

Department of Defense

AGENCY FINANCIAL
REPORT FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2009

ADDENDUM C
DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

November 16, 2009

Department of Defense Agency Financial Report for FY 2009

The FY 2007 DoD financial statements included certain programs of the Executive Office of the President (EOP). Revised guidance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) declared that these programs should be reported separately from the DoD financial statements. The following Defense Security Cooperation Agency financial statements include these programs executed on behalf of EOP. The DoD continues to report activity resulting from EOP allocation transfers within the DoD financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
Security Assistance		2009	2008
		Consolidated	Consolidated
ASSETS (Note 2)			
Intragovernmental:			
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 3)		\$ 20,764,468	\$ 16,624,832
Accounts Receivable (Note 5)		0	0
Total Intragovernmental Assets		\$ 20,764,468	\$ 16,624,832
Cash and Other Monetary Assets (Note 7)		17,208,614	13,299,859
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 5)		40,578	21,406
Loans Receivable (Note 8)		1,164,410	1,410,888
Other Assets (Note 6)		14,833,562	11,095,636
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 54,011,632	\$ 42,452,621
LIABILITIES (Note 11)			
Intragovernmental:			
Accounts Payable (Note 12)		0	0
Debt (Note 13)		619,562	725,558
Other Liabilities (Note 15 and 16)		651,037	705,857
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities		\$ 1,270,599	\$ 1,431,415
Accounts Payable (Note 12)		405,251	826,108
Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits (Note 17)		429	339
Other Liabilities (Note 15 and 16)		47,303,711	36,425,837
Commitments & Contingencies (Note 16)			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ 48,979,990	\$ 38,683,699
NET POSITION			
Unexpended Appropriations - Other Funds		3,530,529	2,385,718
Cumulative Results of Operations - Other Funds		1,501,113	1,383,204
TOTAL NET POSITION		\$ 5,031,642	\$ 3,768,922
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION		\$54,011,632	\$ 42,452,621

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Consolidated Statement of Net Cost Security Assistance		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
	2009 Consolidated	2008 Consolidated	
Program Costs			
Gross Costs	\$23,838,982	\$	19,604,795
(Less: Earned Revenue)	(58,392)		(84,107)
Net Program Costs	\$23,780,590	\$	19,520,688
Net Cost of Operations	\$23,780,590	\$	19,520,688

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position Security Assistance		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>						
		2009 Earmarked Funds	2009 All Other Funds	2009 Eliminations	2009 Consolidated	2008 Earmarked Funds	2008 All Other Funds	2008 Eliminations
<i>For Periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007</i>								
Cumulative Results Of Operations								
Beginning Balances	\$ 0	\$ 1,383,204	\$ 0	\$ 1,383,204	\$ 0	\$ 1,240,132	\$ 0	\$ 1,240,132
Beginning balances, as adjusted	\$ 0	\$ 1,383,204	\$ 0	\$ 1,383,204	\$ 0	\$ 1,240,132	\$ 0	\$ 1,240,132
Budgetary Financing Sources:								
Appropriations used	0	5,182,337	0	5,182,337	0	4,743,894	0	4,743,894
Nonexchange revenue	0	18,716,162	0	18,716,162	0	14,952,903	0	14,952,903
Other budgetary financing sources	0	0	0	0	0	(18,202)	0	(18,202)
Other Financing Sources:								
Transfers(in/out without reimbursement (+/-))	0	0	0	0	0	(14,863)	0	(14,863)
Other (+/-)	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
Total Financing Sources	\$ 0	\$ 23,898,499	\$ 0	\$ 23,898,499	\$ 0	\$ 19,663,760	\$ 0	\$ 19,663,760
Net Cost of Operations (+/-)	0	23,780,590	0	23,780,590	0	19,520,688	0	19,520,688
Net Change	\$ 0	\$ 117,909	\$ 0	\$ 117,909	\$ 0	\$ 143,072	\$ 0	\$ 143,072
Cumulative Results of Operations	\$ 0	\$ 1,501,113	\$ 0	\$ 1,501,113	\$ 0	\$ 1,383,204	\$ 0	\$ 1,383,204
Unexpended Appropriations								
Beginning Balances	0	2,381,961	0	2,381,961	0	2,319,244	0	2,319,244
Beginning balances, as adjusted	\$ 0	\$ 2,381,961	\$ 0	\$ 2,381,961	\$ 0	\$ 2,319,244	\$ 0	\$ 2,319,244
Budgetary Financing Sources:								
Appropriations received	0	6,334,116	0	6,334,116	0	4,850,639	0	4,850,639
Appropriations transferred (in/out)	0	2,480	0	2,480	0	0	0	0
Other adjustments (rescissions, etc)	0	(5,691)	0	(5,691)	0	(40,271)	0	(40,271)
Appropriations used	0	(5,182,337)	0	(5,182,337)	0	(4,743,894)	0	(4,743,894)
Total Budgetary Financing Sources	\$ 0	\$ 1,148,568	\$ 0	\$ 1,148,568	\$ 0	\$ 66,474	\$ 0	\$ 66,474
Unexpended Appropriations	\$ 0	\$ 3,530,529	\$ 0	\$ 3,530,529	\$ 0	\$ 2,385,718	\$ 0	\$ 2,385,718
Net Position	\$ 0	\$ 5,031,642	\$ 0	\$ 5,031,642	\$ 0	\$ 3,768,922	\$ 0	\$ 3,768,922

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Combined Statement Of Budgetary Resources Security Assistance <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	Budgetary Financing Accounts		Nonbudgetary Financing Accounts	
	2009 Combined	2008 Combined	2009 Combined	2008 Combined
Budgetary Resources				
Unobligated balance, brought forward, October 1	\$ 186,394	\$ 10,158	\$ 12,043	\$ 33,757
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	13,427	7,130	0	0
Budget authority				
Appropriation	31,247,463	26,681,236	0	0
Borrowing authority	0	0	3,747	2,402
Contract authority	35,987,005	28,797,056	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
Earned				
Collected	22	103	251,868	632,573
Subtotal	\$ 67,234,490	\$ 55,478,395	\$ 255,615	\$ 634,975
Nonexpenditure transfers, net, anticipated and actual	2,480	0	0	0
Permanently not available	(24,919,038)	(21,870,868)	\$ (244,353)	(428,418)
Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 42,517,753	\$ 33,624,815	\$ 23,305	\$ 240,314
Obligations incurred:				
Direct	41,201,614	33,434,664	11,872	146,287
Subtotal	\$ 41,201,614	\$ 33,434,664	\$ 11,872	\$ 146,287
Unobligated balance:				
Apportioned	1,300,745	10,866	727	27,075
Subtotal	\$ 1,300,745	\$ 10,866	\$ 727	\$ 27,075
Unobligated balance not available	15,394	179,285	10,706	66,952
Total status of budgetary resources	\$ 42,517,753	\$ 33,624,815	\$ 23,305	\$ 240,314

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Combined Statement Of Budgetary Resources Security Assistance <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	Budgetary Financing Accounts		Nonbudgetary Financing Accounts	
	2009 Combined	2008 Combined	2009 Combined	2008 Combined
Change in Obligated Balance:				
Obligated balance, net				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, October 1	73,811,001	62,299,588	2,645,228	2,740,283
Total unpaid obligated balance	73,811,001	62,299,588	2,645,228	2,740,283
Obligations incurred net (+/-)	41,201,614	33,434,664	11,872	146,287
Less: Gross outlays	(27,100,272)	(21,916,120)	(69,822)	(228,272)
Less: Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual	(13,427)	(7,131)	0	0
Obligated balance, net, end of period				
Unpaid obligations	87,898,916	73,811,001	2,587,278	2,658,298
Total, unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 87,898,916	\$ 73,811,001	\$ 2,587,278	\$ 2,658,298
Net Outlays				
Net Outlays:				
Gross outlays	27,100,272	21,916,120	69,822	228,272
Less: Offsetting collections	(22)	(101)	(251,868)	(632,573)
Less: Distributed Offsetting receipts	(18,716,162)	(21,830,598)	0	0
Net Outlays	\$ 8,384,088	\$ 85,421	\$ (182,046)	\$ (404,301)

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

1.A. Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared, in accordance with Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFO), to report the financial position and results of operations of the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Trust Fund and its accounts and, as identified in the President's Budget Request, the Foreign Operations (International Affairs) appropriated accounts. The FMS Trust Fund has accounts for U.S. government funds appropriated for security assistance and for funds deposited by foreign countries and international organizations, or by others for their use. The FMS Trust Fund and other accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance are managed by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) on behalf of the Department of Defense (DoD), in accordance with the authority of the Executive Office of the President (EOP), and the requirements of the CFO Act of 1990, as expanded by the Government Management Reform Act of 1994, and other applicable laws and regulations.

The financial statements were prepared from accounting records that are maintained by the Military Departments (MILDEPs), Other Defense Organizations (ODO), and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) in accordance with, and to the extent possible, U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (USGAAP) promulgated by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB); the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements; and DoD Financial Management Regulation (FMR).

The accompanying financial statement information accounts for all FMS Trust Fund resources and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance, unless otherwise noted. Information relative to classified assets, programs, and operations is excluded from the statements or otherwise aggregated and reported in such a manner that it is not discernable.

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The FMS Trust Fund accounting systems, including its sub accounts, and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance, are unable to fully implement all elements of USGAAP and OMB Circular No. A-136 due to limitations of financial management processes, financial systems, and nonfinancial systems and processes that support the financial statements. Many of the accounts derive their reported values and other information for major asset and liability categories largely from nonfinancial systems, such as MILDEPs' inventory and logistic systems. Such legacy systems were designed to support reporting requirements for maintaining asset accountability and reporting the status of federal appropriations rather than preparing financial statements consistent with USGAAP. There are ongoing efforts to implement process and system improvements addressing these limitations.

The DoD currently has 13 auditor identified material weaknesses. Of these, the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance may include: (1) Financial Management Systems, (2) Intergovernmental Eliminations, (3) Unsupported Accounting Entries, (4) Fund Balance with Treasury, (5) Statement of Net Cost, (5) Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget, (6) Accounts Payable, and (7) Accounts Receivable.

1.B. Mission of the Reporting Entity

The DSCA mission is to lead, direct, and manage security cooperation programs and resources to support the U.S. national security objectives. Such programs build relationships with foreign countries and international organizations that promote the U.S. interests, develop allied and partner capacities for self-defense and coalition participation in overseas contingency operations, and promote peacetime and contingency access for U.S. forces. The DSCA accomplishes its responsibilities for security cooperation in concert with the Department of State (DOS), MILDEPs, other U.S. Government organizations, U.S. industry, and non-governmental organizations. Together we provide financial and technical assistance, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for defense articles and services, including training, provided through the FMS program, as well as training provided and funded under International Military Education and Training (IMET) authorities.

1.C. Appropriations and Funds

The FMS Trust Fund is a U.S. Treasury account (Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) 8242) which contains deposits from FMS foreign country and international organization customers, as well as funds transferred into the account from U.S. Government appropriations, for use in carrying out specific purposes or programs in accordance with the Arms Export and Control Act, (AECA) as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2751 et seq.), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), as amended, (22 U.S.C. § 2151 et seq.), and other legal authorities. The monies in the FMS Trust Fund are subject to U.S. Treasury account system controls from the date of receipt to the date of expenditure or refund. At the country or customer level, there are separate sub accounts used by DoD through DSCA and DFAS to separately and individually account for each FMS customer's deposits, other collections or deposits, payments of bills, refunds, and adjustments. At the U.S. Treasury level, the corpus of the FMS Trust Fund represents the total aggregations of balances (receipts minus disbursements) for all activities and programs.

The DoD utilizes separate U.S. Treasury Accounts for the general fund Foreign Operations (International Affairs) appropriations. These accounts are:

- International Military Education and Training (TAS 1081)
- Foreign Military Financing Program Account (TAS 1082)
- Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account (TAS 4121)
- Foreign Military Financing Direct Loan Financing Account (TAS 4122)

- Military Debt Reduction Financing Account (TAS 4174)

The DSCA receives funds for the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance as general, special, and trust funds. The DSCA uses these appropriations and funds to execute its missions and subsequently reports on resource usage.

General and special appropriations transferred into the FMS Trust Fund are used for financial transactions, including personnel, operations and maintenance of security assistance functions, and financing of FMS, which may include sales of defense articles and services from stock or through procurement, and the sale of foreign military construction.

The FMS Trust Fund accounts for receipts and expenditures of funds held in trust by the U.S. government for use in carrying out specific purposes or programs in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and agreements.

The DSCA receives allocation transfers from certain fund(s) that meet the OMB exception, and all related activity is included in DSCA financial statements, which are reported separately from the DoD financial statements, for: International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Financing Program Account, Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account, Foreign Military Financing Direct Loan Financing Account, Military Debt Reduction Financing Account, and the FMS Trust Fund. Allocation transfers are an entity's legal delegation of authority to obligate budget authority and outlay funds to another entity. Generally, all financial activity related to allocation transfers are reported in the financial statements of the parent entity. Exceptions to this general rule will apply to specific funds for which OMB has directed that all activity will be reported in the financial statements of the child to the transfer. Exceptions include all U.S. Treasury-Managed Trust Funds, EOP, and all other funds specifically designated by OMB.

1.D. Basis of Accounting

The legacy financial management systems utilized for the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance are unable to meet full accrual accounting. Many of the DSCA, MILDEP, and ODO financial and nonfinancial feeder systems and processes were designed and implemented prior to the issuance of USGAAP guidance. These legacy systems were not designed to collect and record financial information on a full accrual accounting basis as required by USGAAP. Most of DSCA, MILDEP, and ODO financial and nonfinancial legacy systems were designed to record information on a budgetary basis.

The DSCA, with MILDEPs and ODOs, is determining the actions required to bring its financial and nonfinancial feeder systems and processes into compliance with USGAAP. One such action is the current revision of accounting systems to record transactions based on the U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL). Until all DSCA, MILDEP, and ODO systems and related processes are updated to collect and report financial information as required by USGAAP, reported financial data is based on budgetary transactions data from nonfinancial feeder systems, and accruals.

The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance financial statements and supporting trial balances are compiled from the underlying financial data and trial balances of the Military Services and Defense Agencies. The underlying data is largely derived from budgetary transactions (obligations, disbursements, and collections), from nonfinancial feeder systems, and accruals made for major items such as payroll expenses and accounts payable. Some of the lower level trial balances may reflect known abnormal balances resulting largely from business and system processes. At the consolidated level these abnormal balances may not be evident. Disclosures of abnormal balances are made in the applicable footnotes, but only to the extent that the abnormal balances are evident at the consolidated level.

1.E. Revenues and Other Financing Sources

As authorized by legislation, payments for the sales of defense articles and services are deposited into the FMS Trust Fund. Appropriations provided on an annual or multiyear basis for security assistance are a financing source and are transferred into the FMS Trust Fund, or deposited into the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance. Pricing for defense articles and services, including training, is established to recover costs as required by the AECA, the FAA, and OMB Circular No. A-25, User Charges.” The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance recognize revenue when earned within the constraints of current system capabilities.

The DSCA does not include nonmonetary support provided by friendly foreign countries and international organizations in amounts reported in the Statement of Net Cost and the Note 21, Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget.

The DSCA participates in assistance in kind agreements in its overseas presence. The assistance in kind provided in support of security cooperation programs includes the use of facilities and personnel (guards and drivers) at a small number of Security Cooperation Offices worldwide.

1.F. Recognition of Expenses

DoD policy requires the recognition of operating expenses in the period incurred. Current financial and nonfinancial feeder systems for the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance were not designed to collect and record transactions on an accrual accounting basis. Estimates are made for major items such as payroll expenses, accounts payable, and unbilled revenue.

1.G. Accounting for Intragovernmental Activities

Accounting standards require that an entity eliminates intraentity activity and balances from consolidated financial statements in order to prevent overstatement for business with itself. However, DSCA cannot accurately identify most of its intragovernmental transactions because MILDEP systems do not track buyer and seller data needed to match related transactions. In most cases, the buyer-side records are adjusted to agree with DoD seller-side balances and are then eliminated. The DoD is developing long-term system improvements that will include sufficient up front edits and controls to eliminate the need for reconciliations. The volume of intragovernmental transactions is so large that reconciliations cannot be accomplished effectively.

The U.S. Treasury’s “Federal Intragovernmental Transactions Accounting Policy Guide” and U.S. Treasury Financial Manual, Part 2 Chapter 4700, “Agency Reporting Requirements for the Financial Report of the United States Government” provide guidance for reporting and reconciling intragovernmental balances. The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance are unable to fully reconcile intragovernmental transactions with all federal agencies; however, the FMS Trust Fund is able to reconcile balances pertaining to borrowing from the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Employees’ Compensation Act (FECA) transactions with the Department of Labor, and benefit program transactions with the Office of Personnel Management.

The DoD’s proportionate share of public debt and related expenses to the Federal Government is not included. The Federal Government does not apportion debt and its related costs to federal agencies. The DoD’s financial statements do not report any public debt, interest, or source of public financing whether from issuance of debt or tax revenues.

1.H. Transactions with Foreign Governments and International Organizations

Each year, the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance sells defense articles and services to foreign governments and international organizations under the provisions of the AECA. Under the provisions of the Act, DoD has authority to sell defense articles and services to foreign countries and international organizations generally at no profit or loss to the Federal Government. Payment in U.S. dollars is required in advance.

1.I. Funds with the U.S. Treasury

The FMS Trust Fund monies are held in U.S. Treasury accounts and the Federal Reserve Bank in individual accounts established by the U.S. for foreign countries. Funds held in the Federal Reserve Bank are transferred to the FMS Trust Fund account to be disbursed for FMS purposes.

For monetary financial resources maintained in U.S. Treasury accounts, the disbursing offices of DFAS, the Military Services, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the DOS's financial service centers process the majority of the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance cash collections, disbursements, and adjustments worldwide. Each disbursing station prepares monthly reports that provide information to the U.S. Treasury on checks issued, electronic fund transfers, interagency transfers, and deposits.

In addition, DFAS sites and USACE Finance Center submit reports to the U.S. Treasury, by appropriation, on interagency transfers, collections received, and disbursements issued. The U.S. Treasury records this information to the applicable Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) account. On a monthly basis, FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance FBWT is adjusted to agree with the U.S. Treasury accounts.

1.J. Cash and Other Monetary Assets

The FMS Trust Fund only accepts U.S. dollars for payment of defense articles and services. All payments and collections are in U.S. dollars.

1.K. Accounts Receivable

The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance accounts receivable from other federal entities or the public include: accounts receivable, claims receivable, and refunds receivable. Allowances for uncollectible accounts due from the public are based upon analysis of collection experience by fund type. The DoD does not recognize an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts from other federal agencies. Claims against other federal agencies are to be resolved between the agencies in accordance with dispute resolution procedures defined in the Intragovernmental Business Rules published in the Treasury Financial Manual at <http://www.fms.treas.gov/tfm/vol1/07-03.pdf>.

1.L. Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees

The DSCA administers the Foreign Military Financing program on behalf of the EOP. Direct loans and loan guarantees are authorized by sections 23 and 24 of the AECA (P.L. 90-269, as amended) and other specific legislation. These loans and guarantees assist friendly foreign countries and international organizations in purchasing U.S. defense articles and services.

1.M. Inventories and Related Property

The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance do not maintain inventory. The defense articles are provided to the FMS customer from the U.S. Government or the contractor pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Government. Defense articles sold from the DoD or the U.S. Coast Guard are assets of the providing component until title is transferred to foreign customer.

1.N. Investments in U.S. Treasury Securities

Not applicable.

1.O. General Property, Plant and Equipment

Not applicable.

1.P. Advances and Prepayments

When advances are permitted by law, legislative action, or presidential authorization, DoD's policy is to record advances and prepayments in accordance with USGAAP. As such, payments made in advance of the receipt of goods and services are reported as an asset on the Balance Sheet. The DoD's policy is to expense and/or properly classify assets when the related goods and services are received. Not all military services who execute on behalf DSCA have implemented this policy primarily due to system limitations.

1.Q. Leases

Lease payments for the rental of DSCA operating facilities are contracted for and classified as operating leases. The DSCA, as the lessee, receives the use and possession of leased property, for example real estate, from a lessor in exchange for payment of funds. An operating lease does not substantially transfer all the benefits and risk of ownership. Payments for operating leases are charged to expenses over the lease terms as it becomes payable.

Office space and leases are funded by the FMS Trust Fund. These costs were gathered from existing operating leases and General Services Administration bills, and interservice support agreements. Future year projections use the Consumer Price Index. The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance do not have capital leases.

1.R. Other Assets

Other assets includes civil service employee pay advances, travel advances, and certain contract financing payments that are not reported elsewhere on the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance Balance Sheet.

The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance conduct business with commercial contractors using two primary types of contracts: fixed price and cost reimbursable. Contract financing payments are defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulations, Part 32, as authorized disbursements to a contractor prior to acceptance of supplies or services by the Government. These payments are designed to alleviate the potential financial burden on contractors performing on certain long-term contracts and facilitate competition for defense contracts. Contract financing payments clauses are incorporated in the contract terms and conditions and may include advance payments, performance-based payments, commercial advance and interim payments, progress payments based on cost, and interim payments under certain cost-reimbursement contracts. It is DoD policy to record certain contract financing payments as other assets.

Contract financing payments do not include invoice payments, payments for partial deliveries, lease and rental payments, or progress payments based on a percentage or stage of completion. The Defense Federal Acquisitions Regulation Supplement authorizes progress payments based on a percentage or stage of completion only for construction of real property, shipbuilding, and ship conversion, alteration, or repair. Progress payments based on percentage or stage of completion are reported as Construction in Progress.

1.S. Contingencies and Other Liabilities

The SFFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government," as amended by SFFAS No. 12, "Recognition of Contingent Liabilities Arising from Litigation," defines a contingency as an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances that involves an uncertainty as to possible gain or loss. The uncertainty will be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance recognize contingent liabilities when past events or exchange transactions occur, a future loss is probable, and the loss amount can be reasonably estimated.

Financial statement reporting is limited to disclosure when conditions for liability recognition do not exist but there is at least a reasonable possibility of incurring a loss or additional losses. The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance risk of loss due to contingencies arise as a result of pending or threatened litigation or claims and assessments due to events such as aircraft, ship, and vehicle accidents; medical malpractice; property or environmental damages; and contract disputes.

1.T. Accrued Leave

The FMS Trust Fund reports liabilities for military leave and accrued compensatory and annual leave for civilians. Sick leave for civilians is expensed as taken. The liabilities are based on current pay rates.

1.U. Net Position

Net Position consists of unexpended appropriations and cumulative results of operations. Unexpended Appropriations represent the amounts of budget authority that are unobligated and have not been rescinded or withdrawn. Unexpended Appropriations also represent amounts obligated for which legal liabilities for payments have not been incurred. Cumulative Results of Operations represent the net difference between expenses and losses and financing sources (including appropriations, revenue, and gains) since inception. Cumulative results of operations also include donations and transfer in and out of assets that were not reimbursed.

1.V. Treaties for Use of Foreign Bases

Not applicable.

1.W. Unexpended Obligations

The FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance obligate funds to provide defense articles, services, and training for outstanding orders not yet delivered. Unless the title has passed to the FMS customer, the financial statements do not reflect a liability for payment for goods and services not yet delivered. Unexpended obligations includes both obligations for which goods and services have been delivered and a liability recognized, and obligations for which no delivery has occurred and no liability recognized. The balance of unexpended obligations appears immediately before net outlays in the Statement of Budgetary Resources, and is referred to as "Total, unpaid obligated balances, net, end of period."

1.X. Undistributed Disbursements and Collections

Undistributed disbursements and collections represent the difference between disbursements and collections matched at the transaction level to a specific obligation, payable, or receivable in the source systems and those reported by the U.S. Treasury. Supported disbursements and collections are evidenced by collaborating documentation. Unsupported disbursements and collections do not have supporting documentation for the transaction and most likely would not meet audit scrutiny.

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The FMS Trust Fund and accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance follow DoD policy, which is to allocate supported undistributed disbursements and collections between federal and nonfederal categories based on the percentage of federal and nonfederal accounts payable and accounts receivable. Supported undistributed disbursements and collections are then applied to reduce accounts payable and receivable accordingly. Unsupported undistributed disbursements are recorded as disbursements in transit and reduce nonfederal accounts payable. Unsupported undistributed collections are recorded in nonfederal other liabilities.

Note 2. Nonentity Assets

Nonentity Assets		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009	2008	
Intragovernmental Assets			
Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 15,202,854	\$	12,744,738
Total Intragovernmental Assets	\$ 15,202,854	\$	12,744,738
Nonfederal Assets			
Cash and Other Monetary Assets	\$ 17,208,614	\$	13,299,859
Accounts Receivable	691,508		21,406
Other Assets	14,456,802		10,727,113
Total Nonfederal Assets	\$ 32,356,924	\$	24,048,378
Total Nonentity Assets	\$ 47,559,778	\$	36,793,116
Total Entity Assets	6,451,854		5,659,505
Total Assets	\$ 54,011,632	\$	42,452,621

Nonentity Assets are assets for which the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance maintain stewardship accountability and reporting responsibility, but are not available for the agency's operations.

Fund Balance with Treasury and Cash and Other Monetary Assets consist of advance deposits from friendly countries and international organizations to facilitate the purchase of U.S. defense articles and services based on future requirement forecasts.

Accounts Receivable consist of amounts for interest, fines, and penalties due on debt from loans and nonfederal funds owed to the FMS Trust Fund country accounts that are in litigation at Department of Justice or collection status at DFAS. Some portion of these uncollected funds may be payable to the FMS Administrative Surcharge account, but are not discernable prior to collection.

Nonfederal Other Assets consist primarily of advances paid to contractors for undelivered defense articles and services intended for future delivery to the FMS customer.

Note 3. Fund Balance with Treasury

Fund Balance with Treasury		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009	2008	
Fund Balance			
Appropriated Funds	\$ 3,577,215	\$ 2,456,544	
Trust Funds	15,202,854	12,744,738	
Other Fund Types	1,984,399	1,423,550	
Total Fund Balance	\$ 20,764,468	\$ 16,624,832	
Fund Balance Per Treasury Versus Agency			
Fund Balance per Treasury	\$ 20,764,468	\$ 16,624,832	
Fund Balance per Agency	20,764,468	16,624,832	
Reconciling Amount	\$ 0	\$ 0	

The \$2.0 billion reported as Fund Balances, Other Fund Types consists of funds on deposit for the management of FMS Administration, Contract Administrative Services, Transportation, Attrition and General Services Administration Packing, Crating and Handling.

Status of Fund Balance with Treasury		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009	2008	
Unobligated Balances			
Available	\$ 1,301,473	\$ 37,942	
Unavailable	26,100	246,236	
Obligated Balance not yet Disbursed	90,486,194	76,469,299	
Nonbudgetary FBWT	24,913,352	21,830,604	
NonFBWT Budgetary Accounts	(95,962,651)	(81,959,249)	
Total Fund Balance	\$ 20,764,468	\$ 16,624,832	

The Status of Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) reflects the budgetary resources to support FBWT and is a reconciliation between budgetary and proprietary accounts. It primarily consists of unobligated and obligated balances. The balances reflect the budgetary authority remaining for disbursement against current or future obligations.

Unobligated Balance is classified as available or unavailable and represents the cumulative amount of budgetary authority that has not been set aside to cover outstanding obligations. The unavailable balance consists primarily of funds invested in U. S. Treasury securities that are temporarily precluded from obligations by law. Certain unobligated balances are restricted for future use and are not apportioned for current use. Unobligated balances for trust fund accounts are restricted for use by the public law that established the funds.

Obligated Balance not yet Disbursed represents funds that have been obligated for goods and services not received and those received but not paid.

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Nonbudgetary FBWT includes accounts that do not have budgetary authority, such as unavailable receipt accounts or clearing accounts. The Nonbudgetary FBWT consists of Contingency Operations provided to DoD in supplemental appropriations, and Contingency Operations funding transferred from DOS, which DOS received in supplemental appropriations. Obligations are incurred using contract authority and liquidated with these appropriations.

NonFBWT Budgetary Accounts reduces the Status of FBWT. The NonFBWT Budgetary Accounts primarily consists of nonentity cash deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank and contract authority.

Unobligated balances are segregated to show available and unavailable amounts in the note schedule. Certain unobligated balances are restricted to future use and are not apportioned for current use. The unobligated balance is restricted for use for specific purposes and time.

Note 5. Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>			
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009		
	Gross Amount Due	Allowance For Estimated Uncollectibles	Accounts Receivable, Net
Intragovernmental Receivables	\$ 0	N/A	\$ 0
Nonfederal Receivables (From the Public)	40,578	0	40,578
Total Accounts Receivable	\$ 40,578	\$ 0	\$ 40,578

Accounts Receivable <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>			
<i>As of September 30</i>	2008		
	Gross Amount Due	Allowance For Estimated Uncollectibles	Accounts Receivable, Net
Intragovernmental Receivables	\$ 0	N/A	\$ 0
Nonfederal Receivables (From the Public)	21,406	0	21,406
Total Accounts Receivable	\$ 21,406	\$ 0	\$ 21,406

The Allowances for Estimated Uncollectibles are based upon collection experience. Historically, these amounts have been collected at completion of ligation, thus an allowance for uncollectible has not been recognized.

Note 6. Other Assets

Other Assets		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009	2008	
Nonfederal Other Assets			
Outstanding Contract Financing Payments	\$ 1,878,470	\$	1,126,044
Advances and Prepayments	12,955,092		9,969,592
Total Nonfederal Other Assets	\$ 14,833,562	\$	11,095,636
Total Other Assets	\$ 14,833,562	\$	11,095,636

Contract terms and conditions for certain types of contract financing payments convey certain rights to the FMS Trust Fund that protect the contract work from state or local taxation, liens or attachment by the contractor's creditors, transfer of property, or disposition in bankruptcy. However, these rights should not be misconstrued to mean that ownership of the contractor's work has transferred to the Government. The Government does not have the right to take the work, except as provided in contract clauses related to termination or acceptance, and the FMS Trust Fund is not obligated to make payment to the contractor until delivery and acceptance of a satisfactory product.

The Contract Financing Payment balance of \$1.9 billion is comprised of \$1.5 billion in contract financing payments and an additional \$376.8 million in estimated future payments that will be paid to the contractor upon future delivery and Government acceptance of a satisfactory product. (See additional discussion in Note 15, Other Liabilities).

Note 7. Cash and Other Monetary Assets

Cash and Other Monetary Assets		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009	2008	
Cash	\$ 17,208,614	\$	13,299,859
Total Cash, Foreign Currency, and Other Monetary Assets	\$ 17,208,614	\$	13,299,859

Restricted cash of \$17.2 billion includes advance deposits from foreign nations in the Federal Reserve Bank which have not been transferred to the FMS Trust Fund and are not available for agency use (nonentity cash).

Note 8. Direct Loan and Loan Guarantees

Direct Loan and Loan Guarantee Programs

The DSCA operates the following Direct Loans Programs:

The AECA, as amended, authorizes funds to be appropriated to the President for financing the sales of defense articles and defense services to eligible foreign countries. Each loan is reviewed in the light of the purchasing country's financial condition, its need for credit, U.S. economic or military assistance programs in the country and region, and other proposed arms purchases by the country. The President delegates the Secretary of Defense the authority to issue and guaranty loans through the DSCA, the designated administering agency. The loans are issued to friendly and less economically developed countries. Pursuant to the authority

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contained in the Act, DSCA operates the four funds, known as: (1) Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account (FMLLA) for pre-1992 loans; (2&3) the Foreign Military Direct Loan Program and Financing Accounts for post-1991 loans; and (4) the Military Debt Reduction Financing Account (MDRFA) for reducing loan receivables for eligible countries for post-1991 loans.”

The FMLLA is a liquidating account that includes all assets, liabilities, and equities for loan balances recorded prior to FY 1992. No new loan disbursements are made from this account. Certain collections made into this account are made available for default claim payments. The Federal Credit Reform Act (FCRA) provides permanent indefinite authority to cover obligations for default payments in the event the funds in the liquidating account are otherwise insufficient.

Foreign Military Financing Direct Loan Program (FMFDLP) Account is a program account that was established pursuant to FCRA to provide the funds necessary for the subsidy element of loans. Expenditures from this account finance the subsidy element of direct loan disbursements and are transferred into the Foreign Military Financing Direct Loan Financing (FMFDLF) Account to make required loan disbursements for approved FMS or commercial sales. For the purpose of this report, FMFDLP accounting transactions, to the extent they are relevant to the FMFDLF account, are included in the data reported for the FMFDLF account.

The FMFDLF account is a financing account that is used to make disbursements of Foreign Military Loan funds for approved procurements and for subsequent collections for the loans after September 30, 1991. The account uses permanent borrowing authority from the U.S. Treasury combined with transfers of appropriated funds from FMFDLP account to make the required disbursements to loan recipient country borrowers for approved procurements. Receipts of debt service collections from borrowers are used to repay borrowings from U.S. Treasury.

Military Debt Reduction Financing Account (MDRFA) is a financing account authorized by Public Law 103-87. The MDRFA buys the portfolio of loans from the FMLLA, thus transferring the loans from the FMLLA to the MDRFA. The Paris Club negotiates the debt forgiveness with Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

The Paris Club has nineteen member countries that negotiate rescheduling or refinancing of debt for HIPC. The Paris Club provides debt reduction initially on payments outstanding over a specific period corresponding to the length of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) supported economic reform program. The debt reduction occurs in stages contingent upon debtor's compliance with its IMF-support program. Additionally, the Naples Term repayment agreement offers debt reduction after three years of good performance with respect to IMF reform programs and payments to Paris Club creditors. The United States incurs the cost of the eventual debt reduction when it agrees to the initial “maturities” reduction of upcoming payments due, since bilateral agreements commit the U.S. once the Paris Club agrees to provide them.

The FCRA governs all amended direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made after FY 1991 resulting in direct loans or loan guarantees.

Direct loans are reported at the net present value of the following projected cash flows: (1) loan disbursements, (2) repayments of principal, and (3) payments of interest and other payments over the life of the loan after adjusting for estimated defaults, prepayments, fees, penalties, and other recoveries.

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Summary of Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees			<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>
<i>As of September 30, 2009 and 2008</i>	2009	2008	
Loans Receivable			
Direct Loans:			
Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account	\$ 1,146,424	\$ 1,393,736	
Foreign Military Financing Account	6,899	7,468	
Military Debt Reduction Financing Account	11,087	9,684	
Total Loans Receivable	\$ 1,164,410	\$ 1,410,888	

Direct Loans Obligated			<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>
<i>As of September 30, 2009 and 2008</i>	2009	2008	
Direct Loans Obligated After FY 1992 (Allowance for Loss Method):			
Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account:			
Loans Receivable Gross	\$ 1,015,340	\$ 1,183,766	
Interest Receivable	1,343,379	1,402,924	
Allowance for Loan Losses	(1,212,295)	(1,192,954)	
Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans	\$ 1,146,424	\$ 1,393,736	
Direct Loans Obligated After FY 1991 (Present Value Method):			
Foreign Military Financing Account:			
Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	\$ 6,899	\$ 7,468	
Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans	\$ 6,899	\$ 7,468	
Military Debt Reduction Financing Account:			
Loans Receivable Gross	\$ 190,905	\$ 190,913	
Interest Receivable	43,777	31,323	
Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	(223,595)	(212,552)	
Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans	11,087	9,684	
Total Direct Loans Receivable	\$ 1,164,410	\$ 1,410,888	

Other Disclosures:

The DSCA bills the countries every six months for loan repayments. Accrued interest receivable is calculated as simple interest based on the terms of the loans with the countries, except for loans owed to the Federal Financing Bank where an extra 4% is added to the interest rate stated in the loan.

The allowance for credit subsidy account for the FMFDLF account is calculated taking into consideration three transactions: (1) transfers of subsidy from the program account to the financing account (the subsidy is the difference between the expected cash outlays from the U.S. Government and the present value of the expected collections); (2) interest payments from the U.S. Treasury to the financing fund; and (3) upward adjustments due to reestimates as U.S. Treasury borrowing rates change over time from the loan repayment rate and an increase in estimated defaults on the loan.

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The abnormal debit balance for allowance of \$6.9 million in the FMFDLF is the unamortized portion of the subsidy reflecting the cost of the loan to the U.S. Government. A debit balance results from: (1) interest expense paid on U.S. Treasury borrowings and (2) downward adjustments due to reestimates when the loan repayment rate exceeds the U.S. Treasury borrowing rate, and a decrease in estimated defaults. The loans in the FMFDLF account are categorized as moderate to medium risk and were expected to have an increasing amount of defaults over the years. This was built into the subsidy amount.

As the loan matured, none of the loans defaulted and the U.S. Treasury borrowing rates fell below some of the loan interest rates. This resulted in downward reestimates and a negative subsidy rate for the loans, which resulted in a debit balance in the allowance for subsidy. This unexpected debit balance has occurred for several years due to the downward reestimates due to zero defaults.

Total Amount of Direct Loans Disbursed		Dollars in Thousands	
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008		2009	2008
Direct Loan Programs			
Foreign Military Financing Account	\$	57,950	\$ 95,055
Total Direct Loans Disbursed	\$	57,950	\$ 95,055

Subsidy Expense for Direct Loan by Program					
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008					
Dollars in Thousands					
2009	Modifica- tions	Interest Rate Reestimates	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates	Total
Direct Loan Modifications and Reestimates:					
Foreign Military Financing Account	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Military Debt Reduction Financing Account	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2008	Modifica- tions	Interest Rate Reestimates	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates	Total
Direct Loan Modifications and Reestimates:					
Foreign Military Financing Account	\$ 0	\$ 70,262	\$ 0	\$ 70,262	\$ 70,262
Military Debt Reduction Financing Account	\$ 0	\$ (46,447)	\$ 0	\$ (46,447)	\$ (46,447)
Total	\$ 0	\$ 23,815	\$ 0	\$ 23,815	\$ 23,815
	2009	2008			
Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense:					
Foreign Military Financing Account	\$ 0	\$ 70,262			
Military Debt Reduction Financing Account	\$ 0	\$ (46,447)			
Total	\$ 0	\$ 23,815			

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Schedule for Reconciling Subsidy Cost Allowance Balances for Post FY1991 Direct Loans		
		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>
<i>As of September 30, 2009 and 2008</i>	2009	2008
Beginning Balance, Changes, and Ending Balance:		
Beginning Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	\$ 205,084	\$ 225,658
Adjustments		
Loans Written Off	(8,156)	(20)
Subsidy Allowance Amortization	19,768	(44,370)
Total of the above Adjustment Components	\$ 11,612	\$ (44,390)
Ending Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance before Reestimate	\$ 216,696	\$ 181,268
Add or Subtract Subsidy Reestimate by Component		
Interest Rate Reestimate	0	23,816
Total of the above Reestimate Components	0	23,816
Ending Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	\$ 216,696	\$ 205,084

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses for loans are not funded in the loan program account. The OMB made the decision to fund administration of loans in the FMF Grant account (11*1082) since the dollar amount was so low.

Note 11. Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources

Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources		
		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009	2008
Intragovernmental Liabilities		
Debt	\$ 30,515	\$ 0
Other	107	705,857
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	\$ 30,622	\$ 705,857
Nonfederal Liabilities		
Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits	429	339
Total Nonfederal Liabilities	\$ 429	\$ 339
Total Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources	\$ 31,051	\$ 706,196
Total Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources	\$ 48,948,939	\$ 37,977,503
Total Liabilities	\$ 48,979,990	\$ 38,683,699

The liabilities not covered by Budgetary Resources are liabilities for which congressional action is needed before budgetary resources can be provided. These liabilities are categorized as not covered because there is no current or immediate appropriation available for liquidation.

Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits consists of Federal Employee Compensation Act actuarial liabilities of \$429 thousand that is not due and payable during the current fiscal year. Refer to Note 17, Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits, for additional details and disclosures.

Intragovernmental Liabilities Other, represents the amount payable to Department of Labor for FECA liabilities.

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Note 12. Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable		2009	
		Accounts Payable	Interest, Penalties, and Administrative Fees
<i>As of September 30</i>			
Intragovernmental Payables	\$ 0	N/A	\$ 0
Nonfederal Payables (To the Public)	405,251	0	405,251
Total Accounts Payable	\$ 405,251	\$ 0	\$ 405,251

Dollars in Thousands

Accounts Payable		2008	
		Accounts Payable	Interest, Penalties, and Administrative Fees
<i>As of September 30</i>			
Intragovernmental Payables	\$ 0	N/A	\$ 0
Nonfederal Payables (To the Public)	826,108	0	826,108
Total Accounts Payable	\$ 826,108	\$ 0	\$ 826,108

Dollars in Thousands

Note 13. Debt

Debt		2009	
		Beginning Balance	Net Borrowing
<i>As of September 30</i>			
Agency Debt (Intragovernmental)			
Debt to the Treasury	\$ 37,595	\$ 224	\$ 37,819
Debt to the Federal Financing Bank	687,963	(106,220)	581,743
Total Debt	\$ 725,558	\$ (105,996)	\$ 619,562

Dollars in Thousands

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Debt	Dollars in Thousands		
	2008		
	Beginning Balance	Net Borrowing	Ending Balance
<i>As of September 30</i>			
Agency Debt (Intragovernmental)			
Debt to the Treasury	\$ 252,154	\$ (214,559)	\$ 37,595
Debt to the Federal Financing Bank	2,683,112	(1,995,149)	687,963
Total Debt	\$ 2,935,266	\$ (2,209,708)	\$ 725,558

The FCRA provides financing accounts with indefinite authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury to fund disbursements of loans made to sovereign nations for security assistance. This debt to the U.S. Treasury is reflected in the FMFDLF account and the Military Debt Reduction account.

Beginning in January 1975, the DSCA and the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), acting under section 24 of the AECA, as amended, entered into an agreement whereby the FFB would make loan agreements with friendly nations and acquire promissory notes guaranteed by DSCA. The promissory notes are considered DSCA borrowings from the FFB. The promissory notes still owed to the FFB are reflected in the FMFLA.

The majority of the debt represents direct and guaranteed loans to foreign countries for pre-1992 and post-1991 loans. The FCRA governs all direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made after FY 1991. Before 1992, funds were borrowed from the FFB to either directly loan the funds to foreign countries or to reimburse guaranteed loans defaulted. Beginning in 1992, based on the FCRA, the security assistance program began borrowing the funds from the U.S. Treasury.

The DSCA must pay the debt if the foreign country borrower defaults on the loan. For loan defaults, DSCA must pay the outstanding principal amounts guaranteed.

Note 15. Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities	Dollars in Thousands		
	2009		
	Current Liability	Noncurrent Liability	Total
<i>As of September 30</i>			
Intragovernmental			
FECA Reimbursement to the Department of Labor	\$ 37	\$ 70	\$ 107
Custodial Liabilities	0	650,930	650,930
Total Intragovernmental Other Liabilities	\$ 37	\$ 651,000	\$ 651,037
Nonfederal			
Accrued Funded Payroll and Benefits	\$ 330	\$ 0	\$ 330
Advances from Others	46,908,847	0	46,908,847
Contract Holdbacks	17,773	0	17,773
Contingent Liabilities	0	376,761	376,761
Total Nonfederal Other Liabilities	\$ 46,926,950	\$ 376,761	\$ 47,303,711
Total Other Liabilities	\$ 46,926,987	\$ 1,027,761	\$ 47,954,748

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Other Liabilities	2008		
	Current Liability	Noncurrent Liability	Total
<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>			
<i>As of September 30</i>			
Intragovernmental			
FECA Reimbursement to the Department of Labor	\$ 83	\$ 0	\$ 83
Custodial Liabilities	0	705,774	705,774
Total Intragovernmental Other Liabilities	\$ 83	\$ 705,774	\$ 705,857
Nonfederal			
Accrued Funded Payroll and Benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Advances from Others	36,035,595	0	36,035,595
Contract Holdbacks	21,720	0	21,720
Contingent Liabilities	0	368,522	368,522
Total Nonfederal Other Liabilities	\$ 36,057,315	\$ 368,522	\$ 36,425,837
Total Other Liabilities	\$ 36,057,398	\$ 1,074,296	\$ 37,131,694

Other Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities includes \$376.8 million related to contracts authorizing Progress Payments Based on Cost as defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). In accordance with contract terms, specific rights to the contractors' work vest with the Federal Government when a specific type of contract financing payment is made. This action protects taxpayer funds in the event of contract nonperformance. These rights should not be misconstrued as rights of ownership. The Department is under no obligation to pay contractors for amounts greater than the amounts authorized in contracts until delivery and government acceptance. Due to the probability the contractors will complete their efforts and deliver satisfactory products, and because the amount of potential future payments are estimable, the Department has recognized a contingent liability for estimated future payments which are conditional pending delivery and government acceptance.

Total Contingent Liabilities for Progress Payments Based on Cost represent the difference between the estimated costs incurred to date by contractors and amounts authorized to be paid under Progress Payments Based on Cost provisions within the FAR. Estimated contractor-incurred costs are calculated by dividing the cumulative unliquidated Progress Payments Based on Cost by the contract-authorized progress payment rate. The balance of unliquidated Progress Payments Based on Cost is deducted from the estimated total contractor-incurred costs to determine the contingency amount.

Note 16. Commitments and Contingencies

Claims may be presented and/or the U.S. Government may be a party in various administrative proceedings or court litigations, but it is highly unlikely that any can implicate the FMS Trust Fund. The U.S. funds appropriated for security assistance generally are not legally available for paying claims.

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Note 17. Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits

Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits					Dollars in Thousands
As of September 30	2009				
	Liabilities	Assumed Interest Rate (%)	(Less: Assets Available to Pay Benefits)	Unfunded Liabilities	
Pension and Health Actuarial Benefits					
FECA	\$ 429	0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 429	
Total Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits	\$ 429	0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 429	
<i>Actuarial Cost Method Used: Aggregate Entry-Age Method Assumptions: See Below Market Value of Investments in Market-based and Marketable Securities: \$374.5 billion</i>					

Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits					Dollars in Thousands
As of September 30	2008				
	Liabilities	Assumed Interest Rate (%)	(Less: Assets Available to Pay Benefits)	Unfunded Liabilities	
Pension and Health Actuarial Benefits					
FECA	\$ 339	0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 339	
Total Military Retirement and Other Federal Employment Benefits	\$ 339	0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 339	
<i>Actuarial Cost Method Used: Aggregate Entry-Age Method Assumptions: See Below Market Value of Investments in Market-based and Marketable Securities: \$374.5 billion</i>					

Federal Employees' Compensation Act

Actuarial Cost Method Used and Assumptions:

The DSCA FMS Trust Fund actuarial liability for workers' compensation benefits is developed by the Department of Labor and provided to the FMS Trust Fund at the end of each fiscal year. The liability for future workers' compensation benefits includes the expected liability for death, disability, medical, and miscellaneous costs for approved compensation cases, plus a component for incurred but not reported claims. The liability is determined using a method that utilizes historical benefit payment patterns related to a specific incurred period to predict the ultimate payments related to that period. Consistent with past practice, these projected annual benefit payments have been discounted to present value using OMB'S economic assumptions for 10-year Treasury notes and bonds. Interest rate assumptions utilized for discounting were as follows:

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Discount Rates

4.223 % in Year 1

4.715 % in Year 2 and thereafter

To provide more specifically for the effects of inflation on the liability for future workers' compensation benefits, wage inflation factors (cost of living adjustments or COLAs) and medical inflation factors (consumer price index medical or CPIMs) were applied to the calculation of projected future benefits. The actual rates for these factors for the charge back year (CBY) 2009 were also used to adjust the methodology's historical payments to current year constant dollars.

The compensation COLAs and CPIMs used in the projections for various CBYs were as follows:

Federal Employees — Compensation Act (FECA)		
CBY	COLA	CPIM
2009	N/A	N/A
2010	0.47%	3.42%
2011	1.40%	3.29%
2012	1.50%	3.48%
2013	1.80%	3.71%
2014+	2.00%	3.71%

The model's resulting projections were analyzed to ensure that the estimates were reliable. The analysis was based on four tests: (1) a sensitive analysis of the model to economic assumptions; (2) a comparison of the percentage change in the liability amount to the percentage change in the actual incremental payments; (3) a comparison of the incremental paid losses per case (a measure of case-severity) in CBY 2009 to the average pattern observed during the most current three CBYs; (4) a comparison of the estimated liability per case in the CBY 2009 projection to the average pattern for the projections of the most recent three years.

Note 18. General Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost

General Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30</i>	2009	2008	
Intragovernmental Costs	\$ 113,230	\$ 156,393	
Public Costs	23,725,752	19,448,402	
Total Costs	\$ 23,838,982	\$ 19,604,795	
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	(2,220)	(4,914)	
Public Earned Revenue	(56,172)	(79,193)	
Total Earned Revenue	\$ (58,392)	\$ (84,107)	
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 23,780,590	\$ 19,520,688	

Intragovernmental costs and revenue are related to transactions made between two reporting entities within the Federal Government.

Public costs and revenues are exchange transactions made between the reporting entity and a nonfederal entity.

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The systems utilized by DSCA for the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance do not track intragovernmental transactions by a customer at the transaction level.

The Statement of Net Cost (SNC) represents the net cost of programs and organizations of the Federal Government supported by appropriations or other means. The intent of the SNC is to provide gross and net cost information related to the amount of output or outcome for a given program or organization administered by a responsible reporting entity. The Department's current processes and systems do not capture and report accumulated costs for major programs based upon the performance measures as required by the Government Performance and Results Act. The Department is in the process of reviewing available data and developing a cost reporting methodology as required by the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 4, "Managerial Cost Accounting Concepts and Standards for the Federal Government", as amended by SFFAS No. 30, "Inter-entity Cost Implementation".

Until all of the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance financial and feeder systems and processes have been updated to collect and report financial information as required, the FMS Trust Fund and the accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance financial data is based on budgetary transactions (obligations, disbursements, and collections), transactions from feeder systems, and adjustments for known accruals of items such as payroll expenses and accounts payable.

Note 19. Disclosures Related to the Statement of Changes in Net Position

The appropriations received on the Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR) do not agree with appropriations received on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The difference of \$24.9 billion is due to the FMS Trust Fund receipts from foreign governments that liquidate contract authority, but are not recorded as appropriations, on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. These receipts are transferred from the receipt account to cover disbursements as they occur, similar to the receipt of appropriations.

Note 20. Disclosures Related to the Statement of Budgetary Resources

Disclosures Related to the Statement of Budgetary Resources <i>As of September 30, 2009</i>	<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
	2009	2008
Net Amount of Budgetary Resources Obligated for Undelivered Orders at the End of the Period.	\$ 103,035,669	\$ 85,612,754

On the SBR, obligations incurred of \$40.9 billion are direct and exempt from apportionment.

Borrowings from the U.S. Treasury are required to be repaid once a year at the end of the fiscal year. The financing sources for the repayments on borrowings are loan repayments from the countries or permanent indefinite appropriations through subsidy reestimates.

The portions of the FMS Trust Fund receipts collected in the current fiscal year that exceed current outlays are temporarily precluded from obligation by law. These receipts, however, are available for obligation as needed in the future.

The FCRA provides permanent indefinite appropriations to fund upward subsidy reestimates that fund repayments of principal and interest of U.S. Treasury borrowings with the FMFDLF account and the MDRFA. The FCRA also provides permanent indefinite appropriations to fund loan defaults with the FFB in the FMLLA.

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The SBR includes intraentity transactions because the statements are presented combined.

The appropriations received on the SBR do not agree with appropriations received on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The difference of \$24.9 billion is due to the FMS Trust Fund receipts from foreign governments that liquidate contract authority, but are not recorded as appropriations, on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. These receipts are transferred from the receipt account to cover disbursements as they occur, similar to the receipt of appropriations.

Legal limitations and time restriction on the use of unobligated appropriation balances are provided under Public Law.

Note 21. Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget

Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30, 2009 and 2008</i>	2009	2008	
Resources Used to Finance Activities:			
Budgetary Resources Obligated:			
Obligations incurred	\$ 41,213,486	\$ 33,580,951	
Less: Spending authority from offsetting collections and recoveries (-)	(265,317)	(639,806)	
Obligations net of offsetting collections and recoveries	\$ 40,948,169	\$ 32,941,145	
Less: Offsetting receipts (-)	(18,716,162)	(21,830,598)	
Net Budgetary Resources Obligated	\$ 22,232,007	\$ 11,110,547	
Other Resources:			
Transfers in/out without reimbursement (+/-)	\$ 0	\$ (14,863)	
Other (+/-)	0	28	
Net other resources used to finance activities	\$ 0	\$ (14,835)	
Total resources used to finance activities	\$ 22,232,007	\$ 11,095,712	
Resources Used to Finance Items not Part of the Net Cost of Operations			
Change in budgetary resources obligated for goods, services and benefits ordered but not yet provided:			
Undelivered Orders (-)	(17,435,986)	(13,809,945)	
Budgetary offsetting collections and receipts that do not affect Net Cost of Operations	18,968,030	22,463,172	
Resources that finance the acquisition of assets (-)	(69,823)	(228,271)	
Other resources or adjustments to net obligated resources that do not affect Net Cost of Operations:			
Other (+/-)	0	14,863	
Total resources used to finance items not part of the Net Cost of Operations	\$ 1,462,221	\$ 8,439,819	
Total resources used to finance the Net Cost of Operations	\$ 23,694,228	\$ 19,535,531	

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Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget		<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	
<i>As of September 30, 2009 and 2008</i>	2009	2008	
Components of the Net Cost of Operations that will not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period			
Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Period:			
Upward/Downward reestimates of credit subsidy expense (+/-)	0	(14,862)	
Other (+/-)	113	19	
Total components of Net Cost of Operations that will Require or Generate Resources in future periods	\$ 113	\$ (14,843)	
Components not Requiring or Generating Resources:			
Revaluation of assets or liabilities	\$ 86,249	\$ 0	
Total components of Net Cost of Operations that will not Require or Generate Resources in the current period	\$ 86,362	\$ (14,843)	
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 23,780,590	\$ 19,520,688	

The following note schedule lines are presented as combined instead of consolidated due to intraagency budgetary transactions not being eliminated:

- Obligations Incurred
- Less: Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections and Recoveries
- Obligations Net of Offsetting Collections and Recoveries
- Less: Offsetting Receipts
- Net Obligations
- Undelivered Orders
- Unfilled Customer Orders

The \$112.9 thousand Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Period, Other represents the FECA liabilities and the related actuarial liabilities not requiring current year budget authority.

The systems utilized by FMS Trust Fund and accounts for funds appropriated for security assistance have limitations; budgetary data is not in agreement with proprietary expenses. The difference between budgetary and proprietary data is a previously identified deficiency.

WELCOME TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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regarding the content of this report.**

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