

CHAPTER 12. INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

12.1	OVERVIEW.....	12-1
12.2	POLICY.....	12-1
12.3	AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES.....	12-7
12.4	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	12-8
12.5	DEFINITIONS.....	12-10

CHAPTER 12. INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS

12.1 OVERVIEW.

- 12.1.1 In the preparation of the Federal government-wide financial statements, the US Department of Treasury must eliminate intragovernmental transactions. The use of trading partner codes on intragovernmental transactions enables analysis and elimination of Federal activity in the government-wide financial statements.
- 12.1.2 This chapter provides the accounting policy and related management requirements necessary to record, reconcile, and report intragovernmental transactions. The policies presented provide a foundation and framework for accounting for intragovernmental transactions, reconciling and determining the accuracy of balances, and eliminating intragovernmental and intradepartmental balances.
- 12.1.3 The policy provides NASA with guidance for recording and reconciling intragovernmental exchange, nonexchange, and fiduciary activities.
- 12.1.4 This policy is effective immediately and applies to all intragovernmental and intradepartmental transactions.

12.2 POLICY.

- 12.2.1 The intragovernmental order contains the negotiated agreement between the buyer and seller of goods or services. The order will provide information, as required by the Treasury Financial Manual, Volume 1, Bulletin 2007-03, *Intragovernmental Business Rules* (Performance Reporting, Treasury Account Symbol/Business Event Type Code (TAS/BETC), expiration of funds, etc.) to allow the buyer and seller of goods and services to perform business in accordance with the policies as presented in this chapter. Both the buyer and the seller must designate a trading partner code for each transaction along with the appropriate U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) account and the Federal Attribute, "F." Sellers shall track related cost and keep consistent, reliable evidence of performance.
- 12.2.2 Under an intragovernmental order, NASA shall reconcile receivables and payables, advances to and advances from, and revenue and expenses (including capitalized assets) with its trading partners for transactions recorded in the same reporting period. NASA prepares a trading partner agreement in conjunction with its trading partners. Trading partner agreements are required to communicate payment and collection requirements, and reconciliation needs. NASA reports intragovernmental transactions using posting models consistent with USSGL guidance and policies. NASA records transactions with the appropriate USSGL account number and trading partner code.

12.2.3 Recording Intragovernmental Transactions.

The following information shall be included in intragovernmental transactions, along with the other data required by the order:

- A. The trading partner code of the Federal agency that NASA is doing business with.
- B. The common agreement number (order number).
- C. The appropriate Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) for both trading partners. If multiple TAS are included on one order, specify amounts for each TAS, as appropriate.
- D. The Business Event Type Code (BETC) for both trading partners.
- E. The amounts to accrue, advance, collect, or disburse.
- F. The Business Partner Network (BPN) number for both trading partners.

12.2.4 Reconciling Intragovernmental Transactions.

- A. The integrity of the data reported in NASA's financial records, reports, as well as the data reported in NASA's audited financial statements, and the Closing Package are dependent on timely and accurate reconciliations of intragovernmental activity, and resulting account balances. NASA investigates and records necessary adjustments for any discrepancies between its intragovernmental account balances and the reciprocal account balances of their trading partners. NASA corrects known discrepancies due to errors in its records prior to the preparation of financial statements and the Closing Package submission.
- B. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires NASA to reconcile/confirm intragovernmental activity and balances quarterly with its trading partners. In order to effectively reconcile with its trading partners, NASA accumulates detail and summary information for each activity by trading partner from its accounting records. NASA reconciles with its trading partners by providing and receiving account balances that summarize transactions with each trading partner. Detailed account activity is available as provided in the trading partner agreement and upon request of the trading partner. NASA communicates with its trading partners to ensure the proper trading partner code is used. NASA also provides "F" transaction data files to Financial Management Service (FMS) and uses the Intragovernmental Fiduciary Confirmation System (IFCS) to confirm and reconcile fiduciary transactions with its trading partners.

- C. When both NASA and its trading partners' accounting records are accurate and current, there may be identifiable differences between the two records. Analyzing and determining the nature of the differences requires NASA to work with its trading partners to exchange detailed information and other accounting records. Types of reconciliation differences are listed and defined in the Department of Treasury, FMS, Federal Intragovernmental Transactions Accounting Policy Guide.
- D. Differences identified during the quarterly reconciliation process should be adjusted in the subsequent period for accounting errors and current year timing differences. During the fourth quarter reconciliation process, NASA should make all adjustments before issuing the financial statements. If NASA identifies adjustments after the issuance of the financial statements, NASA should notify Treasury's FMS. FMS will determine the impact of the adjustments to the government-wide financial statements and advise NASA on the proper treatment.
- E. If NASA and its trading partner confirm the amounts reported, when a difference occurs, NASA will contact its trading partner to resolve the difference. Confirmed differences considered material existing in the 3rd quarter of the fiscal year require that NASA work with its trading partner to develop and submit a plan of action to FMS on resolving the difference.
- F. NASA must monitor the age and activity of an agreement. NASA determines the reason for the lack of activity of any interagency obligation or payable balance that is unchanged showing no activity for more than 180 days. NASA's financial management offices notify its procurement and contracting offices of inactive obligations and payables. Once an agreement is fulfilled, NASA will notify the Seller and deobligate the agreement within 30 days. If work continues or is unbilled on an agreement, the agreement remains available for use.
- G. NASA must reconcile intradepartmental transactions. NASA investigates and records necessary adjustments for any discrepancies between the intradepartmental account balances and the reciprocal intradepartmental account balances. NASA corrects known discrepancies due to errors in its records prior to the preparation of financial statements and the Closing Package submission.

12.2.5 Resolution of Disputes and Major Differences.

- A. The Buyer may request that the Seller provide documentation supporting a bill. The documentation shall be provided within an agreed upon timeframe, not to exceed 2 weeks. If the bill or performance transaction does not include information required by the Intragovernmental Business Rules, the Buyer may reject the transaction. NASA may not reject transactions where the bill or performance transaction complies with the Intragovernmental Business Rules. The dispute resolution process will proceed in accordance with the policy below and as provided in the intragovernmental agreement.

- B. The intragovernmental agreement includes a clause delineating an alternative dispute resolution process. Dispute resolution shall involve the program offices, the accounting offices, the contracting officer and the CFO, as appropriate. Disputes shall be documented in writing with clear reasons for the dispute. NASA will jointly develop a memorandum of agreement with its trading partner, signed by both agencies' CFOs, acknowledging their participation in the dispute resolution process. NASA will not chargeback, reject, or create new transactions for disputed amounts in compliance with the Intragovernmental Business Rules.
- C. Differences that remain on fiduciary transactions longer than 25 days after the close of the reporting period must go through dispute resolution. Disputes resulting from differences in accounting treatment or contractual differences require resolution 60 calendar days after the difference is identified in the Material Differences Report or a charge is disputed. If agreement cannot be reached, both types of unresolved differences are referred to the CFO Council's Intragovernmental Dispute Resolution Committee. The Committee should render a decision within 90 days of receiving the request. NASA will coordinate with its trading partner to record adjusting transactions as required.
- D. The Buyer may establish a threshold (in the intragovernmental agreement) not to exceed a certain amount per order before asking for contractual decisions. If the disputed amount is under the threshold and the Buyer elects not to pursue a dispute, then the Buyer shall pay the amount.

12.2.6 Reporting Requirements.

- A. Performance Report. The performance report assists NASA and its trading partners in the recording of accrued expenses and revenues. It improves the timing and amount of the accrual, which in turn, promotes reconciliation and elimination. The intragovernmental agreement should indicate that the performance report is provided to the program office and the financial management office containing the data and due dates in compliance with the Intragovernmental Business Rules.
 - 1. NASA shall provide the report to its trading partner, no later than 30 days after the accountable event or before the close of quarterly reporting, whichever occurs first. The report will include the common agreement number(s), the Treasury account symbol, the business event type code, the agency location code, amount of accrual (performance amount), contact information, and other information identifying the current expense of services or goods within the reporting period. The interagency agreement delineates the frequency, the method, the points-of-contact, and the content of the required report.
- B. Quarterly "F" Data File Submission. In support of the quarterly reconciliation process, reporting agencies are required to submit

intragovernmental balances (only transactions with the “F” attribute) for all proprietary USSGL accounts to FMS. The NASA OCFO derives the submitted intragovernmental balances directly from departmental trial balances, used as the basis for constructing quarterly unaudited financial statements for OMB. Agencies must also complete the Agency Quarterly Intragovernmental Data File Submission Checklist. The NASA OCFO must submit its checklist, with the “F” data file, to its FMS’ intragovernmental review accountant counterpart.

- C. Quarterly IFCS Submission. The OCFO must use the IFCS to reconcile and confirm fiduciary balances and activity with central fiduciary agencies on a quarterly basis. The amounts entered into the IFCS must agree with NASA’s quarterly “F” file submission and the audited financial statements before submitting data to FMS.
- D. Material Differences/Status of Disposition Certification. The NASA OCFO must explain the material differences with its trading partners in the amounts reported by reciprocal category. The differences are segregated into the following categories: Confirmed Reporting, Accounting Methodology Difference, Accounting/Reporting Error, Timing Difference – CY, Timing Difference – PY, or Unknown. Those differences are also explained on the Additional Explanations form provided by FMS. The OCFO must submit NASA’s Material Differences/Status of Disposition Certification and the Additional Explanations form to its FMS’ intragovernmental review accountant counterpart. The Status of Disposition Certification is not required in the 4th quarter. FMS will use the Closing Package intragovernmental data (submitted by verifying agencies as part of their Closing Package) to consolidate agency data for year-end reporting.
- E. CFO Representations for Federal Intragovernmental Activity and Balances. At year-end, the OCFO is required to represent that NASA has properly and completely reconciled its intragovernmental activity and balances with its trading partners, using the Closing Package submission and NASA’s audited financial statements. This requirement is outlined in Volume I, Treasury Financial Manual (TFM), Part 2-4700, Section 4705.75. The representations relate to whether the reconciliation was completed, providing General Intragovernmental Reporting Results and the Explanation of Closing Package Differences.
- F. Financial Reporting Requirements, OMB Circular No. A-136. NASA must comply with this OMB circular that dictates the required elements for all Federal agencies’ financial statements, footnotes, required supplementary information, and required stewardship supplementary information. NASA should record and report all transactions in the proper USSGL accounts, as well as report all USSGL accounts in accordance with the financial statement crosswalk(s). NASA reconciles and confirms intragovernmental activity and balances with its trading partners before submitting year-end data to FMS and reporting it in its audited financial statements, ensuring that the reconciled and confirmed balances for

intragovernmental transactions agree to its audited financial statements and Closing Package reporting. NASA prepares agency-wide consolidated financial statements and elimination entries for intradepartmental transactions.

G. Closing Package For Fiscal Year End Reporting, TFM 2-4700.

Treasury's FMS developed the Closing Package methodology to resolve material deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). NASA's OCFO must reclassify all line items and amounts on its comparative audited, consolidated, departmental level Balance Sheet, Statement of Net Cost, and Statement of Changes in Net Position, to the Closing Package financial statement formats. NASA must report footnotes, disclose all other information not contained in the primary financial statements required to meet generally accepted accounting principles and submit NASA's adjusted trial balances via the Federal Agencies Centralized Trial-Balance System (FACTS I). NASA identifies trading partners in the Federal Trading Partner Note module for those Closing Package line items that hold Intragovernmental balances. NASA reports the reconciled and agreed upon confirmed balances in the IFCS, the Closing Package, and its audited financial statements.

H. 3rd Quarter Inspector General Agreed-Upon Procedures (IG/AUP) For Intragovernmental Activity And Balances. OMB requires the performance of IG/AUP by agencies where there is evidence and a history of systemic or recurring problems in accounting, reporting, or reconciling intragovernmental balances. The IG/AUP will identify, analyze, and facilitate the correction of the underlying internal control or process weaknesses at those agencies. OMB will contact the applicable agencies, and their respective IGs, that meet the above criteria. Those agencies, their IGs, and FMS must meet to formulate IG/AUP, agreed to by the applicable parties, and in conformance with American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) standards.

12.2.7 Year-End Requirements.

- A. At the end of each fiscal year (September 30), all transactions and activity related to the fiscal year should be recorded in each agency's general ledger. Transactions that are incurred as of September 30 and not billed should be recorded as accruals in both agencies' records. These transactions may have been billed subsequent to year-end or remain unbilled at the time of accrual. The providing agency should identify these transactions and should work with the receiving agency to provide detailed information supporting the transactions and the amounts incurred as of the cut-off date (September 30) and not yet billed. The providing agency should record these transactions as receivables/revenues as of September 30. The receiving agency should record these transactions as payables/expenses or assets as of September 30. Agencies should work together to calculate and estimate accruals and to record corresponding entries in each set of records so they are in agreement or that long term accounting policy differences can be easily identified. The providing

agency is typically responsible for estimating the accrual and communicating this information to the receiving agency. Both agencies are responsible for recording the information.

- B. NASA will not submit a Quarterly "F" Data File for 4th quarter activity. This data is included in the year-end Closing Package submission. FMS will use the Closing Package intragovernmental data (submitted by verifying agencies as part of their Closing Package) to consolidate Agency data for year-end reporting.

12.2.8 Information Technology Resources.

- A. Intragovernmental Fiduciary Confirmation System (IFCS). IFCS is an internet-based system, the official confirmation system for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) that engage in fiduciary intragovernmental transactions. FPAs are required to confirm and reconcile the fiduciary transactions.
- B. Government-Wide Financial Report System (GFRS). GFRS is a system that captures each agency's Closing Package information and links the agencies' comparative, audited consolidated, department-level financial statements to the Financial Report of the U.S. Government and resolves material deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). NASA retrieves intragovernmental reports via the Discoverer Viewer, a query tool integrated in GFRS.
- C. Intragovernmental Reporting and Analysis System (IRAS). IRAS is an internal database in FMS, used to conduct in-depth analysis and to synthesize/provide quarterly and year-end Closing Package reporting, as well as IFCS reporting, of all intragovernmental transactions to Federal entities. The intragovernmental account balances provided quarterly by each Federal agency is contained in this database and utilized to assist in reconciliation.

12.3 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES.

- 12.3.1 Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS), No. 1, Accounting for Selected Assets and Liabilities
- 12.3.2 OMB Circular No. A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements
- 12.3.3 OMB Bulletin, B-07-04, Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements
- 12.3.4 OMB Memorandum, M-07-03, Business Rules for Intragovernmental Transactions
- 12.3.5 TFM Volume I, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Agency Reporting Requirements for the Financial Report of the United States Government
- 12.3.6 TFM Volume 1, Bulletin 2007-03, Intragovernmental Business Rules

- 12.3.7 Department of Treasury -Financial Management Service, United States General Ledger (USSGL). *Federal Intragovernmental Transactions Accounting Policy Guide*
- 12.3.8 Financial Management Requirements, Volume 19, *Continuous Monitoring Program*, Chapter 6, "Accounts Payable and Expenses," Control Activity 6.3
- 12.3.9 Financial Management Requirements, Volume 19, *Continuous Monitoring Program*, Chapter 10, "Purchase Orders/ Obligations/ Unobligated Balances," Control Activity 10.2
- 12.3.10 Financial Management Requirements, Volume 19, *Continuous Monitoring Program*, Chapter 13, "Financial Analysis," Control Activity 13.7
- 12.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.
- 12.4.1 The responsibility for the recording and reconciling the intragovernmental activity and balances lies with NASA, regardless of its trading partner's involvement in the transactions. The Agency Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) reconciles individual Agency level account balances. Each Center is responsible for the reconciliation of individual accounts within its respective business areas. The Agency and Center Deputy Chief Financial Officers (DCFO) must review and approve the respective reconciliations.
- 12.4.2 NASA Headquarters Office Of The Chief Financial Officer Shall:
- A. Establish and maintain a structure for its intragovernmental transactions that includes recording, reconciling and reporting procedures.
 - B. Provide intragovernmental balances (transactions with a Federal ("F") indicator) for all required proprietary U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) accounts to Financial Management Service (FMS) each quarter to include the fiduciary account balances in Intragovernmental Fiduciary Confirmation System (IFCS).
 - C. Ensure that the reconciled and confirmed balances for intragovernmental transactions agree with the Agency's audited financial statements and Closing Package reporting.
 - D. Submit intragovernmental Closing Package data by Federal line item to FMS at year-end.
 - E. Complete the CFO Representations for Federal Intragovernmental Activity and Balances (i.e. Section I, Section II and Additional Explanations Sheet), and provide information to FMS, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO).
 - F. Perform CFO requirements for 3rd quarter Inspector General Agreed-Upon Procedures (IG/AUP), if NASA meets the criteria for AUPs.

- G. Represent that all intragovernmental balances have been reconciled and that NASA's audited financial statements contain those balances, as instructed by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements.
- H. Establish a consistent relationship with NASA's trading partners in order to identify and resolve differences.
- I. Document and maintain the data requirements agreed upon by NASA and its trading partners in the Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC) System and reconciliation process. Note when the IPAC system is not used to settle collection amounts owed to NASA, Standard Form 1080, Voucher for Transfer between Appropriations and/or Funds, should be used to bill other Government agencies, when either the billing or the paying agency is not serviced by a Treasury financial center, or the IPAC system cannot be used. Use of the voucher does not impact the need and the requirements to document and maintain the data requirements agreed to between NASA and its trading partners.
- J. Provide NASA Centers and/or Service Providers with reports identifying differences between amounts reported by NASA's trading partners and NASA's Centers.
- K. Ensure compliance with NASA's policy and procedures over intragovernmental account processes to ensure relevant, reliable and timely reporting to Treasury.

12.4.3 NASA Centers And Service Providers Shall:

- A. Record trading partner codes on all transactions occurring between Federal entities.
- B. Document and support the information recorded in its accounting records related to intragovernmental transactions.
- C. Record activity between Federal entities at the transaction level. Do not net accounting activity or intragovernmental balances, even if the activity is in the same reciprocal category.
- D. Record the common agreement number provided in the intragovernmental agreement on all transactions.
- E. Reconcile the intragovernmental data in its accounting records to the supporting documentation based on FMS Intragovernmental Reporting and Analysis System (IRAS) Reports and reports provided by the NASA's OCFO.
- F. Monitor and/or maintain customer and vendor master data with regard to the validity of the trading partner code and agency name.

- G. Execute Agency policy and procedures over intragovernmental account processes.

12.5 DEFINITIONS.

- 12.5.1 Bureau of Public Debt (BPD). A Treasury bureau that is responsible for accounting and reporting the debt of the Federal government.
- 12.5.2 Business Event Type Code (BETC). An eight character code that indicates the type of activity being reported (borrowing, repayment, offsetting collection, receipt, disbursement, etc.) It is used in combination with the Treasury account symbol (TAS) to determine the transaction effect on the Fund Balance with Treasury.
- 12.5.3 Business Partner Network (BPN) Number. A unique business location identifier, used as a single source for Federal vendor data, which provides a search mechanism into several key data bases across Federal agencies.
- 12.5.4 Business Rules. A standard set of regulations that provide Federal entities official guidance with recording and reconciling fiduciary transactions and intragovernmental exchange activity. This is an effort to standardize the business practice across the Federal government.
- 12.5.5 Buy/Sell. Intragovernmental exchange transactions related to goods and services rendered, accounts receivable/payable and other liabilities, advances, prepayments from/to, and deferred credits.
- 12.5.6 Closing Package. A methodology designed to link agencies' comparative, audited consolidated, department-level financial statements to the Financial Report of the US Government (FR). It consists of each agency's reclassified line items and amounts reported in the financial statements. It is the data submitted by each verifying and non-verifying agency for inclusion in the FR.
- 12.5.7 Duplicate Partner Code Identifier (DPCI). A single-digit code applied to a reporting trading partner agency sharing a 2-digit agency code with another agency (i.e. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, and the Smithsonian Institute).
- 12.5.8 Exchange. Activity arising when a Federal entity provides goods and services to the public or to another Federal entity for a price. Exchange activities include services provided and those related to reimbursable agreements, cost of products sold, transfers, and appropriations used.
- 12.5.9 Federal Employee Compensation Act (FECA). Provides compensation benefits to Federal employees for work-related injuries or illnesses and to their surviving dependents, if a work-related injury or illness results in the employee's death. The FECA is administered by the Department of Labor, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP).

- 12.5.10 Federal Financing Bank (FFB). A government corporation, created by Congress in 1973, under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. The FFB was established to centralize and reduce the cost of Federal borrowing, as well as Federally-assisted borrowing from the public.
- 12.5.11 Federal/Non-Federal Indicator. The USSGL account attribute that indicates the type of entity involved in transactions with the reporting entity [that is, other Federal entities (F) or Non-Federal entities, such as private or local/State/tribal/foreign governments (N)].
- 12.5.12 Fiduciary. These intragovernmental transactions consist of Bureau of the Public Debt investments and borrowings; Federal Financing Bank borrowings; Department of Labor Federal Employee Compensation Act transactions; and Office of Personnel Management employee benefit transactions.
- 12.5.13 Financial Management Service (FMS). FMS is a Treasury bureau that provides central payment services to Federal agencies, operates the Federal government's collections and deposit systems, provides government-wide accounting and reporting services, and manages the collection of delinquent debt owed to the government.
- 12.5.14 Financial Report of the U.S. Government (FR). Provides summary information on Federal government operations and financial positions on an accrual basis.
- 12.5.15 Government Account Series (GAS) Securities. Refers to all types of securities issued to or by government accounts and trust funds.
- 12.5.16 Government Accountability Office (GAO). The audit, evaluation, and investigative arm of Congress charged with examining matters relating to the receipt and payment of public funds.
- 12.5.17 Interdepartmental Balance. This USSGL account balance results from a transaction between trading partners, included in the FR, that are not in the same department.
- 12.5.18 Intradepartmental Balance. This USSGL account balance results from a transaction between trading partners in the same department. The balances are reflected in transactions between NASA Centers.
- 12.5.19 Intragovernmental Activity/Balances. Revenue/expense transactions, asset/liability transactions, and transfers resulting from business activities conducted by Federal entities. These transactions and/or balances result from business activities conducted by two different Federal government entities.
- 12.5.20 Intragovernmental Agreement. An official request for goods or services from another Federal agency; used interchangeably with intragovernmental order in this document.

- 12.5.21 Intragovernmental Dispute Resolution Committee. A committee that renders decisions on intragovernmental disputes that have gone through a joint dispute resolution process by the trading partners and remain unresolved. The Committee may refer the dispute to the Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee (AAPC).
- 12.5.22 Intragovernmental Fiduciary Confirmation System (IFCS). An internet-based application for confirming and reconciling fiduciary balances (quarterly and year-end). Federal agencies and departments that engage in fiduciary intragovernmental transactions utilize IFCS as the official confirmation system. Agencies and departments must use the IFCS to confirm and reconcile activity and balances activity for investments, borrowings, FECA transactions, and employee benefits transactions.
- 12.5.23 Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC) System. IPAC is one of the major components of the Government On-Line Accounting Link System II (GOALS II). The IPAC application's primary purpose is to provide a standardized interagency fund transfer mechanism for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs). IPAC facilitates the intra-governmental transfer of funds, with descriptive data, from one FPA to another.
- 12.5.24 Intragovernmental Reporting and Analysis System (IRAS). An internal database in FMS used to conduct in-depth analysis and to synthesize/provide quarterly and year-end Closing Package reporting, as well as IFCS reporting, of all intragovernmental transactions to Federal entities.
- 12.5.25 Non-Exchange. Refers to revenue arising primarily from the exercise of the government's power to demand payments from the public (i.e. taxes, duties, fines, and penalties). This also includes donations.
- 12.5.26 Non-Fiduciary. Consist of intragovernmental buy/sell (exchange) transactions, transfers, and non-Treasury investment transactions.
- 12.5.27 Out-Of-Balance Condition. The net difference between the reporting agency's activity and its trading partner's activity for a particular reciprocal category.
- 12.5.28 Performance Measures. A method to measure agency reporting performance each fiscal year for Closing Package, and intragovernmental activity and balances (for verifying reporting agencies only).
- 12.5.29 Providing Agency (Seller). The Federal agency (includes bureaus, departments and/or programs within agencies) that provides services, products, goods, transfer funds, investments, debt and/or incurring the reimbursable costs. The providing agency is considered as the seller for exchange transactions and the transferring out entity when appropriations are transferred.
- 12.5.30 Receiving Agency (Buyer). The Federal agency (includes bureaus, departments and/or programs within agencies) that receives services,

products, goods, transfer funds, purchasing investments and/or borrowing from Treasury (or other agency). The receiving agency is the purchaser for exchange transactions and the transferring in entity when appropriations are transferred.

- 12.5.31 Reciprocal Category (RC). Pairings of related USSGL accounts that should be used by providing and receiving agencies to reconcile like intragovernmental activity/ balances. It is also a pair of Closing Package financial statement Federal line items that will be used to perform eliminations at the government-wide level.
- 12.5.32 Reporting Agency (RA). A Federal entity required to report intragovernmental amounts against its trading partner for a reciprocal category.
- 12.5.33 Service Provider. An agency, private sector, or public reimbursable source that is performing, or will perform, a commercial activity.
- 12.5.34 Trading Partner (TP). An agency, department, bureau, or other Federal entity that is the party to intragovernmental transactions with another Federal agency.
- 12.5.35 Trading Partner Agreement (TPA). A formal agreement between Federal Program Agencies engaged in buyer-seller business relationships, documenting the data required in the IPAC and the reconciliation process.
- 12.5.36 Trading Partner Code. The USSGL account attribute used to identify the trading partner agency. The trading partner code appears as the first two numbers in the ALC and TAS on accounting transactions to identify the agency performing the business transaction (e.g. 80-00-0087 and 80F3200).
- 12.5.37 Treasury Account Symbol (TAS). The receipt, expenditure, appropriation, and other fund account symbols and titles, as assigned by Treasury.
- 12.5.38 Treasury Account Symbol/ Business Event Type Code (TAS/BETC). The combination of TAS/BETC must be used to identify transactions and classify them properly to determine the effect on the Fund Balance with Treasury.
- 12.5.39 U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL). The USSGL provides a uniform Chart of Accounts and technical guidance for use in standardizing Federal agency accounting.
- 12.5.40 USSGL Account Attribute. A data element that assists in identifying the purpose, type, and reporting requirement of the transaction being recorded (Trading Partner Code and Federal/Non-Federal Indicator).