scams this Period. Common complaints included false promises of high investment returns and customers' inability to withdraw funds after making deposits. Other whistleblower complaints ranged from registration and recordkeeping violations to disruptive trading, such as spoofing and market manipulation. Figure 2 below reflects the types of complaints whistleblowers submitted to the Commission this Period.

Figure 2: Types of Complaints Submitted in this Period



Brief Overview of Whistleblower Complaint Activity Types

Technical violations include failure to maintain records, failure to register with the CFTC, failure to report data, as required, and the violation of rules governing the segregation of customer funds.

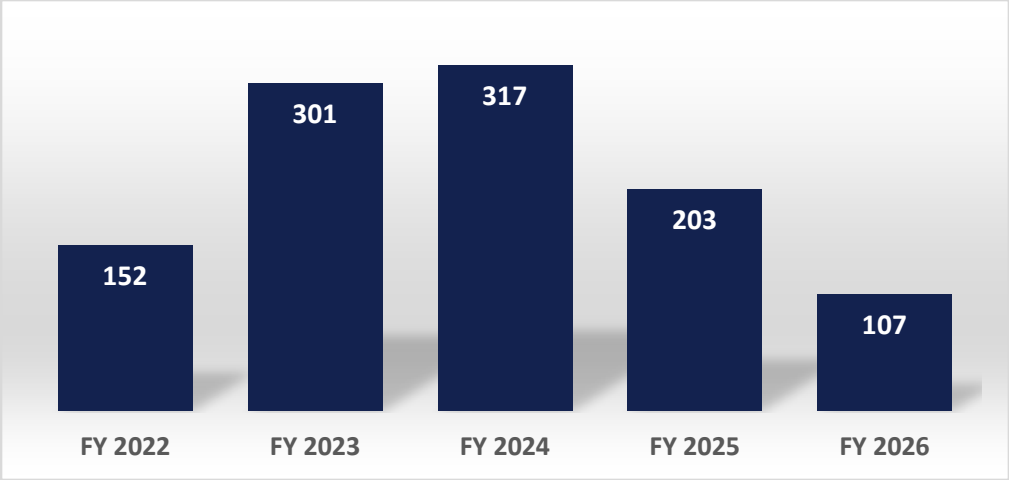
Non-Fraud/Disruptive Trading violations of the CEA and Commission regulations, including spoofing, wash trading, misuse of non-public information, market manipulation, and false statements.

Fraud violations executed through Ponzi schemes, cryptocurrency scams, and relationship fraud schemes.

D. CFTC Form WB-APPs

For every judgment or order the CFTC obtains after July 21, 2010, that imposes more than $1 million in monetary sanctions, the WBO will post a Notice of Covered Action ("NCA") on its website.[11] Each NCA announces the application filing deadline for that enforcement action. During the Period, the WBO posted 10 NCAs and received 107 Form WB-APPs. Figure 3 below shows the number of Form WB-APPs the Commission received in the last five fiscal years.

Figure 3: Form WB-APPs Received FY 2022 – FY 2026



E. Whistleblower Program Education and Outreach

The WBO's constituencies include whistleblowers and counsel, industry groups, other government agencies, self-regulatory organizations, and academia. WBO staff continued to raise awareness about the program by public speaking, updating the WBO website, and attending industry and other events, such as National Whistleblower Day.

[11] 17 C.F.R. § 165.7(a).

WBO staff also continued to explain the program's eligibility rules and requirements to potential whistleblowers. The National Whistleblower Center hosts an event annually on July 30 in Washington, D.C., to commemorate National Whistleblower Day. This event brings together whistleblowers, government officials, members of Congress, and whistleblower advocates to recognize the important role that whistleblowers play. This year's speakers featured senior members of Congress, former federal officials, whistleblowers, whistleblower attorneys, and the Director of the WBO.[12] Multiple WBO staff attended the event to show support for whistleblowers and foster relationships with stakeholders in the whistleblower community.

F. Enhancing WBO's Operations and Protecting Whistleblowers' Identities

In this Period, WBO staff continued to improve its website, respond to questions internally and externally, and take actions to protect whistleblowers' identities in the Commission's investigations. WBO staff also improved internal policies and procedures and participated in bimonthly meetings with other federal agencies with whistleblower programs.

1. Improving the Commission's Whistleblower Rules

On June 11, 2026, with the WBO's assistance, the Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPRM") to amend the Rules to add new Rule 165.9(d), redesignate existing Rule 165.9(d) as Rule 165.9(e), and make certain technical corrections. On September 11, 2026, the Commission adopted the proposed new Rule

[12] National Whistleblower Day 2026 Speakers, https://www.nationalwhistleblowerday.org/speakers/.

165.9(d) and the technical amendments. The new Rule mirrors the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") whistleblower rule 21F-6(c), *see* 17 C.F.R. § 240.21F-6(c), and establishes a 30% award presumption. Under the presumption, awardees will receive, in total, the 30% statutory maximum award if a maximum award would be $5 million or less, and the awardees meet certain conditions set out in the new Rule. The adopted amendments are part of the Commission's and the SEC's ongoing efforts to harmonize the two whistleblower programs that Congress created with the passage of Dodd-Frank, as well as the Commission's efforts to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and predictability of its award determination process. The Commission expects the 30% presumption to reduce delay in claims processing and thereby incentivize more whistleblowers to report violations to the Commission.

2. Updating the WBO Website

The WBO's website, https://www.whistleblower.gov, serves as a one-stop-shop for all information related to the program. It offers answers to frequently asked questions and contains an online portal for users to submit whistleblower complaints and applications electronically.[13] In addition, the website outlines whistleblowers' rights and protections and provides links to program rules,[14] award orders, NCAs, and press releases. The WBO has posted alerts and publicized topics of interest on its website. Previous topics included carbon markets, romance scams, the Bank Secrecy Act (12 U.S.C. § 1829b, 12 U.S.C. §§

[13] See Frequently Asked Questions, https://www.whistleblower.gov/FAQs, and Things To Know, https://www.whistleblower.gov/news/thingstoknow.

[14] The Whistleblower Program rules are codified at 17 C.F.R. pt. 165.

1951-1960, 31 U.S.C. §§ 5311-5314, §§ 5316-5336), money laundering, bribery and corrupt practices, insider trading, crypto and digital assets, and spoofing.[15] Through these alerts, the WBO educated potential whistleblowers about ways they can help stop violations of the CEA and become eligible for awards.

3. Responding to Questions to the WBO Inbox

During the Period, WBO staff continued to respond to questions from whistleblowers, potential whistleblowers, and members of the public using the WBO inbox, whistleblower@cftc.gov. The WBO processed thousands of emails sent to the WBO inbox. Processing incoming emails requires a review of several datasets, a preliminary jurisdictional analysis, and appropriate disposition consistent with established CFTC procedures. Specifically, WBO staff (i) reviews all Form WB-APP and Form TCR inventories to assess the status and degree to which the email sender has previously interacted with the WBO and whether the sender is a whistleblower, (ii) conducts a preliminary jurisdictional analysis to assess whether the conduct referenced is within the CFTC's remit, (iii) handles each email in accordance with established procedures, such that staff will forward jurisdictional emails to the Commission's Division of Enforcement ("DOE"), and (iv) directs senders with non-jurisdictional complaints to contact other agencies such as the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

[15] These alerts are available at https://www.whistleblower.gov/whistleblower-alerts.

4. Protecting Whistleblowers' Identities in Investigations

The WBO plays an important role in protecting whistleblowers' identities. Section 23(h)(2) of the CEA, 7 U.S.C. § 26(h)(2), prohibits the Commission from disclosing information that could reasonably be expected to reveal the identity of a whistleblower, except in certain limited circumstances. For example, in an administrative or court proceeding, the Commission may be required to produce documents or other information that would reveal a whistleblower's identity. In other circumstances, the Commission may provide information, subject to confidentiality requirements, to other governmental or regulatory entities.

The WBO consults with DOE case teams on all requests coming from other government agencies to access the CFTC's investigative files. When necessary, WBO staff will withhold a Form TCR or apply redactions to a Form TCR to protect a whistleblower's identity. During the Period, the WBO reviewed 80 access requests from other government agencies and 188 requests to produce documents from the CFTC's investigative files. The WBO determined that 108 productions concerned whistleblower matters, and 24 productions implicated whistleblower-identifying information. The WBO took all steps necessary and consistent with Section 23(h)(2) of the CEA and Section 165.4 of the Whistleblower Rules, 17 C.F.R. § 165.4, to protect whistleblowers' identities.

5. Improving Internal Policies and Procedures

In this Period, the WBO continued to improve internal policies and procedures. To that end, the WBO revised its office manual for internal use and training. Intended to serve as a desk reference, the manual provides an overview of the WBO's responsibilities and

establishes certain policies and procedures to guide WBO staff in administering the program. The WBO uses the manual to facilitate efficiency and consistency. All WBO staff conduct independent research to ensure they apply the latest legal standards relevant to each matter.

In addition, the WBO has implemented a new procedure for expediting the release of whistleblower tips to the DOE where a Form TCR involves complex privilege issues that could otherwise delay the review, redaction, and release of the Form TCR. Under the new procedure, shortly after receiving such Form TCRs, the WBO provides DOE with a summary of the non-privileged information, pertinent contact information, and an overview of the challenges with a privilege review. The DOE can then ask the WBO to release the Form TCR to a taint team for review or process the Form TCR in the normal course.

6. Working with Other Federal Whistleblower Programs

In this Period, WBO staff periodically met with personnel from other federal agencies to exchange ideas and discuss issues and trends occurring across federal whistleblowing programs. Attendees included representatives from the IRS, SEC Office of the Whistleblower, DOJ, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Topics in the past have ranged from sharing resources for working with whistleblowers, sector-specific information, legal standards for investigations into retaliation under Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Dodd-Frank, and related action issues.

III. CUSTOMER EDUCATION INITIATIVES

The Office of Customer Education and Outreach ("OCEO") administers the CFTC's customer and public education initiatives within the Division of Market Oversight. OCEO derives its mission and responsibilities from the language in the CEA that established the Fund: to design, develop, implement, and evaluate "customer education initiatives designed to help customers protect themselves against fraud or other violations of [the CEA], or the rules and regulations thereunder."[16]

To perform this mission, OCEO has three main work streams as follows:

1. Program Design and Evaluation involves assessing customer information needs and learning preferences, identifying key stakeholders that can assist or amplify educational messages, and using data-driven approaches to effectively deliver information. Evaluation measures effectiveness by examining audience reach, uptake, and outcomes.
2. Educational Content Development focuses on the delivery of timely, clear and actionable educational information.
3. Outreach focuses on developing stakeholder relationships and public engagement.

A. Program Design and Evaluation

In April 2026, OCEO launched "Farms to Markets," an initiative to introduce the role of the CFTC to farmers and ranchers who could use futures or options markets to manage price risk. The effort began with outreach to Agricultural Cooperative Extension

[16] 17 C.F.R. § 165.12(c)

System (CES)[17] educators who offer risk management programs online and in their communities.[18] Created by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 (7 U.S.C. §341 et seq.), CES delivers research-based education to farmers, ranchers and other members of the public nationwide via land grant institutions and local extension agents. Free-form interviews with educators were used to gather information about their experiences, curricula, methods, participation, collaborations, outcomes, promising practices, and expected future trends. OCEO's findings were consistent with past research and echoed in Agricultural Advisory Committee meetings: Very few agricultural producers actively hedge using futures or options. However, they do rely on futures market information for several pre- and post-harvest decisions, including choosing terms for individual forward or production contracts, cash sales, and storage.

For producers, the time-cost of learning is high relative to other ways they could spend their time, e.g. improving their operations. Working with trusted sources like CES and other organizations offers OCEO opportunities to introduce lessons when and where farmers and ranchers are motivated and ready to learn. Now six months into the program, OCEO is designing new materials that cover market regulation, supervision, market literacy, identifying qualified and regulated financial intermediaries, and how to spot and report violations of the CEA or CFTC regulations. The goals of the program are to introduce market mechanics, planning, and transparency to farmers and ranchers who have not

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[17] CES operates under the supervision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[18] This effort included outreach to university faculty and CES professors from the University of Delaware, University of Illinois, Kansas State University, University of Kentucky, University of Minnesota, Mississippi State University, University of Missouri, North Dakota State University, University of Tennessee, Texas A&M University, and Washington State University. OCEO began with land grant universities in grain belt states and used a snowball sampling method — referrals to other known experts in the field — to build contacts and responses.

directly used futures markets; emphasize market rules, supervision, price convergence, and customer protections to help them better spot and guard against violations; build agricultural producers' self-efficacy in the markets; and foster lasting relationships with CES educators and centers across the United States.

A second program designed and led by OCEO, "Dating or Defrauding," completed its third year in February 2026 with significantly improved results. The initiative was designed to raise awareness about online relationship investment scams that typically involve payment via crypto assets and unregulated offshore trading platforms. Crypto asset investment fraud was the largest source of financial losses to Americans in 2025, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI),[19] with $7.2 billion in reported in losses. Because these scams often begin on social media, participating organizations targeted their messaging to mainstream social media platforms. CFTC also distributed a press release that appeared on 31 news outlets with a combined readership of 2.2 million.

Through sustained partnerships with multiple federal, state, and nonprofit organizations, OCEO was able to both increase participation and online engagement. Analysis of prior years' performance also indicated that compressing the messaging into one week instead of across several weeks would also impact engagement. As a result, the

[19] Internet Crime Complaint Center. (2026). Federal Bureau of Investigation Internet Crime Report 2025, (page 11). https://www.ic3.gov/AnnualReport/Reports/2025_IC3Report.pdf.

2026 effort saw 22 federal, state, and nonprofit organizations[20] participate directly and more than 1,000 social media posts from followers using the "#DatingOrDefrauding" hashtag during the February 9-14 initiative. In all, the effort achieved 48.5 million social media impressions (appearances on screens across all platforms), a nearly fourfold increase from 2025, and engagements (likes, shares, reposts, etc.) topped 11,700, 3.5 times more than the previous year's effort.

OCEO also operated and partnered internationally, joining with the South African Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA) to develop and co-lead a global social media effort to raise awareness about relationship investment scams during World Investor Week,[21] October 5-11, 2025. As members of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Committee on Retail Investors, OCEO and the FSCA created a suite of customizable anti-fraud materials for participating jurisdictions to educate investors. Sixteen jurisdictions across five continents participated in the effort, hosting nearly 360 events that reached more than 867,000 investors. Participating jurisdictions shared more than 200 social media messages that reached up to 2.7 million people.

[20] Organizations participating in the 2026 Dating or Defrauding initiative included the AARP Fraud Watch Network, CFTC, Department of Justice Criminal Division, Department of Labor Employee Benefits Security Administration, FBI, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Office of Inspector General, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, FINRA, IRS Criminal Investigation, Minnesota Department of Commerce, National Credit Union Administration, NFA, North American Securities Administrators Association, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services Division of Financial Regulation, SEC, Social Security Administration Inspector General, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, U.S. Secret Service, Virgin Islands Office of the Lt. Governor, Washington Department of Financial Institutions, and Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions.

[21] World Investor Week is a weeklong recognition across six continents of investor education and investor protection issues organized by IOSCO and its members' jurisdictions. For more information, visit https://www.worldinvestorweek.org/.

B. Content Development

Much of this fiscal year's educational content development focused on updating and refreshing the CFTC.gov website. Aligning with the President's national initiative, "America by Design" (E.O. 14338),[22] the CFTC began a redesign of CFTC.gov to deliver a more modern, engaging, and visual interface and experience. The new design will feature new material that reflects new products and markets, such as prediction markets and perpetual futures, as well as market fundamentals that introduce concepts such as hedging with futures and options and considerations when engaging with crypto assets and physical or financial forms of precious metals. The learning design of these materials is intended to provide a general understanding of market mechanics and regulation, information that could signal potential violations of the CEA or CFTC regulations, and how to respond if violations or scams are encountered. As part of this effort, OCEO conducted a full review of all existing learning materials and customer advisories, and updated them to ensure accuracy, clarity, and alignment with current market practices.

In addition to updating material, OCEO also published the following resources during FY 2026:

- "Pause Before You Pay: Unusual Money Transfer Instructions May Signal Fraud," a customer advisory warning about fake "payment" scams that utilize crypto ATMs, gift cards, or mobile apps.[23]

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[22] Executive Order No. 14338, (August 21, 2025) Sourced online: Improving Our Nation Through Better Design – The White House.

[23] Visit https://www.cftc.gov/LearnAndProtect/AdvisoriesAndArticles/ATM.html.

- "Understanding Prediction Markets and Event Contracts," an online tutorial about these new markets and the event contracts that trade on them.[24]
- "Prediction Markets: You've Got Options," a one-page factsheet summary of the tutorial.[25]
- "Crypto Asset Perpetual Contracts," a one-page explainer of perpetual crypto derivatives.[26]
- "Government Imposter Scams," an infographic, developed in collaboration with the American Bankers Association (ABA) Foundation,[27] that outlines common elements of imposter scams and how to guard against them.
- "Dating Smart: Safety Tips and Best Practices," a recorded webinar video released during the "Dating or Defrauding" initiative and made in collaboration with the AARP Fraud Watch Network and OurTime, a dating app for singles over 50.[28]

C. Outreach and Partnerships

OCEO's stakeholder outreach seeks engagement with public, private, and nonprofit- sector partners, which in FY 2026 included a broad spectrum of federal, state, and local regulators, banking organizations, financial education, and non-profit organizations. Collaborating with other organizations helps OCEO to deliver its messages

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[24] Visit https://www.cftc.gov/LearnandProtect/PredictionMarkets.

[25] Visit https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/2026/04/PredictionMarketFactSheet.pdf.

[26] Visit https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/2026/05/Perps%20-%20One%20Pager%20%28Final%29_0.pdf.

[27] Visit https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/2026/03/2026ABAFoundationGovernmentImposterScamsInfographic.pdf.

[28] Visit https://www.cftc.gov/LearnAndProtect/video/node/257996.

directly to new audiences and collect information from external sources and geographically diverse communities. In addition to the programs and efforts mentioned above, OCEO participated in 33 public speaking events, both in-person and virtually, that reached approximately 13,000 people across the United States and internationally. A sample of public speaking events include:

- A presentation to approximately 500 retirees in Huntsville, AL, hosted by the Alabama Securities Commission.
- A joint webinar with the SEC, FINRA, and NFA held in recognition of World Investor Week.[29] 500 participants viewed the webinar about scams enabled by artificial intelligence, steps customers can take to protect themselves, and resources available from regulators and self-regulatory organizations.
- A statewide tele-townhall hosted by AARP New York, which reached nearly 8,700 participants. OCEO also joined state AARP presentations in California, Connecticut, Florida, and Maryland.
- Anti-fraud presentations to nearly 650 servicemembers and military financial educators at bases in California, Virginia, and Wyoming.
- OCEO joined the SEC and National Football League Players Association (NFLPA) in a virtual discussion for NFLPA members about crypto assets and scam prevention.

[29] See supra note 5.

OCEO also engages with customers via social media to alert them to fraud issues and prevention techniques. In addition to the "Dating or Defrauding" initiative, OCEO collaborated with federal agencies and other organizations on several social media efforts in FY 2026, including:

- Military Consumer Month, June 2026, Federal Trade Commission.
- World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, June 2026, Elder Justice Coordinating Committee.
- Slam the Scam Campaign, March 2026, Social Security Administration.
- Government Imposter Scams Infographic, March 2026, American Bankers Association (in addition to the ABA Foundation, the FBI, FinCEN, FINRA, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Secret Service, and SEC also participated).

Finally, OCEO regularly leverages internal and external partnerships to develop intelligence about customer education needs and developing fraud trends. The CES educator interviews and engagement mentioned above is one example of OCEO utilizing partner engagement to explore how to best educate and inform market customers. Internally, OCEO regularly works with colleagues in the divisions of Market Oversight and Enforcement to identify potential topics of interest and access subject matter expertise.

IV. CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND

As of September 30, 2026, the available balance of the Fund is $21,226,130:

Description	FY 2026
Available Balance of the Fund as of September 30, 2025:	$ 212,679,118
Increases in Available Balance:	
Amounts deposited into, or credited to, the Fund during the Period:	100,765[30]
Amount of earnings on investments of amounts in the Fund during the Period:	7,581,189
Decreases in Available Balance:	
Amount obligated and/or paid from the Fund for whistleblower awards during the Period:	(191,894,352)
Amount obligated and/or paid from the Fund for whistleblower administration during the Period:	(4,022,395)
Amount obligated and/or paid from the Fund for customer education initiatives during the Period:	(2,207,039)
Amount sequestered from the Fund during the Period (not available for use by the Fund)	(432,128)[31]
Available Balance of the Fund as of September 30, 2026:	$ 21,226,130[32]

[30] Amounts deposited into, or credited to, the Fund during the Period consist of recoveries and refunds collected of $100,765.

[31] The available balance of the Fund was reduced in FY 2026 by the temporary sequestration of $432,128, which is not available for use until apportioned by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

[32] When the available balance falls below $100 million, the Commission transfers eligible collections into the Fund in accordance with 7 U.S.C. § 26(g)(3)(A). As of September 30, 2026, the available balance of the Fund had fallen below $100 million. However, no custodial collections were eligible to be transferred at that time. The last eligible collection transferred into the Fund was $242,819,443, received on June 8, 2022, when the available balance was $51,098,139.

Attached as an Appendix to this report are the audited financial statements for the Fund, including a balance sheet, a statement of net cost, a statement of changes in net position, a statement of budgetary resources, and a supplementary cash flow analysis schedule.

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U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL



AUDIT OF CFTC'S CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026

Project Number: 26-AU-02

OCTOBER 30, 2026

U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael S. Selig, Chairman

FROM: Christopher Skinner, Inspector General

DATE: September 30, 2026

SUBJECT: Transmittal of the Fiscal Year 2026 Financial Statement Audit Report of the CFTC Customer Protection Fund (26-AU-02)

We contracted with the independent public accounting firm, Williams, Adley & Company, LLP (Williams Adley), to audit the financial statements of the CFTC Customer Protection Fund (CPF) as of and for the fiscal years ending on September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2026. The objective of the audit was to provide a report on internal control over financial reporting, compliance with laws, and other matters, and to provide an opinion on whether CFTC's CPF financial management systems complied substantially with the requirements of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA). The contract required Williams Adley to perform the audit in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and Office of Management and Budget audit guidance.

In its audit of CFTC CPF, Williams Adley reported that:

- The financial statements were presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- CFTC maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting;
- The financial management systems complied substantially with the requirements of FFMIA; and
- CFTC complied with provisions of laws tested.

Williams Adley is responsible for the attached auditor's report dated September 29, 2026 and the conclusions expressed therein. We do not express opinions on CFTC CPF financial statements or internal control over financial reporting, whether CFTC CPF financial management systems complied substantially with the three requirements of FFMIA, or conclusions on compliance and other matters.

We appreciate the cooperation and support CFTC personnel provided during the audit. If you have any further questions, please contact Timothy Peoples, Assistant Inspector General for Audits.

WILLIAMS ADLEY

Independent Auditor's Report

Chairman
U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Inspector General
U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission

In our audits of the fiscal year 2026 and 2025 financial statements of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Customer Protection Fund (CPF), we found:

- CPF's financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ending on September 30, 2026, and 2025, are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP);
- we found no material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, based on the limited procedures we performed[1]; and
- no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2026 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.

The following sections discuss in more detail (1) our report on the financial statements, which includes an emphasis-of-matter paragraph related to the two-year presentation and other information included with the financial statements[2]; (2) our report on internal control over financial reporting; and (3) our report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Bulletin No. 24-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, we have audited CPF's financial statements. CPF's financial statements comprise the balance sheet as of September 30, 2026, and 2025; the related statements of net cost, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the fiscal years then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements. In our opinion, CPF's financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, CPF's financial position as of September 30, 2026, and 2025, and its net cost of operations, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the fiscal years then ended in accordance with GAAP.

[1] 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] Other information consists of information included with the financial statements other than the auditor's report.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the U.S and the U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of CPF and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis-of-Matter

As discussed in Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the financial statements, the CPF implemented the revised financial reporting framework as required by OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, for fiscal year 2026. The revised framework requires a two-year comparative financial statements presentation of current and prior fiscal year financial data, rather than the single-year financial statements presentation required in the prior fiscal year. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

CPF's management is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP;
- preparing and presenting other information included in CPF's audited financial statements**,** and ensuring the consistency of that information with the audited financial statements; and
- designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to (1) obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and (2) issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit of the financial statements conducted in accordance with U.S. GAGAS will always detect a material misstatement or a material weakness when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if there is a substantial likelihood that they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements, individually or in aggregate.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAGAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to our audit of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of CPF's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Perform other procedures we consider necessary in the circumstances.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the financial statement audit.

Other Information

CPF's other information contains a wide range of information, some of which is not directly related to the financial statements. This information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Management is responsible for the other information included in CPF's audited financial statements**.** The other information comprises the cash flow analysis for the period of October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with our audit of CPF's financial statements, we considered CPF's internal control over financial reporting, consistent with our auditor's responsibilities discussed below.

Results of Our Consideration of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described below and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies[3] or to express an opinion on the effectiveness of CPF's internal control over financial reporting. Given these limitations, during our 2026 audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Basis for Results of Our Consideration of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We performed our procedures related to CPF's internal control over financial reporting in accordance with GAGAS and Office of Management and Budget audit guidance[4].

[3] A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

[4] Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 24-02, *Audit Requirement for Federal Financial Statements*, issued on July 29, 2024. According to the guidance, for those controls that have been suitably designed and implemented, the auditor should perform sufficient tests of such controls to conclude on whether the controls are operating effectively (i.e., sufficient tests of controls to support a low level of assessed control risk). This guidance does not require the auditor to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The CPF management is responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of CPF's financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 2026, in accordance with GAGAS, we considered CPF's internal control relevant to the financial statement audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of CPF's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on CPF's internal control over financial reporting. We are required to report all deficiencies that are considered to be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not consider all internal controls relevant to operating objectives, such as those controls relevant to preparing performance information and ensuring efficient operations.

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process affected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel. The objectives of internal control over financial reporting are to provide reasonable assurance that:

- transactions are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition, and
- transactions are executed in accordance with provisions of applicable laws, including those governing the use of budget authority, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements due to fraud or error.

Intended Purpose of Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our consideration of CPF's internal control over financial reporting and the results of our procedures, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of CPF's internal control over financial reporting. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. GAGAS in considering internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, this report on internal control over financial reporting is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

In connection with our audit of CPF's financial statements, we tested compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements consistent with our auditor's responsibilities discussed below.

Results of Our Tests for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

Our tests for compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements disclosed no instances of noncompliance for fiscal year 2026 that would be reportable under U.S. GAGAS. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to CPF. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Basis for Results of Our Tests for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

We performed our tests of compliance in accordance with GAGAS.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

The CPF management is responsible for complying with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to CPF.

Auditor's Responsibilities for Tests of Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

Our responsibility is to test compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to CPF that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in CPF's financial statements, and to perform certain other limited procedures. Accordingly, we did not test compliance with all laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to CPF. We caution that noncompliance may occur and not be detected by these tests.

Intended Purpose of Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with GAGAS in considering compliance. Accordingly, this report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements is not suitable for any other purpose.

Williams, Adley & Company-DC, LLP

Washington, District of Columbia
October 29, 2026


COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
CFTC
OIG
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND REPORT TO CONGRESS

as of September 30, 2026

Compilation Date: 10/21/2026 1:14 PM

U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND REPORT TO CONGRESS: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND
BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND 2025

		2026		2025
ASSETS				
Intragovernmental:				
Fund Balance With Treasury (Note 2)	$	25,579,346	$	26,482,720
Federal Investments (Note 3)		193,000,000		234,000,000
Advances and Prepayments		-		16,309
Total Intragovernmental	**$**	**218,579,346**	**$**	**260,499,029**
Other than Intragovernmental:				
General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	$	67,734	$	47,748
Total Other than Intragovernmental	**$**	**67,734**	**$**	**47,748**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**218,647,080**	**$**	**260,546,777**
LIABILITIES				
Intragovernmental:				
Employer Contributions and Payroll Taxes Payable	$	19,736	$	26,804
Social Security and Medicare Taxes Payable		1,946		6,301
Total Intragovernmental	**$**	**21,682**	**$**	**33,105**
Other than Intragovernmental:				
Accounts Payable	$	151,241,248	$	2,621,178
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable:				
Accrued Funded Payroll		84,244		197,601
Unfunded Annual Leave		65,643		345,153
Funded Employee Benefits		4,212		5,518
Liability for Whistleblower Awards (Note 4)		13,974,207		399,675,304
Total Other than Intragovernmental	**$**	**165,369,554**	**$**	**402,844,754**
Total Liabilities	**$**	**165,391,236**	**$**	**402,877,859**
Contingent Liabilities (Note 5)				
NET POSITION				
Cumulative Results of Operations - Funds from Dedicated Collections	$	53,255,844	$	(142,331,082)
Total Cumulative Results of Operations	**$**	53,255,844	**$**	(142,331,082)
Total Net Position	**$**	**53,255,844**	**$**	**(142,331,082)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	**$**	**218,647,080**	**$**	**260,546,777**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND
STATEMENTS OF NET COST
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
NET COSTS OF OPERATIONS		
Gross Costs	$ (187,971,482)	$ 369,873,433
Less: Earned Revenue	(34,255)	-
TOTAL NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ (188,005,737)**	**$ 369,873,433**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:		
BEGINNING BALANCES	$ (142,331,082)	$ 216,716,950
Nonexchange Interest Revenue	7,581,189	10,825,401
Net Cost of Operations	188,005,737	(369,873,433)
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	195,586,926	(359,048,032)
TOTAL CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, ENDING	**$ 53,255,844**	**$ (142,331,082)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND
STATEMENTS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
BUDGETARY RESOURCES		
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net (Note 6A)	$ 231,627,864	$ 234,948,566
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	7,186,561	10,208,353
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	**$ 238,814,425**	**$ 245,156,919**
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES		
New Obligations and Upward Adjustments	$ 198,123,786	$ 13,595,823
Unobligated Balance, End of Year		
Apportioned, Unexpired Accounts	40,108,743	231,480,563
Unapportioned, Unexpired Accounts	581,638	80,533
Expired Unobligated Balance, End of Year	258	-
Unobligated Balance, End of Year (Total)	40,690,639	231,561,096
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	**$ 238,814,425**	**$ 245,156,919**
OUTLAYS, NET		
Outlays, Net	41,903,374	11,028,126
AGENCY OUTLAYS, NET	**$ 41,903,374**	**$ 11,028,126**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND 2025

Note 1. Reporting Fund and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Fund

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC or the Commission) is an independent agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Congress created the CFTC in 1974 under the authorization of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) with the mandate to regulate commodity futures and option markets in the United States.

The "Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act" (the Dodd-Frank Act, or the Act) significantly expanded the powers and responsibilities of the CFTC. According to Section 748 of the Act, there is established in the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) a revolving fund known as the "Commodity Futures Trading Commission Customer Protection Fund" (the Fund). The Fund shall be available to the Commission, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitations, to pay awards to whistleblowers; and fund customer education initiatives designed to help customers protect themselves against fraud or other violations of this Act or the rules and regulations thereunder.

The Act requires CFTC to transmit to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry of the Senate, and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report which includes a complete set of audited financial statements and supplementary information, including balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow analysis, no later than October 30, of each year.

The Customer Protection Fund implemented the revised financial reporting framework as required by OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, for fiscal year 2026. The revised framework requires a two-year comparative financial statements presentation of current and prior fiscal year financial data, rather than the single-year financial statements presentation required in the prior fiscal year.

B. Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared to report on the financial position and results of operations for the Fund, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. They are presented in accordance with the form and content requirements contained in OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*.

The financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as prescribed for the Federal government by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). The application and methods for applying these principles are appropriate for fairly presenting the entity's assets, liabilities, financial position, net cost of operations, changes in net position, and budgetary resources. Accounting standards require all reporting entities to

disclose that accounting standards allow certain presentations and disclosures to be modified, if needed, to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

The books and records of the Fund, which is a component of the Commission, served as the source of information for preparing the financial statements in the prescribed formats. All financial statements and reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources are prepared from the same books and records. The statements should be read with the understanding that they relate to a fund controlled by CFTC, a component of the U.S. Government.

The Balance Sheets present the financial position of the Fund. The Statements of Net Cost present the Fund's operating results and the Statements of Changes in Net Position display the changes in the Fund's net position. The Statements of Budgetary Resources present the sources, status, and uses of the Fund's resources and follow the rules for the Budget of the U.S. Government.

The Fund's transactions have been classified according to the type of entity with whom the transactions were made. Intragovernmental assets and liabilities are those from or to other federal entities. Intragovernmental costs are payments or accruals to other federal entities for goods and/or services provided. CFTC does not transact business among its own operating units, and therefore, intra-entity eliminations were not needed.

C. Budgetary Resources and Status

The Dodd-Frank Act provides the Fund with permanent authority that is available without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the purpose of funding awards to whistleblowers and the operations of the Whistleblower Office and the Customer Education and Outreach Branch. However, prior to using the funds each fiscal year, CFTC is required to have the funds apportioned by OMB.

The Fund is financed by transferring eligible monetary sanctions collected by the CFTC to the Fund unless the available balance of the fund exceeds $100,000,000 on the day of collection. The CFTC tracks the available balance of the Fund daily to determine when the Fund requires replenishment.

The Fund's budgetary resources for FY 2026 consist of:

- Unobligated balances of resources brought forward from the prior year,
- Recoveries of obligations made in prior years, and
- New resources in the form of spending authority from offsetting collections.

D. Fund Balance with Treasury

Fund Balance with Treasury is the aggregate amount of the Fund's balance with Treasury. The balance in the Fund is available to pay current liabilities and finance authorized operations. The Fund does not maintain bank accounts of its own, has no disbursing authority, and does not maintain cash held outside of

Treasury. Treasury makes disbursements for the Fund. Additional information regarding Fund Balance with Treasury is provided in Note 2. Fund Balance with Treasury.

E. Investments

The CFTC is authorized to invest the portion of the Fund that is not, in the Commission's judgment, required to meet the current needs of the Fund. The Commission invests available funds through the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service. Investments are carried at a historical cost basis which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Interest earned on investments is a component of the Fund and is available to be used for expenses of the Fund. Additional information regarding investments is provided in Note 3. Investments.

F. General Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

The Commission capitalizes assets annually if they have useful lives of at least two years and an individual value of $25,000 or more. Bulk or aggregate purchases are capitalized when the individual useful lives are at least two years, and the purchase is a value of $25,000 or more. Property, plant and equipment that do not meet the capitalization criteria are expensed when acquired. Depreciation for equipment and amortization for software is computed on a straight-line basis using a 5-year life. The Commission's assets are valued net of accumulated depreciation or amortization.

CFTC's property, plant and equipment consists soley of software in development. The Commission began the development of software which will aid in the tracking of Whistleblower requests in FY 2025.

G. Liabilities

The Fund's liabilities include actual and estimated amounts that are likely to be paid as a result of transactions covered by the Whistleblower Incentives and Protection regulation and will be paid from available balances remaining in the Fund. The Fund's liabilities are considered current liabilities. In addition to liabilities covered by budgetary resources, the Fund's liabilities also include those not yet covered by budgetary resources. The Fund's liabilities not yet covered by budgetary resources consist of unfunded annual leave and the liability for whistleblower awards for which a preliminary determination has been made and communicated to the whistleblower(s) but for which a final award has not yet been issued.

H. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable consist primarily of liabilities for whistleblower awards finalized by the Commission but not yet paid and amounts due for goods and services received as of the end of the reporting period but not yet paid.

I. Accrued Payroll and Benefits and Annual Leave Liability

The salaries and operating expenses of the Whistleblower's Office and Customer Education and Outreach Branch are funded through the Fund. The accrued payroll liability represents amounts for salaries and benefits owed for the time since the payroll was last paid through the end of the reporting period. Total accrued payroll is composed of amounts to be paid to Fund employees as well as the related intragovernmental payable for employer contributions and payroll taxes. The annual leave liability is the amount owed to employees for unused annual leave as of the end of the reporting period. At the end of each quarter, the balance in the accrued annual leave account is adjusted to reflect current balances and pay rates. Sick leave and other types of non-vested leave are expensed as taken.

J. Net Position

The Fund operates solely through offsetting collections and therefore does not record unexpended appropriations. The Fund's net position consists of cumulative results of operations that represent the excess of financing sources over expenses since inception. Cumulative results of operations are derived from the net effect of capitalized assets, expenses, and revenue. The balance in cumulative results of operations can be negative when unfunded expenses exceed financing sources received as of the end of the reporting period.

K. Financing Sources

As disclosed in Note 1A, Congress enacted the Dodd-Frank Act that provides CFTC with the authority to establish the Fund. Per the Act, the Fund is replenished through monetary sanctions resulting from judicial or administrative action brought by the Commission under the Commodity Exchange Act unless the balance of the Fund at the time the monetary judgment is collected exceeds $100,000,000. All collections are first deposited into the CFTC's Civil Monetary Penalties, Fines and Administrative Fees receipt account. Eligible collections are then transferred from the receipt account into the Fund until the balance of the Fund exceeds $100,000,000. These collections are reported as a financing source in the Fund's Statements of Changes in Net Position. No eligible collections were transferred into the Fund during FY 2025 because the available balance of the Fund did not fall below $100,000,000. On September 17, 2026, the available balance of the Fund fell below $100,000,000. There were no eligible collections for transfer into the fund after this date, and the available balance remained below $100,000,000 at the end of FY 2026.

L. Use of Management Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that directly affect the results of reported assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

In addition to accruals for goods and services and whistleblower liabilities, management estimates were used to calculate overhead expenses in the amount of $1,154,000 and $1,119,000 that were allocated to the Fund for the years ended September 30, 2026, and 2025. These amounts were derived by multiplying

management's estimated overhead cost per full-time equivalent (FTE) by the number of FTE charged to the Fund.

M. Reconciliation of Net Outlays and Net Cost of Operations

In accordance with OMB Circular A-136, the Fund reconciles its budgetary outlays with its net cost of operations (see Note 7).

N. Funds from Dedicated Collections

The Fund contains dedicated collections that can only be used to operate a whistleblower program and support customer education initiatives. See Notes 1A and 1J for a description of the purpose of the Fund and its authority to use applicable financing sources.

No new legislation was enacted as of September 30, 2026, that significantly changed the purpose of the dedicated collections or redirected a material portion of the accumulated balance.

O. Intra- and Inter-Agency Relationships

CFTC is an independent Federal agency. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission Customer Protection Fund is a fund within CFTC, and these financial statements present a segment of the CFTC financial activity. The financial events of the Fund are consolidated into the CFTC agency financial statements.

P. Limitations of the Financial Statements

The financial statements included in this report have been prepared to report on the financial position and results of operations of the Fund, pursuant to the requirements of Section 748 of the Dodd-Frank Consumer Protection Act. While the statements have been prepared from the books and records of the CFTC in accordance with GAAP for Federal entities, these statements are in addition to the reports used to monitor and control the financial activity of the CFTC, which are prepared from the same books and records. The statements should be read with the understanding that they are for the Customer Protection Fund, a single fund within the CFTC.

Note 2. Fund Balance with Treasury

A. Reconciliation to Treasury

There are no differences between the fund balance reflected in the Fund's Balance Sheet and the balance in the Treasury account.

B. Fund Balance with Treasury

Fund Balance with Treasury as of September 30, 2026, and 2025, consisted of the following:

	2026	2025
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury		
Unobligated Balance	$ (126,226,578)	$ 23,214,996
Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed	151,805,924	3,267,724
TOTAL FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY	**$ 25,579,346**	**$ 26,482,720**

Obligated and unobligated balances reported for the status of Fund Balance with Treasury differ from the amounts reported in the Statement of Budgetary Resources since budgetary balances are supported by amounts other than Fund Balance with Treasury, such as amounts invested in Treasury securities.

The unobligated balance includes amounts available against which no claims have been recorded, balances in expired/canceled accounts, amounts restricted to future use, and amounts not apportioned for current use.

Note 3. Investments

CFTC invests amounts deposited in the Fund in Treasury one-day certificates of indebtedness that are issued with a stated rate of interest to be applied to their par amount, mature on the business day immediately following their issue date, are redeemed at their par amount at maturity, and have interest payable at maturity.

The interest rates or prices of the one-day certificates of indebtedness are calculated based on market yields of Treasury financial instruments issued and trading in the Secondary Market (exchanges and over-the-counter markets where securities are bought and sold after original issuance). The Commission may invest in other short-term or long-term Treasury securities at management's discretion

The Commission's investments as of September 30, 2026, and 2025, were $193,000,000 and $234,000,000, respectively. Related nonexchange interest revenue for the periods ended September 30, 2026, and 2025, was $7,581,189 and $10,825,401, respectively.

Intragovernmental Investments in Treasury Securities

The Federal Government does not set aside assets to pay future claims or other expenditures associated with funds from dedicated collections deposited into the Customer Protection Fund. The dedicated cash receipts collected by the Commission as a result of monetary sanctions are deposited in the Treasury, which uses the cash for general government purposes. As discussed above and in Note 1E, the Commission invests the majority of these funds in Treasury securities. These Treasury securities are an asset of the Commission and a liability of the Treasury. Because the Commission and the Treasury are both components of the government, these assets and liabilities offset each other from the standpoint of the government as a whole.

For this reason, the investments presented by the Commission do not represent an asset or a liability in the U.S. Government-wide financial statements.

Treasury securities provide the Commission with authority to draw upon the Treasury to pay future claims or other expenditures. When the Commission requires redemption of these securities to make expenditures, the government finances those expenditures out of accumulated cash balances, by raising taxes or other receipts, by borrowing from the public or repaying less debt, or by curtailing other expenditures. This is the same manner in which the government finances all expenditures.

Note 4. Liability for Whistleblower Awards

As mentioned in Note 1A, the Fund will be used to pay awards to whistleblowers if they voluntarily provide original information to the CFTC that leads to the successful enforcement by the CFTC of a covered judicial or administrative action in which monetary sanctions exceeding $1,000,000 are imposed. Whistleblowers are entitled to appeal any decisions by the Commission in regard to claims made against the Fund.

At the time the whistleblower voluntarily provides information to CFTC, they have no guarantee or promise that the Commission will exchange funds in return for that information. In accordance with federal accounting standards, the Commission records liabilities for these nonexchange transactions when there is a preliminary determination that payment is probable. The Commission therefore records an unfunded liability for pending whistleblower award after the whistleblower has been formally notified of an award and the related sanction, or some portion thereof, has been collected. The award is funded after the Commission votes to make the final determination, which the Whistleblower can appeal. The award will be paid after the appeal period has ended, and the whistleblower has provided necessary banking information. In cases where the related sanction was collected in a prior year and subsequently swept by Treasury at year-end, the award will be paid as future collections become available.

As of September 30, 2026, and 2025, the Commission recorded unfunded liabilities for pending payments to whistleblowers of approximately $13,974,207 and $399,675,304, respectively. During FY 2026, the Commission disbursed $43,340,015 in whistleblower awards. Accounts payable as of September 30, 2026, and 2025, include $150,056,858 and $1,502,521, respectively, for awards that have been finalized as of the end of the reporting period.

As of September 30, 2026, the Commission has 61 awards in payable or paid status for which the full collections have not been received. While additional collections on these matters are considered remote, the Commission would be required to pay whistleblowers an additional $1,525,118,058 if all collections were received on these matters. In addition to the pending and potential payments to whistleblowers, the Commission had 56 whistleblower claims currently under review as of September 30, 2026. These claims, depending on whether the whistleblowers are determined to be eligible for an award and the related sanctions have been collected, could result in total future payments ranging from $0 to $4,921,571,848.

Note 5. Contingent Liabilities

The Fund records contingent liabilities for legal cases in which payment has been deemed probable and for which the amount of potential liability has been estimated, including judgments that have been issued against the Fund and which have been appealed. Additionally, the Fund discloses legal matters in which an unfavorable outcome is reasonably possible. There were no legal matters deemed probable or reasonably possible as of September 30, 2026.

Note 6. Statements of Budgetary Resources

A. Adjustments to Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, October 1

The Unobligated Balance Brought Forward from the prior fiscal year has been adjusted for recoveries of prior year paid and unpaid obligations. The Adjustments to Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, October 1, as of September 30, 2026, and 2025, consisted of the following:

	2026	2025
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, October 1	$ 231,561,096	$ 234,943,020
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	66,768	5,546
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE FROM PRIOR YEAR BUDGET AUTHORITY, NET	**$ 231,627,864**	**$ 234,948,566**

B. Undelivered Orders

The amount of budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders as of September 30, 2026, and 2025, consisted of the following:

	2026	2025
Undelivered Orders - Federal		
Paid	-	$ 16,309
Unpaid	24,380	24,064
Total Undelivered Orders - Federal	$ 24,380	$ 40,373
Undelivered Orders - Non-Federal		
Paid	-	-
Unpaid	430,157	386,258
Total Undelivered Orders - Non-Federal	$ 430,157	$ 386,258
TOTAL UNDELIVERED ORDERS	**$ 454,537**	**$ 426,631**

The amount of undelivered orders represents the outstanding balance of all paid and unpaid obligations, including obligations that were originally recorded in a prior fiscal year.

C. Explanations of Differences between the Statement of Budgetary Resources and Budget of the United States Government

The Fund had no material differences between the amounts reported in the Statement of Budgetary Resources dated September 30, 2025, and the actual amounts reported in the Budget of the U.S. Government for FY 2025. The Budget of the U.S. Government with actual numbers for FY 2026 has not yet been published. The expected publish date is February 2027. A copy of the Budget may be obtained from OMB's website.

Note 7. Reconciliation of Total Net Cost of Operations to Net Outlays

Budgetary and financial accounting information differ. Budgetary accounting is used for planning and control purposes and relates to both the receipt and use of cash, as well as reporting the federal deficit. Financial accounting is intended to provide a picture of the government's financial operations and financial position so it presents information on an accrual basis. The accrual basis includes information about costs arising from the consumption of assets and the incurrence of liabilities. The reconciliation of net outlays, presented on a budgetary basis, and the net cost, presented on an accrual basis, provides an explanation of the relationship between budgetary and financial accounting information. This reconciliation serves not only to identify costs paid for in the past and those that will be paid in the future, but also to assure integrity between budgetary and financial accounting.

The schedule presented in this note reconciles the Total Net Cost of Operations reported in the Statements of Net Cost (accrual basis) with Net Outlays reported in the Statements of Budgetary Resources (budgetary basis). Differences between net costs and net outlays are primarily the result of timing differences and paying for assets that are used over more than one reporting period.

		2026		2025
TOTAL NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$**	**(188,005,737)**	**$**	**369,873,433**
Components of Net Cost That Are Not Part of Net Outlays:				
Increase/(Decrease) in Assets:				
Decrease in Advances and Prepayments		(16,309)		-
(Increase)/Decrease in Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable		(148,620,071)		7,975,538
Salaries and Benefits		126,085		(113,214)
Liability for Whistleblower Awards		385,701,097		(355,915,793)
Unfunded Annual Leave		279,510		(23,081)
Total Components of Net Cost That Are Not Part of Net Outlays	**$**	**237,470,312**	**$**	**(348,076,550)**
Components of Net Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Cost:				
Acquisition of Capital Assets	$	19,988	$	47,748
Increase in Advances and Prepayments		-		8,896
Nonexchange Interest Revenue (Excluding Interest Receivable)		(7,581,189)		(10,825,401)
Total Components of Net Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Cost	**$**	**(7,561,201)**	**$**	**(10,768,757)**
AGENCY OUTLAYS, NET	**$**	**41,903,374**	**$**	**11,028,126**

Supplementary Schedule

Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Customer Protection Fund
Cash Flow Analysis
For the Period from October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026

Cash flows from operating activities		
Paid Expenses for Whistleblower and Consumer Education and Outreach Offices	$	(49,554,998)
Reimbursements collected		34,255
Refunds collected		36,180
Net cash flows from operating activities	$	(49,484,563)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Redemptions of US Treasury Securities	$	41,000,000
Interest collected from investing in US Treasury Securities		7,581,189
Net cash flows from investing activities	$	48,581,189
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$	(903,374)
BEGINNING CASH AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2025		26,482,720
ENDING CASH AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2026	**$**	**25,579,346**