Note 18. Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities as of September 30, 2022, and 2021		
(In billions of dollars)	2022	2021
Allocation of special drawing rights	147.0 94.6 56.7 55.8 51.6 20.6 68.8 495.1	161.8 258.2 51.0 66.2 46.4 26.4 67.1

Other liabilities are the amounts owed to the public and are not reported elsewhere in the Balance Sheet.

- Allocation of SDR is the amount of corresponding liability representing the value of the reserve assets allocated by
 the IMF to meet global needs to supplement existing reserve assets. SDR derive their quality as reserve assets from
 the undertakings of the members to accept them in exchange for "freely useable" currencies (the U.S. dollar,
 European euro, Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen, and British pound sterling). Treasury is the sole contributor.
- Other liabilities without related budgetary obligations represent those unfunded liabilities for which congressional action is needed before budgetary resources can be provided. The largest contributions to this category are SAA's liability to offset non-entity cash and DOE's contractor-sponsored pension plans and other post-retirement benefits. In addition, for FY 2021 Treasury incurred a liability for the restoration of federal debt principal and interest. This resulted from debt management measures taken during the delay in raising the statutory debt limit, which included suspending investments in Treasury debt securities by the Government Securities Investment Fund of the FERS TSP. As a result of Treasury securities not being issued to the TSP's G Fund, Treasury reported other liabilities, as of September 30, 2021, in the amount of \$157 billion that represented uninvested principal and related interest for the TSP's G Fund that would have been reported in Note 12—Federal Debt and Interest Payable had there not been a delay in raising the statutory debt limit as of September 30, 2021, and had the securities been issued. After Congress enacted P.L. 117-73 on December 16, 2021, to raise the debt limit, the uninvested principal and related interest were restored in FY 2022, resulting in a decrease to Other Liabilities and an increase to Federal Debt and Interest Payable. For additional information related to the impact on the TSP, see Note 23—Fiduciary Activities.
- Actuarial liabilities for Treasury-managed benefit programs are the amounts recorded by Treasury for actuarial liabilities of future benefit payments to be paid from programs such as the D.C. Federal Pension Fund and the D.C. Judicial Retirement Fund. The only contributors are DOL and Treasury.
- Other liabilities with related budgetary obligations are amounts of liabilities for which there is a related budgetary obligation. Grant accruals, subsidies, and unpaid obligations related to assistance programs are all part of this category. The largest contributors are DOT, HHS, and USDA.
- Contingent liabilities are amounts that are recognized as a result of a past event where a future outflow or sacrifice of resource is probable and measurable. These consist of a wide variety of administrative proceedings, legal actions, and tort claims which may ultimately result in settlements or decisions adverse to the federal government. DOE and HHS are the top contributors. For additional information, refer to Note 21—Contingencies.
- Accrued funded payroll and leave are the estimated amounts of liabilities for salaries, wages, and funded annual leave and sick leave that have been earned but are unpaid. The most substantial contribution is from DOD.
- Other miscellaneous liabilities are the liabilities not otherwise classified above. Many entities reported relatively small amounts.

The following entities are the main contributors to the government's reported other liabilities as of September 30, 2022. Refer to each entity's financial statements for additional information:

- Treasury
- DOE
- DOL
- SAA
- HHS
- DOD

- DOT
- USPS
- USDA
- PBGC
- DOJ
- DHS

- Education
- DOI
- SEC
- HUD
- TVA
- State