

CHAPTER 18

REVENUES, OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, AND GAINS1801 GENERAL

★ 180101. Purpose. This chapter sets forth the accounting policy to be used to account for revenues, other financing sources, and gains.

★ 180102. Overview. For the purposes of this chapter, revenues are defined as inflows of resources that the Government demands, earns, or receives by donation. Revenue comes from two sources: exchange transactions and nonexchange transactions. Other financing sources result from the use of appropriated funds, the receipt of transfers, and the recording of imputed financing. Exchange revenues arise when a government entity provides goods and services to the public or to another government entity for a price, or more specifically, the income resulting from completing customer orders. Nonexchange revenues arise primarily from the exercise of the government's power to demand payments from the public, such as taxes, duties, fines, and penalties. Nonexchange revenue also includes donations. For all activities, income includes interest and dividends earned that are credited to the account financing current operations.

★1802 ACCOUNTING POLICY FOR REVENUES, OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, AND GAINS

★ 180201. Revenue Recognition. Revenues shall be recognized when something of value is provided to the public or another government entity at a price; that is, when the customers accounting entity acknowledges a claim against its resources, or the performing accounting entity has an enforceable claim.

★ A. Exchange Revenue. Exchange revenue and gains are inflows of resources to a government entity that the entity has earned. They arise from exchange transactions, which occur when each party to the transaction sacrifices value and receives value in return. That is, exchange revenue arises when a government entity provides something of value to the public or another government entity at a price.

★ 1. Revenue from exchange transactions should be recognized when goods or services are provided to the public or another government entity at a price.

★ 2. Revenue from specific types of exchange transactions should be recognized as follows:

★ a. When services are provided to the public or another government entity (except for specific services produced to order under a contract), revenue should be recognized when the services are performed.

★ b. When specific goods are made to order under a contract (either short or long term), or specific services are produced to order under a contract (either short or long term), revenue should be recognized monthly based on the ratio that the costs incurred to date on that order bear to the total costs estimated to be incurred on the order when it is completed. If a loss is probable (more likely than not), revenue should continue to be recognized in proportion to the estimated total cost and costs should continue to be recognized when goods and services are acquired to fulfill the contract. Thus, the loss should be recognized in proportion to total cost over the life of the contract.

★ c. When goods are kept in inventory so that they are available to customers when ordered, revenue should be recognized when the goods are issued to the customer.

★ d. When services are rendered continuously over time or the right to use an asset extends continuously over time, revenue should be recognized in proportion to costs incurred or the use of the asset, as appropriate.

★ e. When an asset other than inventory is sold, any gain (or loss) shall be recognized when the asset is delivered to the purchaser.

★ 3. Interest on Treasury Securities held by Trust Funds and Special Funds. The source of balances for some trust funds and special funds may not be predominantly nonexchange revenue. For example, the main source of balances for two major trust funds, the Civil Service Retirement and Disability fund and the Department of Defense (DoD) Military Retirement Trust Fund, consists of exchange revenue and other financing sources. In such exceptional cases, the interest should be classified in the same way as the predominant source of funds, as exchange revenue.

★ B. Nonexchange Revenue. Nonexchange revenues are inflows of resources that the government demands or receives by donation. Such revenue should be recognized when a specifically identifiable, legally enforceable claim to resources arises, to the extent that collection is probable (more likely than not) and the amount is reasonably estimable. Within the Department, nonexchange revenues consist primarily of donations, i.e., voluntary gifts of resources to a government entity by a nonfederal entity. Donations may be financial resources, such as cash or securities, or nonfinancial resources such as land or buildings. Within the DoD, revenue arising from donations should be recognized for those inflows of resources which meet recognition criteria for assets and should be measured at the estimated fair market value of the contribution. In cases of donation of assets which will be classified as National Defense property, plant, and equipment (PP&E), heritage assets, or stewardship land, since such PP&E is expensed if purchased, no amount is recognized if it is received as a donation. Correspondingly, no revenue is recognized for such donations.

★ C. Other Financing Sources. Other financing sources provide inflows of resources that increase results of operations during the reporting period and include appropriations used, transfers of assets from other government entities, and financing imputed

with respect to any cost subsidies. Financing outflows may result from transfers of the reporting entity's assets to other government entities or from exchange revenues earned by the entity but required to be transferred to the General Fund or another government entity. Unexpended appropriations are recognized separately in determining net position but are not financing sources until used.

★ 1. Appropriations, until used, are not a financing source. They should be recognized in capital as “unexpended appropriations” (and among assets as “funds with Treasury”) when made available for apportionment even if the amount has not been fully apportioned. Unexpended appropriations should be reduced for appropriations used and adjusted for other changes in budgetary resources, such as rescissions and transfers. The net increase or decrease in unexpended appropriations for the period should be recognized as a change in net position of the entity. When used, appropriations should be recognized as a financing source in determining net results of operations. Appropriations are used in operations when goods and services are received or benefits and grants are provided. Goods and services (including amounts capitalized) are considered received when a liability is established. Benefits are considered to be provided when the related liability is established. Grants are considered to be provided when grantees meet the requirements that allow them to use the grants.

★ 2. Imputed financing. Government entities often receive goods and services from other government entities without reimbursing the providing entity for all the related costs. In addition, government entities often incur costs, such as for pensions, that are paid in total or in part by other entities. These constitute subsidized costs to be recognized by the receiving entity to the extent required by other chapters in this Volume. An imputed financing source should be recognized equal to the imputed cost. This offsets any effect of imputed cost on net results of operations for the period. Within the DoD, imputed costs refer to military personnel costs, pensions, other retirement benefits, other postemployment benefits, and environmental cleanup costs not reimbursed to the entity administering the fund when the administering fund is outside the DoD reporting entity. The DoD reporting entities are identified in [Volume 6](#) of this Regulation.

★ 3. Transfers. An intragovernmental transfer of cash or of another capitalized asset without reimbursement changes the resources available to both the receiving entity and the transferring entity. The receiving entity should recognize a transfer-in as an additional financing source in its result of operations for the period. Similarly, the transferring entity should recognize the transfer-out as a decrease in its result of operations. The value recorded should be the transferring entity's book value of the asset. If the receiving entity does not know the book value, the asset should be recorded at its estimated fair value as of the date of transfer.

★ a. The PP&E that is expensed (i.e., stewardship PP&E) may be transferred from one government entity or DoD Component to another. If the asset was classified as stewardship PP&E in its entirety by both the transferring entity and the recipient entity, the transfer does not affect the net cost of operations or net position of either entity and, therefore, it is not a revenue, a gain or loss, or other financing source.

★ b. However, if the asset that is transferred was classified as general PP&E for the transferring entity but stewardship PP&E for the recipient entity, it is recognized as a transfer-out (a negative other financing source) of capitalized assets by the transferring entity. If the asset that is transferred was classified as stewardship PP&E for the transferring entity but general PP&E for the recipient entity, it is recognized as a transfer-in (an other financing source) of capitalized assets by the recipient entity.

★ D. Gains. When a transaction with the public or another government entity at a price is unusual or nonrecurring, a gain should be recognized rather than revenue so as to differentiate such transactions. Gains result from the sale, exchange, trade or disposition of government assets (with the exception of inventory). As a general rule, any difference between the sales proceeds in excess of the book value of the assets is recognized as a gain when the asset is sold. This general rule applies to the sale of PP&E; receivables; investments; and other assets where the selling entity is entitled to retain the proceeds of the sale. In addition, the distinction between revenues and gains is a matter of classification in the general ledger accounts and their presentation in financial statements. Revenues are commonly reported at their gross amount while gains are shown net of related book value.

★ 180202. Revenue Measurement

★ A. Exchange Revenue. The measurement basis for revenue from exchange transactions should be the actual price that is received or receivable under the established pricing arrangements.

★ B. Nonexchange Revenue. Nonexchange revenue should be measured by the collecting entities, but should be recognized by the entities legally entitled to the revenue (the recipient entities). Revenue arising from donations should be recognized for those inflows of resources which meet recognition criteria for assets and should be measured at the estimated fair value of the contribution.

★1803 PRESENTATION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

★ 180301. Exchange Revenue. Exchange revenue should be recognized in determining the net cost of operations on the reporting entity's "Statement of Net Costs" during the period. The exchange revenue should be recognized regardless of whether the entity retains the revenue for its own use or transfers it to other entities. The components of the net cost calculation should separately include the gross cost of providing goods or services that earned exchange revenue less the exchange revenue earned, and the resulting difference (reimbursable program). The components of net cost also should include separately the gross cost of providing goods, services, benefit payments, or grants that did not earn exchange revenue (direct program).

★ 180302. Nonexchange Revenue. Nonexchange revenue should be recognized in determining the entity's operating results on the "Statement of Changes in Net Position" during the reporting period.

★ 180303. Other Financing Sources. Other financing sources should be recognized in determining the entity's operating results on the "Statement of Changes in Net Position" during the reporting period.

180304. Revenues shall be recorded in the financial records, collected promptly, and deposited in the appropriate Treasury account. Amounts received in advance of performance, however, shall be accounted for as unearned revenues until performance is accomplished in accordance with [Chapter 13](#) of this Volume.

★ 180305. Revenues shall be classified according to the type of revenues earned; exchange, nonexchange, and other financing sources.

180306. Revenues from Foreign Military Sales (FMS) transactions shall be handled in accordance with FMS accounting procedures in [Volume 15](#) of this Regulation.

180307. When revenues are generated by providing goods and services, the cost of the goods and services provided shall be recorded as a cost of goods sold. Use of the cost of goods sold account is discussed in [Chapter 17](#) of this Volume.

180308. When appropriated funds furnish goods and services on a reimbursable basis and the amounts collected are returned to miscellaneous receipts accounts (unless specific legal authority exists to retain such collections), the collections shall be treated as a transfer out to other government agencies. The expenses incurred in providing the good or service shall be recorded in the appropriate expense accounts and shall not be reduced even though the collection is deposited to miscellaneous receipts.

1804 ACCOUNTING FOR REVENUES AND FINANCING SOURCES (ACCOUNT 5000)

180401. This section contains the procedures for recording revenues realized by DoD Components.

★ A. The transactions discussed frequently will require a compound entry; that is, entries must be made in both the proprietary accounts and the budgetary accounts. Entries to these proprietary accounts (5000 series) normally require compound entries to budgetary accounts in the 4000 series of accounts. Those budgetary entries are shown, where applicable.

★ B. Additional information on budgetary accounts is not covered in this chapter but are included in [Volume 3](#), "Budget Execution – Availability and Use of Budgetary Resources," to this Regulation.

★ 180402. Accounting Entries

★ A. Exchange Revenues. Revenues earned are amounts earned and collected for property sold or services furnished either to the public or another federal accounting entity.

Generally, exchange revenues earned shall recover the cost elements for goods or services provided, however, other billing prices may be established when specifically authorized by a DoD issuance (e.g., directive or instruction). Exchange revenues shall be accounted for separately by the accounting entity having responsibility for collection. Appropriate billing documents indicating the specific property delivered or services rendered, quantities, dollar amounts, and reference to each customer order shall be maintained.

★ 1. Revenue From Goods Sold (Account 5100). “Revenue from Goods Sold” is used to record the value of the selling price of inventory billed to DoD Components. When goods are kept in inventory so that they are available to customers when ordered, revenue should be recognized in the same accounting period that the goods are delivered to the customer. Generally, it is at the point of sale that compound entries must be made to record the performance and earnings in both the proprietary (asset, liability, and equity accounts) and the budgetary accounts. Performers (DoD activities providing goods and/or services at cost) include Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) activities, revolving funds within the Military Department reporting entities, revolving funds within the “Other Defense Organizations” reporting entity, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Customers of the Department include any DoD Component, organization, office or other element; non-DoD federal government agencies; others officially representing the federal government; and members of the public (as specified by law). Customer orders (funded requests for goods and services) provide budgetary resources to finance reimbursable operations, consequently, customer orders must be obligations of a federal government activity unless otherwise specified by law. Each party receives and sacrifices something of value. Exchange revenues are recorded through the following entry:

Dr 6500 Cost of Goods Sold

and

Dr 1310 Accounts Receivable

Cr 5100 Revenue From Goods Sold

and

Dr 4251 Reimbursements and Other Income Earned -
Receivable

Cr 4221 Unfilled Customer Orders Without
Advance

★ 2. Revenue From Services Provided (Account 5200). “Revenue from Services Provided” is used to record revenue earned by revolving fund activities from the sale of services, e.g., including sale of power, transportation. Generally, it is at the point of sale that compound entries must be made to record the performance and earnings in both the proprietary (asset, liability, and equity accounts) and the budgetary accounts. When services are provided to the public or another government entity, revenue should be recognized in the same accounting period that the services are performed. Performers include DWCF activities, revolving funds

within the Military Department reporting entities, revolving funds within the “Other Defense Organizations” reporting entity, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Customers of the Department include any DoD Component, organization, office or other element; non-DoD federal government agencies others officially representing the federal government; and members of the public (as specified by law). Customer orders (funded requests for goods and services) provide budgetary resources to finance reimbursable operations, consequently, customer orders must be obligations of a federal government activity unless otherwise specified by law. Each party receives and sacrifices something of value. The proceeds are an exchange revenue.

★ a. Sale of services by Industrial Type Operations. Below is an entry to record the performance of work or provision of services and associated cost of the goods sold. Industrial-type operations, primarily depot maintenance activities, routinely perform tasks that take more than a month and transfer the expense to a work in process account so that costs may be matched to revenue upon completion of the task. A typical accounting entry to record the completion of a task previously recorded in work in process is:

Dr 6500 Cost of Goods Sold
Cr 1526 Inventory - Work in Process

and

Dr 1310 Accounts Receivable
Cr 5200 Revenue From Services Provided

and

Dr 4251 Reimbursements and Other Income Earned -
Receivable
Cr 4221 Unfilled Customer Orders Without
Advance

★ b. Sale of Services by Other Revolving Fund Activities. Some revolving fund activities, primarily those involved in the provision of service-type operations, do not transfer the expense to a work in process account but bill customers based upon a predetermined rate at month or period end. A typical entry to record the recognition or revenue for those activities is:

Dr 1310 Accounts Receivable
Cr 5200 Revenue From Services provided

and

Dr 4251 Reimbursements and Other Income Earned -
Receivable

Cr 4221 Unfilled Customer Orders Without
Advance

★ 3. Interest Revenue (Account 5310). Represents revenue received by DoD Components that administer retirement plans, education benefit plans, insurance plans, and other annuity programs that invest in U.S. Treasury securities. Interest earned represents interest on invested funds which were derived primarily from exchange transactions which should be classified in the same manner as the predominant source of the invested balances. For example, invested balances for the DoD Military Retirement Trust Fund are predominantly derived from exchange revenue and the interest earned on those balances should be classified as exchange revenue. The interest received should be deducted from gross cost in determining the net cost of operations on the “Statement of Net Costs” (in contrast, interest earned from funds primarily derived from nonexchange sources should be classified as nonexchange revenue (shown below) and be shown on the “Statement of Changes in Net Position”).

Dr 1340 Interest, Penalty, and Administrative Fees Receivable
Cr 5310 Interest Revenue

★ 4. Benefit Program Revenue (Account 5400). Represents revenue received by DoD Components that administer retirement plans, insurance plans, and other annuity programs. Employees of the federal government provide service to their employer in exchange for compensation, of which some is received currently (the salary); and some is deferred (pensions, retirement health benefits, and other retirement benefits). The financing of these benefits may include contributions paid by the employer entity to the retirement fund and is an inflow of resources to the retirement fund as part of this exchange transaction. It is a payment by the employer entity in exchange for the future provision of a pension or other retirement benefit to its employees. Therefore, it is an exchange revenue of the entity that administers the retirement plan and, thus, is an offset to that entity’s gross cost in calculating its net cost of operations.

Dr 1310 Accounts Receivable
Cr 5400 Benefit Program Revenue

★ 5. Insurance and Guarantee Premium Revenue (Account 5500). Represents Revenue earned by DoD Components that administer insurance plans and guarantee programs. For example, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is self-insured and collects premiums for insurance on revolving fund assets. The premiums are recorded in this category of exchange revenue and any interest earned from this exchange revenue is categorized as exchange revenue under Interest Revenue, above.

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury
Cr 5500 Insurance and Guarantee Premium Revenue

★ 6. Other Revenue (Account 5900). Within the DoD, other revenue represents exchange transactions generated by appropriated fund activities in the sale of goods and services and trust fund/special fund activities (other than a revolving fund) through the receipt of funds for a specific purpose.

★ a. Appropriated Fund Activities. The cost of providing goods or services is defrayed in whole or in part by selling the goods or services provided. Performers (DoD activities providing goods and/or services at cost) include the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.) Customers of the Department include any DoD Component, organization, office or other element; non-DoD federal government agencies; others officially representing the federal government; and members of the public (as specified by law). Customer orders (funded requests for goods and services) provide budgetary resources to finance reimbursable operations, consequently, customer orders must be obligations of a federal government activity unless otherwise specified by law. Each party receives and sacrifices something of value. The proceeds are an exchange revenue. The following entry is posted when an accounts receivable is established with the intent to collect funds in the future.

Dr 1310 Accounts Receivable
Cr 5900 Other Revenue

and

Dr 4251 Reimbursements and Other Income Earned -
Receivable
Cr 4221 Unfilled Customer Orders Without Advance

★ b. FMS Trust Fund/Special Fund Activities. Funds are received for administering international and other agreements wherein the U.S. Government is reimbursed according to the provisions specified in the agreements. The following entry is posted to recognize the filling of the reimbursable order together with the billing and collection actions.

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury
Cr 5900 Other Revenue

and

Dr 4252 Reimbursements and Other Income Earned - Collected
Cr 4221 Unfilled Customer Orders Without Advance

★ B. Nonexchange Revenues. Nonexchange revenues (collections authorized by permanent provisions of law or through the authorization and/or appropriations process) are not matched with costs because they are not earned in the operations process. Because they are inflows that finance operations, nonexchange revenues should be classified and recognized only

in determining the overall financial results of operations for the period. Collections that are not authorized by law for retention and use as appropriation reimbursements are considered nonexchange revenue and generally shall be deposited to the general fund of the U. S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The different character of nonexchange revenues requires that they be distinguished from exchange revenues and be shown in a way that does not obscure the entity's net cost of operations. Nonexchange revenues should be shown on the "Statement of Changes in Net Position."

★ 1. Donated Revenue (Accounts 5600 and 5610). Within the DoD, revenue arising from donations should be recognized for those inflows of resources which meet recognition criteria for assets and should be measured at the estimated fair value of the contribution. Donations may be financial resources, such as cash or securities, or nonfinancial resources such as land or buildings and are recorded as in the following examples:

★ a. Donated Revenue - Financial Resources (Account 5600). Donations of financial resources consist mainly of cash and securities and should be recorded in the following manner:

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury
Cr 5600 Donated Revenue - Financial Resources

(for cash and equivalent monetary items received from contributors)

and/or

Dr 1610 Investment in U.S. Government Securities Issued by
Public Debt
Dr 1620 Investments in Securities Other than Public Debt
Securities
Cr 5600 Donated Revenue - Financial Resources

(to record securities received as donations from contributors)

★ b. Donated Revenue - Nonfinancial Resources (Account 5610). Donations of nonfinancial resources consist mainly of land, buildings or other assets and their fair market value should be recorded in the following manner:

Dr 1700 General Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

or

Dr 1900 Other Assets, Net
Cr 5610 Donated Revenue - Nonfinancial Resources

(to record land, buildings and other assets received as donations from contributors)

★ 2. Interest Revenue (Account 5310). Represents revenue received by DoD Components that administer trust and deposit funds that invest in U.S. Treasury securities. Interest earned represents interest on invested funds which were derived primarily from nonexchange transactions which should be classified in the same manner as the predominant source of the invested balances. For example, invested balances for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are predominantly derived from nonexchange revenue and the interest earned on those balances should be classified as nonexchange revenue. The interest received should be classified as nonexchange revenue and be shown on the "Statement of Changes in Net Position."

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury
Cr 5310 Interest Revenue

3. Penalties and Fines Revenue (Account 5320). Accounting for receivables shall include provisions for accruing interest, penalty, and administrative charges on delinquent accounts from the public (excluding federal agencies, nonappropriated fund activities, state and local governments). The DoD activities holding delinquent accounts receivable are to accrue and collect interest, penalty, and administrative charges for deposit directly to the applicable Treasury receipt accounts. The accrual of interest, penalty, and administrative charges are nonentity transactions classified as nonexchange revenue. The accrual involves a compound entry to recognize the revenue and an offsetting entry to recognize the custodial transaction. The Penalties and Fines Revenue (Credit balance) is offset by the Collections for Others (debit balance), shown in subparagraph 5, below, account on the "Statement of Changes in Net Position."

Dr 1340 Interest, Penalty, and Administrative Fees Receivable
Cr 5320 Penalties and Fines Revenue

4. Collections for Others (Account 5990). This is a offset to account 5320, Penalties and Fines Revenue which must be made when the posting to account 5320 is made, as shown above. Postings to this account are used to record a liability to Treasury for fines, penalties, and administrative charges assessed on overdue accounts receivable amounts collected on another entity's behalf.

Dr 5990 Collections for Others
Cr 2400 Liability for Deposit Funds and Suspense
Accounts

★ C. Other Financing Sources. Financing sources, other than exchange and nonexchange revenues, provide inflows of resources that increase results of operations during the reporting period and include appropriations used, transfers of assets from other government

entities, and financing imputed with respect to any cost subsidies. Financing outflows may result from transfers of the reporting entity's assets to other government entities or from exchange revenues earned by the entity but required to be transferred to the General Fund or another government entity. Unexpended appropriations are recognized separately in determining net position but are not financing sources until used. Revenues from other financing sources should be shown on the "Statement of Changes in Net Position."

★ 1. Appropriations Used (Account 5700). Appropriations are used in operations when goods and services are received or benefits and grants are provided. Goods and services (including amounts capitalized as well as the exchange of cash for another asset) are considered received when a liability is established which is accompanied by an entry to Expended Authority - Paid or Unpaid. Benefits are considered to be provided when the related liability is established. Grants are considered to be provided when grantees meet the requirements that allow them to use the grants. Appropriations should be recognized as a financing source in determining net results of operations. The following entry illustrates use of this account:

Dr 6100 Operating Expenses/Program Costs
Dr 1521 Inventory Purchased for Resale
Dr 1750 Equipment
Cr 2110 Accounts Payable

and

Dr 3100 Unexpended Appropriations
Cr 5700 Appropriations Used

and

Dr 4801 Undelivered Orders - Unpaid
Cr 4901 Expended Authority - Unpaid

★ 2. Transfers (Accounts 5720 and 5730). The following accounts are used to record the transfers of cash or capitalized assets between DoD Components without the receipt of a direct appropriation or transfer document being received from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The receiving entity should recognize a transfer-in as an additional financing source in its result of operations for the period. Similarly, the transferring entity should recognize the transfer out as a decrease in its result of operations. Transfers do not include Stewardship PP&E previously expensed by the transferring activity which will continue to be used as Stewardship PP&E by the receiving activity. In such cases, the movement of property accountability for stewardship PP&E does not affect the results of operations for either the losing or gaining entity.

★ a. Financing Sources Transferred In Without Reimbursement (Account 5720). Transfers in from others is used to record cash or the net book value, or fair market value if net book value is unknown, of property transferred in from another federal or DoD activity without reimbursement. When assets transferred in have been subject to depreciation or amortization, the accumulated depreciation or amortization shall be transferred together with the acquisition value of the asset.

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury

or

Dr 1750 Equipment
Cr 5720 Financing Sources Transferred In Without
Reimbursement

★ b. Financing Sources Transferred Out Without Reimbursement (Account 5730). Transfers out to others is used to record cash or the net book value, or fair market value if net book value is unknown, of property transferred to another federal or DoD activity without reimbursement. When assets transferred in have been subject to depreciation or amortization, the accumulated depreciation or amortization shall be transferred together with the acquisition value of the asset.

Dr 5730 Financing Sources Transferred Out Without
Reimbursement

Cr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury

or

Cr 1750 Equipment

★ 3. Imputed Financing Sources (Account 5780). To record military personnel costs, pensions, other retirement benefits, other postemployment benefits, and environmental cleanup costs not reimbursed to the entity administering the fund when the administering fund is outside the DoD reporting entity. The DoD reporting entities are identified in [Chapter 6, Volume 6](#), of this Regulation.

Dr 6730 Imputed Costs

Cr 5780 Imputed Financing Sources

★1805 ACCOUNTING FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

★ Miscellaneous items consists of those items that are not a normal part of day-to-day operations of DoD Components. The categories under this heading normally are adjustments to

current period operations. The following paragraphs discuss the accounts within each of these categories.

★ 180501. Gains (Account 7100). “Gains” is a control account to report gains on the disposal of DoD assets. The account is a summary account used for financial reporting purposes. No entries are made to this account. There are two subsidiary accounts under this control account; “Gains on Disposition of Assets,” and “Other Gains.” “Other Gains” consists of inventory, investment, and other miscellaneous gains.

★ 180502. Gains on Disposition of Assets (Account 7110). This account is used to record the gains resulting from the sale of DoD PP&E. This gain is determined after considering acquisition cost, any accumulated depreciation, and any costs associated with the disposition. This account shall be used by all DoD activities authorized to dispose of DoD property. Sources for entries to this account include property disposal reports and cash receipt documents. The following entry illustrates the most common entries used for this account.

Dr 1739 Accumulated Depreciation on Buildings, Improvements, and Renovations

Dr 1759 Accumulated Depreciation on Equipment

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury

Cr 1730 Buildings, Improvements, and Renovations

Cr 1750 Equipment

Cr 7110 Gains on Disposition of Assets

★ 180503. Other Gains (Account 7190). This account is used to record the gain on assets (other than PP&E) resulting from events other than disposition, such as investment gains and miscellaneous gains. Sources for entries to this account include journal vouchers supported by documentation computing the increased value of inventory and results of physical inventories, collection vouchers, and authorizations to dispose of DoD-held securities and DoD-owned assets.

★ A. Investment gains are recognized by DoD activities responsible for administering trust fund to record the gains realized by DoD Components on the sale or redemption of investments (including securities).

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury

Dr 1611 Discount on U.S. Government Securities Issued by Public Debt

Cr 1610 Investment in U.S. Treasury Securities Issued by Public Debt

Cr 7190 Other Gains

★ B. This account is used also by DoD Components to record miscellaneous gains, such as a gain resulting from converting foreign currency holdings to U.S. dollars.

Dr 1010 Fund Balance With Treasury

Cr 1200 Foreign Currency
Cr 7190 Other Gains

★ C. This account may be used by DoD Component general fund activities to record miscellaneous gains (e.g., ammunition) resulting from inventory counts in operating materials and supplies.

Dr 1510 Operating Materials and Supplies
Cr 7190 Other Gains

★1806 CLOSING ENTRIES

After preparing the prescribed financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, the following entries shall be made for all accounts.

Dr 5100 Revenue From Goods Sold
Dr 5200 Revenue From Services Provided
Dr 5310 Interest Revenue
Dr 5400 Benefit Program Revenue
Dr 5500 Insurance and Guarantee Premium Revenue
Dr 5600 Donated Revenue - Financial Resources
Dr 5610 Donated Revenue - Nonfinancial Resources
Dr 5700 Appropriations Used
Dr 5720 Financing Sources Transferred In Without Reimbursement
Dr 5780 Imputed Financing Sources
Dr 5800 Tax Revenues
Dr 5900 Other Revenue
Cr 3310 Cumulative Results of Operations

and

Dr 3310 Cumulative Results of Operations
Cr 5730 Financing Sources Transferred Out Without Reimbursement

and

Dr 5320 Penalties and Fines Revenue
Cr 5990 Collections for Others

and

Dr 7110 Gains on Disposition of Assets
Dr 7190 Other Gains
Cr 3310 Cumulative Results of Operations

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5000	
REVENUES AND FINANCING SOURCES	
<p>DESCRIPTION: These accounts reflect the amount of: (1) income earned from sales of goods and services, including interest income, (2) appropriated capital used to finance expenses, (3) donations to the government, and (4) receipts collected pursuant to the government’s sovereign power to levy taxes and fines. Exclude: (1) gain from disposition of assets, (2) gain from liquidation of liabilities at an amount less than face value, and (3) other nonoperating gains covered in the 7000 series of accounts.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>This account is a summary account. Do not post to this account.</p>	
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-1	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5100	
REVENUE FROM GOODS SOLD	
<p>DESCRIPTION: Revenue earned from the sale of any goods that were purchased or finished goods processed for sale or use under a program of trading, manufacturing, etc. Represents the value of inventory and completed projects for which revenue is billed to customers.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. Delivery or sale of supplies to authorized DoD customers and public customers authorized by the DoD.</p> <p>Contra: 1010 and 6500</p> <p>2. Sale of manufactured, converted, altered, or new production item to DoD customers and public customers authorized by the DoD.</p> <p>Contra: 1010 and 6500</p> <p>1. Delivery or sale of supplies to authorized DoD customers and public customers authorized by the DoD.</p> <p>Contra: 1310 and 6500</p> <p>2. Sale of manufactured, converted, altered, or new production item to DoD customers and public customers authorized by the DoD.</p> <p>Contra: 1310 and 6500</p>
<p>NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT</p>	
<p>FIGURE 18-2</p>	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5109	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR GOODS SOLD	
<p>DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for goods sold when collection of amounts of revenue accrued is not expected. Amounts recorded are based on adjustments, returns, allowances, price redetermination, and refunds other than taxes where revenue is earned, but does not include Credit losses.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).</p>	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-3	

★ACCOUNT NO. 5200	
REVENUE FROM SERVICES PROVIDED	
DESCRIPTION: Revenue earned from the sale of services provided including sale of power, transportation, etc.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. Sale of services to DoD Components by a revolving fund activity.</p> <p>Contra: 1310 and 6500</p> <p>2. Sale of services to other federal agencies by a revolving fund activity.</p> <p>Contra: 1310 and 6500</p> <p>2. Sale of services to the public or state and local governments by a revolving fund activity.</p> <p>Contra: 1310 and 6500</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-4	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5209	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR SERVICES PROVIDED	
<p>DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for services provided when collection of amounts of revenue accrued is not expected. Amounts recorded are based on adjustments, returns, allowances, price redetermination, and refunds other than taxes where revenue is earned, but does not include Credit losses.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).</p>	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-5	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5310	
INTEREST REVENUE	
DESCRIPTION: Revenue earned from interest. Interest earned on funds derived from exchange and nonexchange transactions classified in the same manner as the predominant source of the invested balances.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To record entity interest earned (receivable) for the current period on U.S. Treasury securities issued by public debt. <p>Contra: 1340</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To record entity interest earned (receivable) for the current period on public loans. <p>Contra: 1340</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To record entity interest earned (receivable) for the current period on other than public loans. <p>Contra: 1340</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-6	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5319	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR INTEREST	
DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for interest accrued when realization is not expected. Amounts recorded are based on abatements, adjustments, returns, allowances, or price redeterminations.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-7	

ACCOUNT NO. 5320	
★ PENALTIES AND FINES REVENUE	
DESCRIPTION: Nonexchange revenue earned from penalties and fines.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this account to Collections for Others at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 5990</p>	<p>1. To record the assessment of fines, penalties, and administrative charges on overdue accounts receivable for reimbursable work, or services, or goods provided to an authorized customer when an advance was not required.</p> <p>Contra: 1310</p> <p>2. To record the assessment of fines, penalties, and administrative charges on overdue accounts receivable collected, or to be collected, on behalf of another government activity.</p> <p>Contra: 1310</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-8	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5329	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR PENALTIES AND FINES	
<p>DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for penalties and fines when realization is not expected. Amounts recorded are based on abatements, adjustments, returns, allowances, or price redeterminations. Credit losses on penalties and fines revenue are also recorded in this account.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).</p>	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-9	

ACCOUNT NO. 5400	
BENEFIT PROGRAM REVENUE	
DESCRIPTION: Represents revenue received by DoD Components that administer retirement plans, education benefit plans, insurance plans, and other annuity programs.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end. Contra: 3310	1. To record the receipt of employer contributions to noncontributory defined-benefit programs. Contra: 1010
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-10	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5409	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR BENEFIT PROGRAM REVENUE	
DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for a benefit program based on adjustments as stipulated by law and does not include credit losses.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-11	

★ACCOUNT NO. 5500	
INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE PREMIUM REVENUE	
DESCRIPTION: Revenue earned by DoD Components that administer insurance plans and guarantee programs.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. To record the use of amounts previously deposited in the Defense Export Loan Guarantee account for the payment of defaulted loans guaranteed by the Defense Security Assistance Agency on behalf of the DoD.</p> <p>Contra: 2990</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-12	

★ACCOUNT NO. 5509	
★ CONTRA REVENUE FOR INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE PREMIUM REVENUE	
DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for an insurance and guarantee premium based on adjustments stipulated by law and does not include credit losses.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-13	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5600	
DONATED REVENUE - FINANCIAL RESOURCES	
<p>DESCRIPTION: To record the donation of financial resources (e.g., cash or securities) to a government entity from a nongovernment entity. Includes authorized acceptance from nonfederal sources of payments in cash or kind to cover travel and/or subsistence expenses of employees and other authorized donations.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. To record income (cash) received from the public in connection with the establishment, operation, or maintenance of a school, hospital, library, museum, cemetery or other institution under the jurisdiction of a DoD Component.</p> <p>Contra: 1010, 1195, 1200, 1610, 1620 or 1690.</p> <p>2. To record financial resources received from friendly persons, business, foreign governments or international organizations under Title 10, Unites States Code, Section 2608 into the Defense Coopreation Account.</p> <p>Contra: 1010, 1100, 1190, 1195, 1610, 1620, and 1690</p>
<p>NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT</p>	
<p>FIGURE 18-14</p>	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5609	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR DONATIONS	
DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for donated financial resources (e.g., cash or securities) that are returned.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-15	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5610	
DONATED REVENUE - NONFINANCIAL RESOURCES	
DESCRIPTION: To record the donation of nonfinancial resources (e.g., land or buildings) to a government entity from a nongovernment entity.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. To record income (land or buildings) received from the public in connection with the establishment, operation, or maintenance of a school, hospital, library, museum, cemetery or other institution under the jurisdiction of a DoD Component.</p> <p>Contra: 1710, 1730, and 1990.</p> <p>2. To record nonfinancial resources received from friendly persons, business, foreign governments or international organizations under Title 10, United States Code, Section 2608 into the Defense Cooperation Account.</p> <p>Contra: 1711, 1712, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1840, 1890, and 1990</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-16	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5619	
CONTRA DONATED REVENUE NONFINANCIAL RESOURCES	
DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for donated nonfinancial resources (e.g., land or buildings) that are returned.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-17	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5700	
APPROPRIATIONS USED	
<p>DESCRIPTION: The amount of current period expenses and purchases of capital assets funded by appropriations. The balance in this account should equal the budgetary expended authority (general ledger accounts 4901.10 and 4902.10) for appropriated funds.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. To record the use of appropriations (other financing sources) as a revenue source for financing current and prior year expenses at the time the expenses are recognized.</p> <p>Contra: 3100</p> <p>2. To record the use of appropriations as a revenue source for the purchase of inventory when specifically appropriated for that purpose.</p> <p>Contra: 3100</p> <p>3. To record the use of appropriations as a revenue source for the purchase of general PP&E.</p> <p>Contra: 3100</p> <p>4. To record the use of appropriations as a revenue source for the purchase of National Defense PP&E.</p> <p>Contra: 3100</p>
<p>NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT</p>	
<p>FIGURE 18-18</p>	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5700	
APPROPRIATIONS USED	
DESCRIPTION: Continued from the previous page.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
	6. To record the use of appropriations (other financing sources) as a revenue source for the purchase of investments. Contra: 3100
	7. To record the use of appropriations (other financing sources) as a revenue source for the purchase of investments. Contra: 3100
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-18 (Continued)	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5720	
FINANCING SOURCES TRANSFERRED IN WITHOUT REIMBURSEMENT	
DESCRIPTION: The amount determined to increase the financing source of a reporting entity which occurs as a result of an asset being transferred in. The amount of the asset is recorded at book value of the transferring entity.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. To record the receipt (transfer in) of cash from other DoD Components.</p> <p>Contra: 1010</p> <p>2. To record the receipt (transfer in) of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) from other DoD Components.</p> <p>Contra: 1700</p> <p>3. To record the receipt (transfer in) of PP&E from another government agency.</p> <p>Contra: 1700</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-19	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5730	
FINANCING SOURCES TRANSFERRED OUT WITHOUT REIMBURSEMENT	
DESCRIPTION: The amount determined to decrease the financing source of a reporting entity which occurs as a result of an asset being transferred out. The amount of the asset is recorded at book value as of the transfer date.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To record the transfer out of cash to other DoD Components.</p> <p>Contra: 1010</p> <p>2. To record the transfer out of PP&E to other DoD Components.</p> <p>Contra: 1700</p> <p>3. To record the transfer out of PP&E to another government agency.</p> <p>Contra: 1700</p>	<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-20	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5780	
IMPUTED FINANCING SOURCES	
<p>DESCRIPTION: The account is used by the receiving entity to recognize imputed financing sources equal to the imputed costs which are paid in total or in part by other entities. This account is used to record a financing source (as opposed to revenues earned for provision of goods and services) when the administering fund is outside the DoD reporting entity.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. To record the value of military personnel services used without cost and not reimburse to the military personnel appropriation, for the reporting period.</p> <p>Contra: 6730</p> <p>2. To record the service cost of pension expense, over and above the amount contributed, based upon reimbursement factors provided by the fund administrator, for the reporting period.</p> <p>Contra: 6730</p> <p>3. To record the cost of other retirement benefits and other post employment benefits, over and above the amount contributed, for the reporting period.</p> <p>Contra: 6730</p> <p>4. To record the cost of environmental cleanup costs incurred by a DoD reporting entity but funded and paid through another DoD or federal government reporting entity.</p> <p>Contra: 6730</p>
<p>NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT</p>	
<p>FIGURE 18-21</p>	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5790	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
DESCRIPTION: This account is used to record financing sources (as opposed to revenues earned for provision of goods and services) not provided for in other accounts.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-22	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5799	
ADJUSTMENT OF APPROPRIATED CAPITAL USED	
DESCRIPTION: The amount of adjustment to financing sources in the program fund to reflect the amount of excess subsidy funds returned to Treasury by the financing fund.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-23	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5800	
TAX REVENUES	
<p>DESCRIPTION: Taxes and fees received from the public that result from the exercise of the Federal Government's sovereign powers to tax. Within the DoD, this includes other miscellaneous taxes and fees, such as the collection of ad valorem taxes by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, where the funds are earmarked for the entity's use.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)</p>	
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-24	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5809	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR TAXES	
DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue for taxes when realization is not expected. Amounts recorded are based on abatements, adjustments, returns, allowances, and credit losses.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-25	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5890	
TAX REVENUE REFUNDS	
DESCRIPTION: The amount of tax revenue refunds that are payable or have been paid.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-26	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5900	
OTHER REVENUE	
<p>DESCRIPTION: Exchange revenue received but not otherwise classified above. Represents the amount of exchange revenue earned by DoD Components from miscellaneous sources not specifically provided for in other revenue accounts and reimbursable to DoD appropriations or funds.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>To close the balance in this revenue account to equity at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 3310</p>	<p>1. To record exchange revenue earned by appropriated fund activities from the provisioning of goods and/or services where such provisioning is incidental to their primary mission.</p> <p>Contra: 1010 and 1310</p> <p>2. To record exchange revenue received by a trust fund/special fund activity (other than a revolving fund).</p> <p>Contra: 1010</p>
<p>NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT</p>	
<p>FIGURE 18-27</p>	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5909	
CONTRA REVENUE FOR OTHER REVENUE	
<p>DESCRIPTION: The amount reflecting a reduction in revenue received (but not otherwise classified above) when realization is not expected. Amounts recorded are based on adjustments, returns, allowances, price redetermination, and refunds other than taxes where revenue is earned. Credit losses on other nonexchange revenue are also recorded in this account.</p>	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>Do not use this account without the prior approval of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).</p>	
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-28	

★ ACCOUNT NO. 5990	
COLLECTIONS FOR OTHERS	
DESCRIPTION: Amounts collected by a reporting entity on behalf of another federal entity.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>1. To record a liability to Treasury for fines, penalties, and administrative charges assessed on overdue accounts receivable collected on the other entity's behalf.</p> <p>Contra: 2400</p> <p>1. To record a liability to Treasury for fines, penalties, and administrative charges assessed on overdue accounts receivable collected on delinquent account receivable amounts arising from reimbursable (exchange) transactions.</p> <p>Contra: 2400</p>	<p>1. To close the balance in this account to Penalties and Fines Revenue at year-end.</p> <p>Contra: 5320</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: DEBIT	
FIGURE 18-29	

★ACCOUNT NO. 7100	
GAINS	
DESCRIPTION: Gains on assets.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
<p>This account is a summary account. Do not post to this account.</p>	
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-30	

★ACCOUNT NO. 7110	
GAINS ON THE DISPOSITION OF ASSETS	
DESCRIPTION: To record the gain on the disposition (such as sale, exchange, casualty, disposal, or retirement) of PP&E.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
	1. Gain realized on asset transactions. Contra: 1010, 1711, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1840, 1890, 1990
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-31	

★ACCOUNT NO. 7190	
OTHER GAINS	
DESCRIPTION: To record gains resulting from events (such as sale, exchange, casualty, disposal, or retirement) other than the disposition of PP&E.	
DEBIT	CREDIT
	<p>1. To record inventory gains resulting from inventories transferred to the Defense reutilization and Marketing Service from other DoD activities.</p> <p>Contra: 1520</p> <p>2. To record a gain realized on investments.</p> <p>Contra: 1010, 1611, 1621</p> <p>3. Gain realized on conversion of foreign currencies.</p> <p>Contra: 1010, 1200</p>
NORMAL BALANCE: CREDIT	
FIGURE 18-32	