not made in accordance with OMB Circul-
ars A–128 and A–133 and other appli-
cable cost principles and regulations.

PART 268—COLLECTING AND RE-
PORTING OF FOREIGN INDEBTED-
NESS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE

§ 268.1 Purpose.
This part establishes standard proce-
dures to be used for the collecting and
reporting of foreign indebtedness. Such
indebtedness may arise through the (a)
sale of Defense articles and services
pursuant to the Arms Export Control
Act; (b) operation of military missions;
and (c) logistical support provided
under country-to-country agreements.

§ 268.2 Applicability.
The provisions of this part apply to
the Office of the Secretary of Defense,
the Military Departments, and the De-
fense Agencies (hereafter referred to as
“DoD Components”).

§ 268.3 Policy.
It is the policy of the Department of
Defense that timely and aggressive col-
collection efforts will be conducted to
assure that foreign arrearages to DoD
Components are held to the absolute
minimum. Foreign indebtedness will be
uniformly and accurately reported to
the Department of the Treasury on
forms prescribed by the Treasury Fis-
cal Requirements Manual. The informa-
tion system on the status of collection
actions will support the informa-
tion requirements of the National Ad-
visory Council on International Monet-
ary and Financial Policies (NAC).

§ 268.4 Responsibilities.
(a) The assistant Secretary of De-
fense (Comptroller) is the DoD point of
contact for matters concerning foreign
indebtedness requirements imposed on
DoD from outside the Department,
such as by the Congress, Treasury De-
partment, and NAC.

(b) The Defense Security Assistance
Agency (DSAA) is responsible for con-
solidation of feeder arrearage reports
and submission of a single consolidated
DoD arrearage report to the Treasury
Department. The DSAA shall (1) mon-
itor collection actions; (2) follow up
when initial collection actions have
been unsuccessful; and (3) serve as the
focal point within DoD for responding
to NAC information requests.

(c) Unless otherwise directed, the
DoD Component which makes the sale,
or is otherwise assigned responsibility,
is responsible for taking initial collec-
tion action, accounting for indebted-
ness, preparation of feeder arrearage
reports, and providing copies of arrear-
age reports to the DSAA.

§ 268.5 Collection and followup proce-
dures.
Each DoD Component is responsible
for taking timely and aggressive bill-
ing and followup collection actions for
each category of indebtedness incurred
by official and private obligors pursu-
ant to authorized programs.

§ 268.6 Reporting of accounts receiv-
able and sales under 120 days de-
layed payment terms (short-term
credit).
(a) General. (1) Amounts payable to
DoD Components for sales of Defense
articles and services on terms which
require payment of cash in advance of
delivery/performance or within 60 days
thereof will be classified as accounts
receivable. Military Departments shall
submit reports to the DSAA of foreign
indebtedness related to those sales.
(2) Sales made by DoD Components
under existing cases which provide for
120-day payment terms shall be classified as short-term credit sales. Similarly, those sales made after September 30, 1976, under special emergency appropriations which provide for payments 120 days after delivery of articles or services will also be classified as short-term credit sales. DoD Components shall submit reports to the DSAA of these short-term credit sales.

(3) Foreign indebtedness to DoD Components for logistical support, mission support costs, and other programs is payable upon presentation of the appropriate billing documents. Reports of foreign indebtedness related to these programs will be submitted to the DSAA.

(b) Basis for reporting. Amounts to be reported will be determined by analyzing unpaid bills using the criteria and definitions contained in §268.9.

§ 268.7 Collecting and reporting of foreign debts under long-term loans and debts.

The DSAA is responsible for administering FMS long-term loans and credit programs authorized by Section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and likewise is responsible for determining foreign indebtedness against these programs. Debts remaining uncollected 90 days after the due date will be referred to the State Department for diplomatic assistance to effect settlement.

§ 268.8 Flash report of major foreign debt arrearages.

Major foreign debt arrearages are monitored by the NAC. Therefore, periodically DSAA will request flash reports from the DoD Components to satisfy NAC requirements for information on major foreign debt arrearages. For this purpose, a “major” foreign debt arrearage is any country program arrearage which involves the sum of $250,000 or more. Flash reports will be submitted directly to DSAA by the local command in message form with information copies to the next higher command. The report will reflect any significant changes in major foreign debt arrearages from the quarterly foreign indebtedness reports submitted in accordance with §268.6. Collections, information on increased indebtedness, problems encountered in unsuccessful collection attempts, or country circumstances which may adversely affect collections are examples of the information which should be included in the flash reports.

§ 268.9 Discussion of terms.

(a) Accounts receivable. “Accounts receivable” consist of those amounts due in which the original payment time required full payment within 90 days of delivery or performance. It excludes principal payments or interest on short-term and long-term loans and credits.

(b) Arrearage delinquency determination. Obligations generated by formal agreements, as in the case of Foreign Military Sales contracts, are due on the dates specified in the contract or on the date specified in billings rendered in accordance with these contracts. Obligations incurred under Military Mission Support (Program 142) Logistical Support (Program 143) and any other authorized programs are due on the date billings are made to the customer country unless otherwise stated in the bill. Followup and reporting actions required by this part will be taken based on these dates. (See §268.5.)

(c) Country designations. For reporting purposes, grants and contingent liabilities will be identified with the country which receives the benefit. Loans and credits will be identified generally with the country of the obligor or, in the instance of official multinational organizations, with the institution name. When the project is located in, or goods are destined for another country or area, the latter country or area should be stated in the description of purpose. If a government credit intermediary is the obligor, the transaction should be identified with the country where the project is located or the goods are destined.

(1) United States. “United States” shall mean the states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, Midway Island, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

(2) Foreign country designations. Country designations other than the “United States” shall be consistent with the