

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION POLICIES—Central government monetary and fiscal policies designed to bring about high employment, stable growth, and price stability in the national economy, and equilibrium in the international balance of payments. See also "Monetary Policy" and "Fiscal Policy."

EXPENDITURES—In the present administrative and consolidated cash budgets, the amount of checks issued or paid and cash payments made, net of refunds, and reimbursements received. Under the Commission's recommendations, expenditures will be recorded on an accrual basis, representing the aggregate of liabilities incurred for performance accepted by the Government (including goods received in the case of mass-produced "shelf" items, work done by a contractor to the Government's order, and services performed) and other liabilities incurred not involving performance, whether or not payment has been made and whether or not invoices have been received.

FEDERAL SECTOR—The sector of the economy comprised of the Federal Government and its agencies. Used in social accounting systems such as the national income accounts and flow of funds accounts.

FEDERALLY OWNED FUNDS—Funds entirely owned by the Federal Government as distinct from the trust funds which the Federal Government theoretically holds in a fiduciary capacity.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY—An agency or institution which borrows and relends.

FISCAL POLICY—Federal Government economic stabilization policies designed to foster economic goals such as high employment, stable growth and prices, and balance of payments equilibrium, through changes in taxes and levels of Government spending as distinct from monetary policy.

FISCAL YEAR—Any year designated for financial accounting purposes, not necessarily a calendar year. For the Federal Government, the year running from July 1 to June 30, and designated by the year in which it ends.

FLOAT—The difference in entries in the books of two parties to a transaction due to time lags in mail delivery, check clearing, or similar timing differences.

FLOW OF FUNDS ACCOUNTING—A system of social accounting in which the sources and uses of funds are recorded for each sector of the economy.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE BUDGET—An analysis of the budget, such as that contained in Part 4 of the budget document, in which expenditures and authorizations are grouped according to major purpose, e.g., national defense, international affairs, etc., regardless of the spending agency or department.

FUND—An accounting entity consisting of the set of interrelated accounts which record assets and liabilities, and income and outgo, related to a specified purpose. Also (loosely) a sum of money available for specified purposes.

FUNDING—The act of providing financing for a specified purpose.

GENERAL FUND—The major federally owned fund which is credited with Government receipts not earmarked by law, and is charged with expenditures payable from such revenues and from general borrowing.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES—Five enterprises whose transactions are presently included in the consolidated cash budget. This category includes the Federal land banks and the Federal home loan banks (all private ownership), the Federal intermediate credit banks and the banks for cooperatives (mixed ownership), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (no private ownership).

GROSS—The total value of a sum or a transaction, before reduction by applicable offsets.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Total market value of all final goods and services that the Nation produces in a single year.