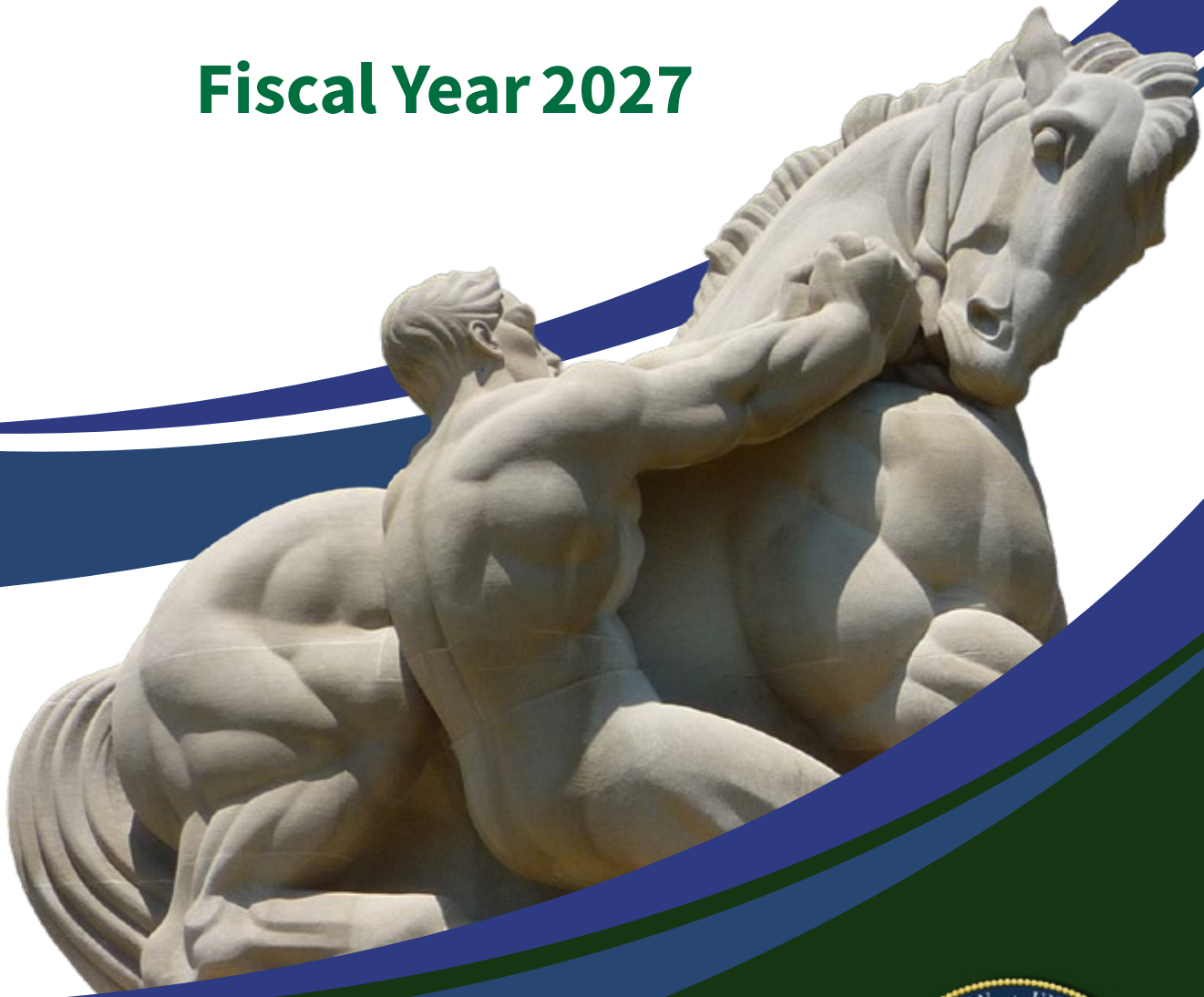


# Congressional Budget Justification

## Fiscal Year 2027



# Federal Trade Commission



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Office of the Chairman

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Federal Trade Commission  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20580

April 3, 2026

The Honorable Dave Joyce  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Bill Hagerty  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairmen Joyce and Hagerty:

This letter transmits the budget justification for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in support of the President's fiscal year (FY) 2027 budget request.

The FTC's FY 2027 budget requests a program level of \$426,710,000 and 1,183 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. This is an increase of \$1,010,000 from the FY 2025 enacted appropriations level, which was used as the baseline for the FTC's FY 2027 request. However, in the interim, Congress enacted legislation that funds the FTC at a level of \$383,600,000 for FY 2026. As the justification materials describe, the requested FY 2027 budget will permit the FTC to continue to meet the ongoing challenges of its mission to protect consumers and promote competition.

By direction of the Commission,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew N. Ferguson".

Andrew N. Ferguson  
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission



# Budget Request



## Agency and Mission Information

### About the FTC

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC or Commission) is a law enforcement agency that enforces the nation's antitrust laws to promote competition in fair and open markets, providing consumers with lower prices, better quality, greater choice, and innovation, and businesses with the opportunity to compete on a level playing field without anticompetitive restraints. The FTC also enforces consumer protection laws to protect Americans from fraud, deception, and unfair business practices and empower consumers to access accurate information.

The FTC was established in 1914, when President Woodrow Wilson signed the Federal Trade Commission Act (FTC Act) into law. When the FTC was created, its purpose was to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce as part of the battle to “bust the trusts.” Over the years, Congress passed additional laws giving the agency greater authority to combat anticompetitive practices.

Congress amended the FTC Act in 1938 and granted the FTC authority to stop “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.” Since then, the FTC has been directed to enforce a wide variety of other consumer protection laws and regulations.

In total, the FTC has enforcement or administrative mandates under [more than 80 laws](#), including the FTC Act, Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act, Identity Theft Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Clayton Act, and Take It Down Act. While primarily a law enforcement agency, the FTC uses a variety of tools to fulfill its mission, including rulemaking, research, studies on marketplace trends and legal developments, public outreach and engagement, and consumer and business education.

### Our Mission

Vigorously enforce the law to protect Americans from anticompetitive, unfair, and deceptive business practices, without unduly burdening legitimate business activity.

### Our Vision

A strong American economy that promotes human flourishing through competition, economic freedom, and an informed public.

### What We Do

The work of the Federal Trade Commission protects and strengthens free and open markets and promotes informed consumer choice in the United States and around the world. Our work touches the daily economic life of every American. In order to achieve our vision of a vibrant economy fueled by fair competition and an empowered, informed public we:

- Pursue strong and [effective law enforcement](#) against deceptive, unfair, and anticompetitive business practices
- Create and share practical, plain-language educational programs for [consumers](#) and [businesses](#)
- Advance consumers' interests by sharing our expertise with federal and state legislatures and U.S. and [international](#) government agencies
- Develop [policy](#) and research tools through [workshops, conferences, and hearings](#)

## Our Organization

The FTC is led by a Commission who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with one Commissioner designated by the President to act as Chair. The current Chairman is [Andrew N. Ferguson](#) and the current Commissioner is [Mark R. Meador](#).

The FTC's mission is carried out by:

- The [Bureau of Competition](#) (BC) seeks to prevent anticompetitive mergers and business practices. By enforcing antitrust laws, the Bureau promotes competition and protects consumers' freedom to choose goods and services in an open and fairly-priced marketplace.
- The [Bureau of Consumer Protection](#) (BCP) protects consumers against unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent practices by enforcing consumer protection laws enacted by Congress, as well as trade regulation rules issued by the Commission.
- The [Bureau of Economics](#) helps the FTC evaluate the economic impact of its actions by providing analysis and support to investigations and rulemakings as well as analyzing the impact of government regulation on competition and consumers.

Their work is supported by the [Office of the General Counsel](#), the [Office of Technology](#), the [Office of International Affairs](#), the [Office of Policy Planning](#), and [other support offices](#). FTC headquarters is located in Washington, DC, and eight regional offices are located around the country.

## Budget Request Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Budget by Goal:	Fiscal Year 2026 <sup>1</sup>		Fiscal Year 2027		Change	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
Protecting Consumers	583	\$213,172	583	\$213,670	---	\$498
Promoting Competition	600	212,528	600	213,040	---	512
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>\$425,700</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>\$426,710</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$1,010</b>

## Budget by Funding Source:

### Offsetting Collections

HSR Filing Fees		\$310,593	\$286,328	-\$24,265
Do Not Call Fees		18,000	18,000	---
<b>Subtotal Offsetting Collections</b>		<b>\$328,593</b>	<b>\$304,328</b>	<b>-\$24,265</b>
General Fund		97,107	122,382	25,275
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$425,700</b>	<b>\$426,710</b>	<b>\$1,010</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the FY 2025 enacted appropriations level, which was used as the baseline for the FTC's FY 2027 Request. In the interim, Congress enacted legislation that funds the FTC at a level of \$383,600,000 for FY 2026.

## Needed Resources for FY 2027

The Trump-Vance FTC has restored the FTC to its original mandate of enforcing the law, without fear or favor. Under the President Trump's leadership, the FTC is ensuring markets remain competitive and are free from fraud. The FTC is focused on preserving a free, open, and competitive marketplace that fosters business creation, innovation, and growth that works to the benefit of all Americans.

The FTC has a unique dual mission to protect the public from unfair or deceptive business practices and from unfair methods of competition through law enforcement, advocacy, research, and education. The FTC is dedicated to advancing the interests of consumers, workers, and honest businesses while encouraging innovation and promoting a fair economy and widespread prosperity. To effectively pursue President Trump's agenda in FY 2027, the FTC requests \$426.7 million and 1,183 FTE.

This request assumes \$18 million in offsetting collections from Do Not Call fees and \$286.3 million from Hart Scott Rodino (HSR) filing fees under the current fee structure, thereby reducing FTC reliance on the general fund appropriation by \$304.3 million (71%), bringing the FTC's annual appropriations from the general fund to approximately \$122.4 million. The FTC returned \$354 million last year alone directly to consumers and the Treasury, of which \$36 million went directly to the Treasury and nearly \$318 million to consumers. The FTC also signed a settlement with Amazon.com at the end of the fiscal year that includes a \$1 billion civil penalty, which will be sent to treasury in FY 2026, and \$1.5 billion in consumer refunds that will be paid out over the next few years. Moreover, the FTC's antitrust law enforcement, including its work reviewing mergers, saved consumers an estimated \$3.7 billion during FY 2025. More specifically this request consists of the following:

- The request includes \$282.2 million to fund 1,183 FTE. This includes an additional \$700 thousand for one quarter of the 2026 pay raise. This level assumes no pay raise in 2027.
- The request includes \$144.5 million for non-compensation costs including rent, security, utilities, operations and maintenance, and service contracts. This includes an additional \$310 thousand for OPM's HRIT 2.0 project.

### Consumer Protection Mission

As the nation's consumer protection agency, the FTC has a broad law enforcement mandate to protect the American people from unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

Since January 20, 2025, the FTC has taken bold steps to implement the priorities of President Trump, including the protection of free speech from Big Tech censorship and the protection of children from harms on the internet and from deceptive health claims related to treatment of pediatric gender dysphoria. These investigations and enforcement actions will culminate in court judgments and settlements that will hold wrongdoers accountable and protect Americans from these evils in the future. These initiatives, in addition to our other fraud work outlined below, are expensive and time consuming. The FTC needs the resources required to mount vigorous investigations and litigations to deliver important victories for the American people.

The FTC is responsible for implementing large parts of the Take It Down Act, championed and signed into law by President Trump. The FTC is creating an online system that will allow Americans to report websites that fail to take down non-consensual intimate visual imagery, such as Child Sexual Abuse Material, revenge porn, and deepfakes. As the FTC begins to receive such reports, it will open investigations and bring lawsuits against any non-compliant websites.

The FTC is also leading the charge on protecting children online. Congress has authorized the FTC's law enforcement role in this area through the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), which prohibits covered website operators from collecting, using, or disclosing the personal data of users under the age of thirteen without parental consent. Some of the FTC's most valuable work occurs in its ongoing efforts to enforce COPPA against companies that fail to comply with its requirements. The FTC is also dedicated to exploring other ways the FTC can protect children and support families, such as by ensuring that technology companies empower parents with the tools they need to protect their children from online predators, pornography, and the harmful effects of internet addiction. For example, on June 4, the FTC hosted a workshop entitled "The Attention Economy: How Big Tech Firms Exploit Children and Hurt Families." The event convened parents, child safety experts, and government leaders to discuss how Big Tech companies impose addictive design features, erode parental authority, and fail to protect children. The FTC plans to continue this work in the upcoming fiscal year.

The FTC is taking bold action against robocallers, other scammers, and payment processors that knowingly facilitate payments to fraudsters. Over the years, the FTC has filed numerous enforcement actions against entities responsible for placing billions of unlawful calls. A number of law enforcement tools support the FTC's efforts against unlawful telemarketing, and against other types of law violations. The National Do Not Call Registry protects consumers from receiving unwanted telemarketing and helps the FTC fight robocalls. The Consumer Response Center collects report information from consumers, and complaint information is stored in the FTC's Consumer Sentinel Network. These tools help jumpstart many of the FTC's law enforcement investigations. They also benefit other enforcers nationwide. The FTC will remain focused on maintaining and using these tools effectively relative to unlawful telemarketing and other priority areas.

### **Competition Mission**

The FTC continues to enforce the antitrust laws for the benefit of millions of American consumers, workers, and businesses through our civil enforcement program. The Commission has ongoing litigation against Meta, Amazon, farming equipment manufacturers, insulin producers, and online real estate listings providers, among others, focusing on the highest impact areas affecting affordability. The Commission also took action to protect workers from harmful noncompete and no-hire agreements. And the Commission continues to investigate a host of other potentially anticompetitive conduct and arrangements that may hurt competition, markets, and consumers.

The FTC continues to prioritize merger enforcement, especially premerger review of proposed transactions reported to the antitrust agencies pursuant to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act, 15 U.S.C. 18a. The HSR Form was recently updated as the result of a three-year bipartisan effort to make premerger review more effective and efficient, and the revised form became effective in February. This important tool enables FTC staff to quickly and confidently identify proposed acquisitions that warrant an in-depth investigation and streamlines staff's initial review of proposed transactions.

The Commission has also resumed granting early termination—allowing mergers to be consummated before the FTC's investigation window is closed—for deals that are determined to pose little to no antitrust risk. This is just one example of how—under President Trump's leadership, and unlike the previous administration's—the FTC believes that the vast majority of mergers are good for American businesses, good for American consumers, and good for the American economy. For the economy to grow and innovate, the business community needs certainty and clarity from antitrust enforcers. The Trump-Vance FTC has worked diligently to create that certainty and clarity and will continue to do so.

The Trump-Vance FTC has achieved a number of important competition-preserving results. The Commission prevailed in litigation to block Edwards Lifesciences' acquisition of Jenavalve, a merger that would have created a monopoly in a life-saving replacement heart valve device.

In addition to litigation, the Commission has also efficiently preserved competition in a host of industries by consent order. In the first settlement of the Trump-Vance FTC, Synopsys's \$35 billion acquisition of Ansys involved the divestiture of certain assets critical for the design of semiconductor and light simulation devices, which are used in a wide range of digital products that power Americans' daily lives. The Commission also protected consumers at the gas pump and quick-lube oil change station by securing important consents to preserve competition in local markets that benefit Americans through lower prices.

The FTC is defending Americans' freedom of speech against collusive and anticompetitive practices. It has opened an investigation into alleged collusive boycotts by the advertising industry against media companies and publishers who held views inconsistent with the narrow elite consensus on political issues of national importance. To resolve the investigation of Omnicom's acquisition of IPG, the FTC recently secured binding commitments from the now largest advertising agency in the world, in which the combined company will be bound to not engage or help their clients engage in coordinated action against American media companies and publishers for the viewpoints that they espouse.

The FTC has already been forced to defend in court its authority to bring these investigations. As it fights powerful actors who have claimed for themselves the power to control what Americans get to read, see, and think, the FTC expects extensive litigation in which it is confident it will ultimately prevail.

The Commission must ensure that we are protecting all stakeholders who benefit from strong, competitive markets, including workers. Anticompetitive mergers and conduct can harm labor markets and deprive individuals of opportunities to flourish, instead of enabling them to maximize their talent and profit from their skills and hard

work. In response, the Commission formed a Joint Labor Task Force comprising the Bureaus of Competition, Consumer Protection, and Economics, along with the Office of Policy Planning. The Task Force will prioritize investigation and prosecution of anticompetitive labor market conduct; create an information-sharing protocol across the FTC to exchange best practices for investigations; promote research on labor markets and disseminate those findings throughout the FTC and to the public; and engage in public outreach informing workers of the state of the law and encouraging workers to report anticompetitive labor market conduct to the FTC.

To address concerns regarding the security of the U.S. food supply chain upon which millions of Americans rely, the FTC has formed the Food Supply Chain Security Task Force. With representatives from across the agency, the Task Force will not only support ongoing competition enforcement in food-related industries, it will seek to uncover new threats to competition in the food supply chain and pioneer new enforcement and regulatory approaches to ensure that American food markets are competitive, resilient, and secure.

### **Appropriations Language Provisions**

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act:** The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA) amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. As originally enacted, the FDICIA imposed various statutory responsibilities on the FTC that the agency did not have the resources or expertise to perform effectively. Accordingly, since 1992, Congress, with Administration support, has prohibited the FTC from spending funds on some or all of the responsibilities assigned to it under section 151 of the Act.

The requested appropriations language for FY 2027 continues the spending restriction, reflecting legislation enacted in October 2006, which maintains an appropriately narrow role for the FTC under section 151. This role enables the FTC to continue to enforce the provisions requiring non-federally insured depository institutions to disclose that they do not have federal insurance, and that the federal government does not guarantee the depositor will get back his or her money, and retains the implementation ban with respect to “look-alike” provisions.

**Other Provisions:** The requested appropriations language continues in effect provisions in prior-year appropriation acts that: (1) allow for the purchase of uniforms and hire of motor vehicles; (2) allow for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) limit to \$300,000 the amount available for contracts for collection services in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718; (4) allow up to \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses; (5) allow for the collection of offsetting fees; (6) allow for the gross sum appropriated to be reduced as offsetting fees are collected; and (7) allow all funding to be available until expended.

### **Offsetting Fee Collections**

This submission assumes that total offsetting collections from HSR filing fees and Do-Not-Call (DNC) fees will provide the FTC with \$304,328,000 in FY 2027. The FTC assumes the \$122,382,000 difference between offsetting collections and the \$426,710,000 request will be funded from the Treasury General Fund.

**HSR Premerger Filing Fees.** This submission assumes offsetting HSR fee collections will provide the FTC with \$286,328,000. The HSR fee collections are based on the filing fee structure implemented through the Merger Fees Filing Act of 2022. These fees are authorized by section 605 of Public Law 101-162, as amended effective February 1, 2001, in the FY 2001 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Act (Section 630, Public Law 106-553). The HSR Act requires that fees be split 50-50 between the FTC and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

**Do Not Call Fees.** This submission assumes offsetting collections of \$18,000,000 from DNC fees. These fees, first collected in FY 2003, will be used to maintain and enforce a national database of telephone numbers of consumers who choose not to receive telephone solicitations from telemarketers and to carry out other Telemarketing Sales Rule activities.

## Consumer Protection: Highlights of FY 2025 Accomplishments

This fiscal year, the FTC continued to enforce the law against a wide variety of unfair or deceptive practices and help educate consumers and businesses throughout the country about how to protect themselves and their communities against deception and other illegal conduct. Among other outcomes, the FTC's efforts helped to protect children, consumers, and businesses from harm; hold scammers and fraudsters accountable; and ensure businesses make truthful "Made in USA" claims about their products.

In FY 2025, the FTC filed 40 complaints in federal district court and obtained 49 permanent injunctions and orders requiring defendants to pay more than \$1.8 billion in consumer redress or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains. Cases seeking civil penalties, including cases referred to the Department of Justice (DOJ), resulted in 14 court judgments imposing more than \$1 billion in civil penalties. The FTC issued nine new administrative complaints and entered 11 final administrative orders requiring defendants to pay over \$8.1 million. The FTC also returned \$317.7 million in redress from defendants to consumers. In addition, the agency reviewed over 360 matters, involving approximately 1,700 defendants, to ensure compliance with applicable FTC orders, issued nine reports on consumer protection, and released 56 new and revised consumer and business education publications.

### Consumer Protection Law Enforcement and Policy Initiatives

- **Protecting Children and Teens:** Protecting children and teens is of paramount importance to the FTC. Disney agreed to pay \$10 million to settle FTC allegations that the company allowed personal data to be collected from children who viewed kid-directed videos on YouTube without notifying parents or obtaining their consent as required by the Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule (COPPA Rule). The court order also requires Disney to implement a program to review whether videos posted to YouTube should be designated as "Made for Kids" and to comply with the COPPA Rule, including by notifying parents before collecting personal information from children under 13 and obtaining verifiable parental consent for collection and use of that data.

The FTC also took action against robot toy maker Apitor Technology over allegations that its app enabled a third party in China to collect geolocation information from children without parental consent. The settlement order requires Apitor to ensure that any third-party software it uses is in compliance with the COPPA Rule and includes a \$500,000 penalty, which is suspended due to the company's inability to pay.

The Commission is also dedicated to exploring other ways the FTC can protect children and support families. The FTC hosted a workshop entitled "The Attention Economy: How Big Tech Firms Exploit Children and Hurt Families." The event brought together parents, child safety experts, and government leaders to discuss how Big Tech companies impose addictive design features, erode parental authority, and fail to protect children from exposure to harmful content. Experts also discussed concrete solutions to protect kids online, including age verification and parental consent requirements.

- **Fighting Opioid Recovery Fraud and Other Health-Related Misconduct:** The FTC employs the authority Congress gave the agency in the Opioid Addiction Recovery Fraud Prevention Act (OARFPA) to stop companies from exploiting Americans struggling with substance use disorders. For example, Evoke Wellness, LLC, the operators of a Florida-based substance use disorder treatment clinic, agreed to pay \$1.9 million to settle allegations that they used deceptive Google search ads and telemarketing to impersonate other treatment providers. In another action, the FTC filed a complaint alleging that Mercury Marketing, LLC, and other defendants impersonated substance use disorder treatment clinics in Google search ads to deceptively route consumers trying to call those clinics to defendant clinics.

Assurance IQ, LLC and MediaAlpha, Inc. agreed to pay a total of \$145 million to settle FTC charges that they misled millions of consumers seeking to buy comprehensive health insurance. In two separate actions, the FTC alleged that both Assurance and MediaAlpha deceived consumers and led them to purchase plans that did not provide the promised health care coverage, and bombarded consumers with telemarketing and robocalls.

- **Halting Deceptive Billing and Cancellation Practices:** The FTC has prioritized taking action against deceptive billing and cancellation practices. For example, the FTC secured a historic order against Amazon.com, Inc., settling allegations that Amazon enrolled millions of consumers in Prime subscriptions without their consent, and knowingly made it difficult for consumers to cancel. The court order requires Amazon to pay a \$1 billion civil penalty, provide \$1.5 billion in refunds back to consumers harmed by their deceptive Prime enrollment practices, and cease unlawful enrollment and cancellation practices for Prime.

Additionally, the FTC filed a lawsuit against Uber, alleging the rideshare and delivery company charged consumers for its Uber One subscription service without their consent, failed to deliver promised savings, and made it difficult for users to cancel the service despite its “cancel anytime” promises.

Separately, the FTC sued the operators of LA Fitness and other gyms over allegations they make it exceedingly difficult for consumers to cancel their gym memberships and related services that continued indefinitely unless cancelled. The agency is seeking a court order prohibiting the allegedly unfair conduct and money back for consumers harmed by the difficulty in cancelling memberships.

In another case, online cash advance company Cleo AI agreed to pay \$17 million to settle FTC allegations that the company deceived consumers about how much money they could get and how fast that money could be available. The complaint also alleged that Cleo made it difficult for consumers to cancel Cleo’s subscription service.

- **Empowering Innovation and Addressing Fraud in New Fields:** The rapid emergence of new tools powered by artificial intelligence (“AI”) presents significant opportunities for consumers, workers, and our economy. But, as has occurred in other areas of technological development, it also provides bad actors the opportunity to use the promise of AI to scam consumers. To combat this fraud, the FTC has sued companies that made deceptive claims about AI to further their schemes. For example, the FTC alleged Workado, LLC promoted its AI Content Detector as “98 percent” accurate in detecting whether text was written by AI or a human. But independent testing put the number at just 53 percent. The FTC finalized an order prohibiting Workado from making any misleading representations about the effectiveness of its products and requiring Workado to notify all eligible consumers about the settlement.

In another case, the FTC sued Ascend Ecom and its owners for allegedly falsely claiming its “cutting edge” AI-powered tools would help consumers quickly earn thousands of dollars a month in passive income by opening online storefronts. Ascend Ecom agreed to a settlement order banning it from selling business opportunities and to turn over assets, including the contents of bank accounts and the proceeds from the sale of real estate properties, which will be used to compensate affected consumers. The order includes a total monetary judgment of \$25 million, which is partially suspended based on the defendants’ inability to pay the full amount.

- **Battling Unfair Ticket Practices:** The FTC is committed to protecting consumers from unfair or deceptive fees when purchasing tickets for live events. The Commission published a final Rule on Unfair or Deceptive Fees, which covers the live-event tickets and short-term lodging industries. The Rule became effective on May 12, 2025, and, among other things, requires businesses to clearly, conspicuously, and prominently display the total price for a live-event ticket. The Rule also furthers President Trump’s Executive Order on Combating Unfair Practices in the Live Entertainment Market by ensuring price transparency at all stages of the live-event ticket-purchase process, including the secondary ticketing market.

The FTC and seven states sued Ticketmaster LLC and its parent company Live Nation, alleging they deceived artists and consumers by engaging in bait-and-switch pricing through advertising lower prices for tickets than what consumers must pay to purchase tickets; deceptively claimed to impose strict limits on the number of tickets that consumers could purchase for an event, even though ticket brokers routinely and substantially exceeded those limits; and sold millions of tickets, often at much higher cost to consumers, on its resale platform that those brokers obtained in excess of artists’ ticket limits.

- **Strengthening Data Security:** The FTC finalized an order with GoDaddy, one of the world’s largest website hosting companies, settling allegations that the webhosting provider misled consumers by failing to implement data security protections, which led to several data breaches.
- **Preventing Companies from Facilitating Fraud:** The FTC is taking action against companies who are facilitating fraud. For example, Walmart agreed to pay \$10 million to settle FTC charges that it turned a blind eye to scammers who used its in-store money transfer services to take hundreds of millions of dollars from U.S. consumers.

In a separate action, U.K.-based payment processor, Paddle.com Market Limited, and its subsidiary, Paddle.com, Inc., agreed to pay \$5 million to settle an FTC action alleging that Paddle abused the U.S. credit-card system and enabled deceptive foreign operators to access it, costing consumers millions of dollars.

- **Protecting American Workers, Entrepreneurs, and Small Businesses:** The FTC launched a joint Labor Task Force across its bureaus and offices to protect American Workers. On the consumer protection side, the Task Force focused on fighting job scams, deceptive business opportunities, misleading franchise offerings, and practices that harm gig economy workers. The FTC and State of Nevada took action to stop IM Mastery, a wide-ranging investment training and business venture scam that has bilked consumers out of more than \$1.2 billion. The complaint alleges the company and its operators use false or baseless earnings claims to entice consumers to purchase training on financial topics. It also alleges they have used similar claims to persuade consumers to buy into IML's multi-level-marketing business venture.

### Consumer Protection Law Enforcement Collaboration and Advocacy

- **Key Law Enforcement Tools:** In FY 2025, more than 9.2 million fraud, identity theft, financial, and DNC reports were added to the FTC's Consumer Sentinel Network (CSN) database. Nearly 2,400 law enforcement users worldwide have access to CSN. In FY 2025, over 258 million telephone numbers were on the National Do-Not-Call Registry. In FY 2025, the Consumer Response Center handled more than 72,000 inquiries and reports from consumers and businesses each week, for a total of more than 3.7 million reports and inquiries. The FTC also maintains the federal government's central repository for identity theft reports. The one-stop website, [identitytheft.gov](https://identitytheft.gov), is integrated with the FTC's consumer report system, allowing consumers who are victims of identity theft to rapidly file a report with the FTC and create the documents they need to alert police, the nationwide consumer reporting agencies, and the Internal Revenue Service.
- **Criminal Referrals:** The FTC continues to refer law violators to criminal law enforcement agencies for prosecution. In FY 2025, FTC staff actively worked on approximately 46 new formal requests for cooperation from our criminal law enforcement partners, including 33 federal and 13 state and local requests. In FY 2025, prosecutors relied on FTC information and support to charge 7 defendants criminally and obtain 8 new convictions. Approximately 25 defendants were sentenced during this period, and those sentences included prison terms totaling 971 months, or roughly 38 months average per defendant.
- **Collaboration with State Attorneys General:** The FTC continues to partner with state Attorneys General to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive practices across the marketplace.
- **International Cooperation on Protecting US Consumers and Fighting Fraud:** The FTC continued to protect Americans from deceptions and frauds wherever they originate, including cross-border scams aimed at Americans from abroad. The FTC engaged in enforcement assistance on 41 consumer matters, facilitated by both bilateral and multilateral engagement. Bilaterally, we maintained strong connections and cooperation agreements with consumer agencies, while multilaterally, the FTC continued its work in several international enforcement networks, including the Global Anti-Fraud Enforcement Network and the Unsolicited Communications Enforcement Network.

In addition, the FTC completed its tenure as the president of the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN), a network of more than 80 consumer protection authorities from around the world that seeks to protect consumers across borders through enforcement cooperation. This year, the FTC spearheaded a new ICPEN project featuring experience sharing among consumer agencies regarding the use of digital technologies to enhance agencies' ability to combat fraud and other consumer law violations. We also launched a revamped version of the [econsumer.gov](https://econsumer.gov) website with a mobile-friendly format for consumers to report international scams more easily, and added updated guidance on steps that consumers can take to resolve their complaints.

### Consumer Protection Research, Outreach, and Education

To effectively reach and serve consumers, the FTC translates its work into plain language messages and actionable advice, promoting that work through a nationwide network of partners. The result is increased engagement with ordinary Americans, which helps people protect themselves from scams and fraud while encouraging them to report unlawful practices. Key FY 2025 activities to support leadership priorities included:

- **Protecting Consumers from Scams:** FTC data show a relatively static number of reports but soaring reported losses. By monitoring data and analytics, the FTC has adjusted its messaging and tactics to reach significantly more people. Ongoing outreach with partners like the BBB, AARP, the National Association of State Treasurers, and other federal agencies further gets the anti-scam message out. The FTC amplifies these efforts through paid print, radio, and digital advertising campaigns. In FY 2025, the FTC placed online ads to raise awareness about impersonation and other scams. The campaigns garnered more than 67 million

impressions combined and significantly increased visits to [consumer.ftc.gov](https://consumer.ftc.gov), [militaryconsumer.gov](https://militaryconsumer.gov), and the agency's YouTube channel.

- **Reaching Military Service Members:** The FTC's ongoing collaboration with the Department of Defense, the Veterans Administration, and a vast network of military partners helps address the unique challenges of military life that often make military personnel and families targets for scammers. A new partnership with American Forces Network has broadcast FTC messages to more than 400,000 servicemembers and their families stationed in more than 160 countries, while ongoing partnerships have helped the FTC reach millions of military consumers through the organizations that serve them, including Military Family Advocacy Network, Wounded Warriors Project, and the Association of Military Banks, among others.
- **Reaching Families:** The FTC developed new resources on parental controls, understanding online search, and Youville, an award-winning educational campaign to teach children about online safety, digital citizenship, and privacy. Successful outreach events include webinars for financial literacy educators across Mississippi, collaborations with state-level Parent-Teacher Associations and libraries, and with other federal government kids-focused programs like [schoolsafety.gov](https://schoolsafety.gov).
- **Reaching Older Adults:** The FTC's Pass It On campaign, tailored to people 60+, reaches millions of consumers nationwide, in print, online, and through outreach (nearly 24 million publications distributed to date). Through ongoing collaborations with groups like the Senior Medicare Patrol, National Center for Elder Abuse, FINRA, and the American Bankers Association Foundation, the FTC ensures that older adults and those who work with them know about the latest twists on scams. Through media outlets with large audiences, such as 2.3 million viewers of the Broadcast Retirement Network, the FTC amplifies its important consumer protection messages to this community.
- **Reaching Consumers Offline:** Because not all consumers are online, the FTC provides printed information for groups such as local law enforcement, banks, credit unions, libraries, and houses of worship. In FY 2025, FTC distributed 7.1 million publications to 6,000 unique organizations.

## Promoting Fair Competition: Highlights of FY 2025 Accomplishments

The FTC enforces America's antitrust laws to promote free and competitive markets, reducing the cost of living for all Americans and benefiting American consumers, workers, innovators, and honest businesses. The Commission's enforcement efforts encompass critically important markets, including healthcare, technology, energy, defense, consumer goods and services, labor, and manufacturing.

### Law Enforcement Highlights

In FY 2025, the agency brought 14 enforcement actions under the antitrust laws, initiating federal court or administrative litigation in five matters, and issuing a consent order to remedy prospective or ongoing harm to competition in seven matters. In an additional two matters, the parties abandoned or restructured their proposed acquisitions to address Commission concerns that the original transaction likely would have harmed competition. The FTC also continued to monitor and enforce compliance with existing consent orders, including prior approval provisions, as well as merger and acquisition reporting obligations under the Hart-Scott-Rodino (HSR) Act.

The FTC continues to prioritize markets that affect American consumers, workers, and businesses. The Commission has ongoing litigation against Amazon.com, medical device manufacturers, farming equipment manufacturers, and insulin producers, among others, and worked to stop or settle mergers in a broad array of markets, including healthcare, real estate advertising services, technology, retail fuel, and advertising services. The Commission also took action to protect workers from harmful noncompete and no-hire agreements. Here are a few highlights:

- **Rental Housing Listings:** In September 2025, the Commission sued Zillow, Inc. and Redfin Corporation alleging that earlier this year they entered into an unlawful arrangement under which Zillow paid Redfin, Zillow's direct horizontal competitor, to exit the market for advertising of rental housing on internet listing services. Landlords rely on Zillow and Redfin to advertise rental listings. In turn, millions of Americans use these services to secure affordable rental housing. The agreement eliminates important and significant head-to-head competition between Zillow and Redfin, which will lead to higher prices, lower quality, and reduced innovation. Ultimately, as a result of the agreements, Americans who list rentals and American who rent their housing will suffer as a result of the anticompetitive agreement.

- **Farming Equipment:** In January 2025, the Commission sued agricultural equipment manufacturer Deere & Company alleging that its unlawful practices have limited the ability of farmers and independent repair providers to make timely repairs on critical farming equipment, including tractors. As a result of Deere's practices, farmers must rely on Deere's network of authorized dealers for necessary repairs, raising the costs to farmers and delaying their ability to repair their own equipment. Through these practices, the Commission alleges that Deere has unlawfully acquired and maintained monopoly power in the market for certain repair services for Deere agricultural equipment. The Commission seeks to stop Deere's anticompetitive conduct by ordering, among other remedies, that Deere make its fully functional repair tool—and any other repair resources provided to authorized dealers—available to owners of Deere equipment and independent repair providers. This matter is pending in federal court.
- **Insulin:** In September 2024, the Commission issued an administrative complaint charging the three largest pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs)—Caremark Rx, Express Scripts, and OptumRx—and their affiliated group purchasing organizations (GPOs) with engaging in anticompetitive rebating practices that artificially inflated the list price of insulin drugs, impairing patients' access to lower list price products, and shifting the cost of high insulin list prices to vulnerable patients. This matter is pending in the agency's administrative court.
- **Medical Device Manufacturing:** In August 2025, the FTC moved to block medical device supplier Edwards Lifesciences Corp.'s proposed acquisition of JenaValve Technology, Inc. The FTC's complaint alleges that JenaValve is on the verge of receiving FDA approval for the first transcatheter aortic valve replacement devices (TAVR-AR devices) to treat a potentially fatal heart condition called aortic regurgitation. (Currently, the only safe and effective treatment for aortic regurgitation is open-heart surgery.) The FTC's complaint further alleges that, twenty-four hours before Edwards inked its deal with JenaValve, Edwards closed on a separate transaction to purchase JC Medical, the company next closest to FDA approval for a TAVR-AR device. Edwards' proposed acquisition of JenaValve would combine the only two companies with ongoing clinical trials for a TAVR-AR device in the United States. More than eight million Americans suffer from aortic regurgitation, which occurs when the heart's aortic valve does not close properly, causing blood to backflow into the heart. TAVR-AR devices offer a new and less invasive way to treat the condition. The proposed acquisition threatens to reduce competition in the market, likely resulting in reduced innovation, diminished product quality, and potentially increased prices for consumers. This matter is pending in federal court and before the FTC's administrative tribunal.
- **Semiconductor Manufacturing Software:** In October 2025, the FTC finalized its consent order requiring Synopsys, Inc. and Ansys, Inc. to divest certain assets to resolve competitive concerns in their \$35 billion merger. The FTC's order will preserve competition across several software tool markets that are critical for the design of semiconductors and light simulation devices, which are critical to designing the digital products that power Americans' daily lives. As part of the consent order, Synopsys was required to divest its optical and photonic software tools, which enable engineers to design and simulate optical devices as well as devices that use photons as a signal to transmit information (e.g., fiber optic cables). Ansys was required to divest a power consumption analysis tool used to measure and optimize the power consumption of digital chips during an early design stage. Synopsys and Ansys directly competed in the relevant markets. Without the consent order, the transaction would have resulted in the elimination of this head-to-head competition and lead to higher prices and decreased innovation to the detriment of device manufacturers and consumers. The divestiture assets were sold to Keysight Technologies, Inc.
- **Amazon Monopolization Case:** The FTC and the attorneys general of 18 states and Puerto Rico have sued Amazon in federal court alleging that the online retail and technology company is a monopolist that leverages anticompetitive and unfair strategies to illegally maintain its monopoly power. The FTC and its state partners maintain that Amazon's actions allow it to stop rivals and sellers from lowering prices, degrade quality for shoppers, overcharge sellers, stifle innovation, and prevent rivals from fairly competing against Amazon. On September 30, 2024, the judge denied Amazon's motion to dismiss the complaint on the federal charges and on April 5, 2025, the judge denied Amazon's motion for judgment on the pleadings as to the FTC's claims. This matter is pending in federal court.
- **Noncompete Agreements:** In September 2025, the FTC took action to protect American workers from harmful labor practices by ordering pet cremation company Gateway Services, Inc. to nullify noncompete agreements in its employees' contracts. Gateway required mandatory noncompete agreements in contracts for almost 1,800 employees, which prohibited employees from working in the pet cremation service industry anywhere in the United States for one year after leaving Gateway. The order frees employees from

these restrictions that limit job mobility and the ability to negotiate better wages and benefits. This action demonstrates the Commission’s ongoing commitment to investigating and prosecuting anticompetitive labor market practices.

- **Advertising Services and Open Access to Information:** In June 2025, the FTC took action to resolve antitrust concerns related to Omnicom Group Inc.’s \$13.5 billion acquisition of The Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc. (IPG). Omnicom and IPG were the third- and fourth-largest media buying advertising agencies in the U.S. These agencies facilitated media buying by representing advertisers in negotiations with media publishers over conditions such as pricing, ad placement, and sponsorships, as well as helping execute advertisers’ ad campaigns. The proposed order imposes restrictions that prevent the combined company from engaging in collusion or coordination to direct advertising away from media publishers based on the publishers’ political or ideological viewpoints, protecting competition between ad agencies and the open exchange of information in public discussion and debate.
- **Clean Trucks:** In August, the Commission secured major commitments from the four largest heavy-duty truck manufacturers—Daimler Truck, International Motors, PACCAR, and Volvo Group—finding that the output-restricting Clean Truck Partnership is unenforceable. Under the agreement between these four manufacturers and others with the California Air Resource Board (“CARB”), manufacturers agreed to produce “zero emissions” engines instead of internal combustion engines even if the underlying CARB regulations were later deemed invalid. After the FTC opened its investigation, President Trump revoked the underlying CARB waivers, which pushed the FTC to act quickly to obtain the commitment letters. The manufacturers admit that the Clean Truck Partnership is unenforceable and further agree not to attempt to enforce it or its terms against another manufacturer, to act independently in concert with a competitive marketplace, and not to enter into any restrictive agreement with a U.S. state regulator or government that permits cross-enforcement among competitors. The FTC’s efforts to secure these letter agreements ensures a vibrant and free competitive marketplace for heavy-duty trucking, which will accrue benefits to the broader American economy.
- **Wine and Spirits:** In December 2024, the Commission sued the largest U.S. distributor of wine and spirits, Southern Glazer’s Wine and Spirits, LLC, alleging the company violated the Robinson-Patman Act, harming small, independent businesses by depriving them of access to discounts and rebates as well as impeding their ability to compete against large national and regional chains. The Commission alleges Southern engaged in anticompetitive and unlawful price discrimination by selling wine and spirits to small, independent “mom and pop” businesses at prices that are drastically higher than what Southern charges large chains. Under the Robinson-Patman Act, it is generally illegal for sellers to engage in price discrimination that harms competition by charging higher prices to disfavored retailers that purchase similar goods. The Commission seeks to ensure that businesses of all sizes compete on a level playing field with equivalent access to discounts and rebates, which means increased consumer choice and the ability to pass on lower prices to consumers shopping across independent retailers. The matter is pending in federal court.

### Competition Research, Outreach, and Public Education

The FTC is pursuing an important industry study pursuant to its authority under Section 6(b) of the FTC Act:

- **PBM Industry Study:** The study focuses on the impact of vertically integrated PBMs on the access and affordability of prescription drugs. On July 9, 2024, the Commission published its first interim report detailing how vertical integration and concentration has enabled the six largest PBMs to manage nearly 95 percent of all prescriptions filled in the United States. The report finds that PBMs wield enormous power over patients’ ability to access and afford their prescription drugs, and that PBMs hold substantial influence over independent pharmacies. The FTC released the second report relating to this study on January 14, 2025. The second report focused on PBMs’ influence over specialty generic drugs, including significant price markups by PBMs for cancer, HIV, and a variety of critical drugs. This study is ongoing.

The FTC also continues to pursue its competition-related amicus brief and advocacy filings work.

- On May 22, 2025, the FTC, joined by the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, filed a Statement of Interest in *State of Texas, et al. v. BlackRock, Inc., et al.*, a multistate antitrust case against asset managers BlackRock, State Street, and Vanguard. The brief addressed novel legal issues in a case alleging that the defendants used their influence in competing coal companies to push them to reduce

industry-wide coal output, increasing energy prices for American consumers. The district court's opinion frequently discussed the FTC's brief and quoted it favorably on key legal issues.

- The FTC also filed amicus briefs in *Surgical Instrument Service Co. v. Intuitive Surgical, Inc.* on the proof required to establish a relevant antitrust market, *Musk v. Altman, et al.*, on the proper standards for analyzing Section 8, and *Epic Games, Inc. v. Google LLC, et al.*, relating to the district court's broad authority to remedy antitrust violations, market-definition principles, and jury instructions.
- On March 17, 2025, the FTC reiterated its opposition to state efforts to shield anticompetitive hospital mergers from antitrust scrutiny. The FTC's comment advised the Indiana Department of Health to reject the combination of Vigo County's only two hospitals.

### **Reducing Anticompetitive Regulatory Barriers**

In September 2025, in response to President Trump's Executive Order on Reducing Anticompetitive Regulatory Barriers, the FTC issued a report recommending the deletion or revision of over 125 regulations across the entire federal government that exclude new market entrants, protect dominant incumbents, and predetermine economic winners and losers. Examples of regulations proposed for deletion or modification include Department of Transportation regulations giving certain contracting preferences to "socially and economically disadvantaged individuals" which treat business owners differently based on race and sex as they compete for federally funded contracts, and Department of Education regulations permitting colleges and universities to include the cost of textbooks and supplies with annual tuition, covered by financial aid, leading to higher prices for students and the foreclosure of rival booksellers. The report is now under review at the Office of Management and Budget. The FTC will continue to work collaboratively with OMB and relevant federal agencies to rescind or revise their regulations as appropriate.

### **Labor Task Force**

The FTC is committed to protecting labor markets through vigorous enforcement against unfair or anticompetitive labor-market agreements that lower wages and reduce opportunity for American workers. Chairman Ferguson established a Labor Task Force in February 2025, aiming to harmonize the FTC's labor-market enforcement efforts across the entire agency. On the competition side, the Task Force is focused on coordinating with BC staff for enforcement actions against no-poach, non-solicitation, and no-hire agreements; wage-fixing agreements; labor market monopsonies; and collusion or unlawful coordination on DEI metrics. Noncompete agreements remain a focus of enforcement when they constitute unfair methods of competition.

### **Collaboration with Law Enforcement and Other Partners**

- **Strengthening International Engagement:** The FTC continues its longstanding cooperation with international enforcement partners both bilaterally and in multilateral organizations to promote the FTC's priorities and enhance American prosperity. In enforcement, while agencies independently conduct investigations based on the laws and facts in their jurisdictions, the FTC seeks to ensure appropriate cooperation on investigations under parallel review by the FTC and international competition agencies. This cooperation promotes effective and efficient enforcement of the antitrust laws that benefits the FTC, businesses, and American consumers. In FY 2025, the FTC cooperated on 30 different matters with 16 different authorities and continued to promote the agency's priorities in multilateral expert forums, such as the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Competition Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). For example, the FTC has taken a leadership role on an ICN project related to efforts by competition agencies to address anticompetitive regulations. In OECD, the FTC sought to promote the sound enforcement of the competition laws by completing revisions to modernize the 2005 [OECD Merger Recommendations](#).

**Protecting Consumers: Budget by Activity**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2026 FTE</b>	<b>FY 2026 Dollars</b>	<b>FY 2027 FTE</b>	<b>FY 2027 Dollars</b>
Privacy and Identity Protection	71	\$17,811	71	\$17,853
Financial Practices	74	18,566	74	18,610
Marketing Practices	75	18,831	75	18,875
Advertising Practices	69	17,307	69	17,348
Enforcement	59	14,803	59	14,838
Consumer Response and Operations	25	19,894	25	19,909
Litigation Technology and Analysis	38	9,567	38	9,589
Consumer and Business Education	20	7,919	20	7,930
Economic and Consumer Policy Analysis	3	717	3	719
Management	4	981	4	984
<b>Subtotal Direct</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>\$126,396</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>\$126,655</b>
Support	145	86,776	145	87,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>\$213,172</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>\$213,670</b>

**Promoting Competition: Budget by Activity**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2026 FTE</b>	<b>FY 2026 Dollars</b>	<b>FY 2027 FTE</b>	<b>FY 2027 Dollars</b>
Premerger Notification	17	\$4,768	17	\$4,778
Merger and Joint Venture Enforcement	224	60,955	224	61,088
Merger and Joint Venture Compliance	9	2,524	9	2,530
Nonmerger Enforcement	172	47,284	172	47,386
Nonmerger Compliance	1	281	1	281
Antitrust Policy Analysis	8	1,995	8	1,999
Other Direct	20	5,443	20	5,455
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>\$123,250</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>\$123,517</b>
Support	149	89,278	149	89,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>\$212,528</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>\$213,040</b>



# Appendix





## Proposed Appropriations Language

### Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$426,710,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$2,700,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General: Provided, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for use to contract with a person or persons for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31 U.S.C. 3718: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$286,328,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$18,000,000 in offsetting collections derived from fees to implement and enforce the Telemarketing Sales Rule, promulgated under the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), shall be credited to this account, and be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2027 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2027 appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than \$122,382,000: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission may be used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t).

**Program and Financing**  
(\$ in millions)

Identification Code: 29-0100-0-1-376

FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate
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**Obligations by Program Activity:**

0001	Protecting Consumers	213	213	214
0002	Promoting Competition	215	213	213
0192	Subtotal, direct program	428	426	427
0799	Total direct obligations	428	426	427
0803	Reimbursable program	---	---	---
0900	Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	428	426	427

**Budgetary Resources:**

Unobligated Balance:

1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	53	62	73
1011	Unobligated balance transfer from other acct [047-0616]	4	6	5
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	8	5	5
1070	Unobligated balance (total)	65	73	83

Budget Authority:

Appropriations, discretionary:

1100	Appropriation	134	97	122
1130	Appropriations permanently reduced	0	0	0
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	134	97	122

Appropriations, mandatory:

1200	Appropriation	---	---	---
1230	Appropriations permanently reduced	---	---	---
1260	Appropriation, mandatory (total)	---	---	---

Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:

1700	Offsetting collections (cash) - HSR	282	311	286
1700	Offsetting collections (cash) - Do Not Call	18	18	18
1700	Offsetting collections (cash) - Reimb	---	---	---
1701	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	-1	---	---
1702	Offsetting collections (previously unavailable)	---	---	---
1724	Spending authority from offsetting collections precluded from obligation (limitation on obligations)	-8	---	---
1750	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary (total)	291	329	304

1900	Budget authority (total)	425	426	426
1930	Total budgetary resources available	490	499	509

**Memorandum (non-add) entries:**

1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	62	73	82
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**Change in Obligated Balances:**

Unpaid Obligations:

3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	86	77	194
3010	New obligations, unexpired accounts	428	426	427
3020	Outlays (gross)	-429	-304	-446
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-8	-5	-5
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	77	194	170

Identification Code: 29-0100-0-1-376		FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate
Uncollected payments:				
3060	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-1	---	---
3070	Change in uncollected paymts, Federal sources, unexpired	1	---	---
3090	Uncollected paymts, Fed sources, end of year	---	---	---
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	85	77	194
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	77	194	170
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays (net):</b>				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	425	426	426
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	360	163	183
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	69	140	263
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	429	303	446
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
4030	Federal sources	---	---	---
4033	Non-Federal sources	---	---	---
4034	Offsetting governmental collections	-300	-329	-304
4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-300	-329	-304
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
4050	Change in uncollected paymts, Fed sources, unexpired	1	---	---
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	126	97	122
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	129	-26	142
Outlays, gross:				
4101	Outlays from mandatory balances	---	1	---
4170	Outlays, net (mandatory)	---	1	---
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	126	97	122
4190	Outlays, net (total)	129	-25	142
<b>Memorandum (non-add) entries:</b>				
5090	Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections	2	10	10
5092	Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	10	10	10
<b>Unexpended balance memorandum entries:</b>				
5312	Reimbursable unobligated balance, start of year	1	---	---
5313	Discretionary unobligated balance, start of year	51	60	---
5322	Reimbursable unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---
5323	Discretionary unobligated balance, end of year	60	---	---
5332	Reimbursable obligated balance, start of year	-1	---	---
5342	Reimbursable obligated balance, end of year	---	---	---

## Object Classification

Identification Code: 29-0100-0-1-376

FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate
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### Direct Obligations

Personnel Compensation:

11.1 Full-time permanent	200	204	205
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	11	---	---
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6	5	5
11.8 Special personal services payments	---	---	---

<b>11.9 Total, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>210</b>
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12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	75	73	73
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	---	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	3	3
22.0 Transportation of things	---	---	---
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	23	24	24
23.2 Rental payments to others	---	---	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	5	5
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	73	78	78
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	5	5	5
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	---	---	---
25.4 Operation and maint. of facilities	2	2	2
25.7 Operation and maint. of equipment	21	20	20
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	---
31.0 Equipment	3	3	3
32.0 Land and structures	1	1	1
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---

<b>99.0 Subtotal, Direct Obligations</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>427</b>
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### Reimbursable Obligations

Personnel Compensation:

11.1 Full-time permanent	---	---	---
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<b>99.0 Subtotal, Reimbursable Obligations</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>
------------------------------------------------	------------	------------	------------

<b>99.9 Total, New Obligations</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>427</b>
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## Personnel Summary

Identification Code: 29-0100-0-1-376	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate
Direct			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	1,224	1,183	1,183
Reimbursable			
2001 Full-time equivalent employment <sup>1</sup>	1	1	1

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<sup>1</sup> Includes 1 FTE reimbursed by other federal agencies

## Inspector General's Request



Office of Inspector General

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Federal Trade Commission  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20580

February 02, 2026

In accordance with the requirements of Section 6(g)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (as amended), the Federal Trade Commission's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) submits the following information related to its requested budget for FY 2027:

- OIG requests aggregate funding of \$2,751,700 for FY 2027.
- OIG requests \$25,300 for all training needs. The requested amount satisfies all training requirements for the OIG in FY 2027.
- OIG requests \$11,007 for support of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). The requested amount satisfies all requirements for the OIG's CIGIE contribution in FY 2027.

<u>FY 2026 Budget</u> \$ in thousands		<u>FY 2027 Estimate</u> \$ in thousands		<u>Change</u> \$ in thousands	
Full Time Equivalents	Amount	Full Time Equivalents	Amount	Full Time Equivalents	Amount
10	\$2,751.7	10	\$2,751.7	0	\$0.0

Marissa Gould  
Acting Inspector General  
Federal Trade Commission