

The Impact of Fiscal Transparency on The Level of Administrative Expenditure

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Abstract. Fiscal transparency is an important measure to improve the level of government governance and realize the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity. Taking the panel data of 31 provincial governments from 2007 to 2016 as samples, this paper empirically analyzes the impact of financial transparency on the level of local administrative expenditure. The study found that improving fiscal transparency will significantly reduce the level of administrative expenditure of the government. Heterogeneity analysis found that the impact of areas with a higher level of economic development is more prominent. After a series of robustness tests, the conclusion is still valid. The existing research mainly examines the economic consequences of financial transparency from the perspective of economy and governance structure, and lacks the analysis of the impact on the level of local government administrative expenditure. This paper enriches the research of financial transparency, and has policy reference value for local governments to further improve the level of local administrative expenditure.

Keywords: Financial transparency; Level of administrative expenditure; Regional difference and Regression model.

1. Introduction

Fiscal transparency plays an extremely important role in the modern financial system. As an important measure to improve the level of government governance and realize the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity, it has attracted much attention [1]. The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Further Comprehensively Deepening Reform and Promoting Chinese-style Modernization adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee calls for improving the uniformity and standardization of budget management and improving the budget disclosure and supervision system, highlighting the key significance of fiscal transparency for national governance. In 2021, the Opinions of The State Council on Further Deepening the Reform of the Budget Management System also clearly proposed to "strengthen fiscal transparency and require governments at all levels to strengthen the disclosure of fiscal information". It can be said that fiscal transparency is one of the core features of the modern fiscal system and an important guarantee [2] for the scientific, rational and efficient use of fiscal funds [2].

However, despite the overall positive trend of fiscal transparency in China, there is still a big gap with international standards, which to some extent affects the efficiency of the use of fiscal funds. After several administrative system reforms, due to the expansion of administrative expenditure and the softening of budget constraints, the Chinese government is faced with the challenges of expanding budget deficit and transforming government functions [3]. In addition, the non-transparent and irrational use of administrative expenditure also increases the risk of corruption. As far as the existing research is concerned, it mainly focuses on the economic consequences of fiscal transparency from the perspective of economic level and governance structure, but lacks the analysis of the impact on the level of administrative expenditure of local governments. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the specific impact of the current fiscal transparency on the level of administrative expenditure, and accurately clarify the specific relationship between the two, which has extremely important policy

reference value and significance for improving the level of national governance and standardizing government behavior [4].

2. Literature review

2.1. Economic consequences of fiscal transparency

According to the existing research conclusions, the impact of fiscal transparency mainly includes economic effect and governance effect. In terms of economic effects, it is generally believed that improving fiscal transparency plays a positive role in reducing government financing costs and easing fiscal deficits. For example, proactive fiscal policy can effectively play a role in making cyclical fiscal policy and deficit scale more controllable, so as to achieve high-quality economic development [5]. Improving fiscal transparency can help improve capital misallocation and thus improve the efficiency of capital allocation [6]. In terms of governance effect, the academic research has argued that the improvement of fiscal transparency has a positive impact on fiscal governance and fiscal operation. First of all, fiscal transparency can effectively restrain government behavior, reduce government administrative expenditure, and improve the level of government financial management [7]; Secondly, the improvement of fiscal transparency has a positive effect on local governance. For example, improving fiscal transparency can effectively restrain the scale of local financial non-tax revenue and control official corruption [8], thus improving the efficiency of local government governance. Finally, based on the governance effect, fiscal transparency helps to enhance the confidence of enterprises and residents in the government. Fiscal transparency can improve enterprises' innovation ability by restraining budget violations and stabilizing enterprises' market-oriented expectations [9]. Improving fiscal transparency can enhance people's satisfaction with public services, and thus improve residents' willingness to pay taxes [10].

2.2. Factors influencing the level of administrative expenditure

Existing research mainly analyzes the influencing factors of administrative expenditure level from two dimensions of supply and demand. From the perspective of demand, the increase or decrease of administrative expenditure is mainly affected by key variables such as economic development level, population density, population size, geographical area and price level. For example, the academic community generally believes that the most fundamental and core determinant of the level of administrative cost index of China's 31 provincial governments is the level of economic development. Economic growth will drive the increase of government revenue, and then promote the growth of administrative expenditure [11]. In addition, the increase of population density and population scale makes the complexity and scale of administrative management continue to expand, which puts forward a higher demand for administrative expenditure. From the perspective of supply, another influencing factor of the level of administrative expenditure is the development status of the government itself, the financial revenue of the same level and the financial transfer payment of the higher level [12]. According to the existing research, the expansion of government scale usually directly leads to the increase of administrative expenditure [13]. At the same time, institutional factors such as fiscal self-sufficiency, fiscal transfer payment and fiscal decentralization will also indirectly affect the scale and structure of administrative expenditure by affecting the government's fiscal revenue and expenditure status, resource allocation efficiency and the division of rights and responsibilities of administrative management [14].

2.3. Literature commentary

From the existing literature, the effect of fiscal transparency has become one of the research hotspots. However, summarizing the above studies on fiscal transparency, it is found that most of the current studies focus on the perspective of economic and governance structure, but lack of analysis on the impact of local government administrative expenditure level. Therefore, from the perspective of administrative expenditure, this study will directly examine the impact of fiscal transparency on

the level of administrative expenditure of local governments in China from the three dimensions of economy, population and government, so as to provide valuable reference for promoting the modernization of government governance.

3. Theoretical analysis and research hypothesis

3.1. Relevant Concepts

3.1.1 Fiscal Transparency

Kopits and Craig (1998) for the first time defined fiscal transparency as the government should disclose as fully as possible information about its institutions, responsibilities, fiscal policies, public sector accounts and expected revenues and expenditures [15]. Fiscal transparency is not only the basis of government information disclosure, but also the guarantee of effective public supervision of government funds and their utilization, thus effectively curbing the waste of financial resources and administrative corruption.

3.1.2 The level of administrative management expenditure

Administrative management expenditures refer to the funds invested by the government in order to meet the demand for public services, which can come from government agencies at all levels, administrative departments and foreign affairs departments. They are intended to facilitate the effective implementation of public services, improve social efficiency and promote economic development. Government expenditure on administration is an important indicator of a country's level of political and economic development, which determines a country's power structure and sphere of influence [16]. Relatively more than other government expenditure items, administrative expenditure is characterized by public nature, consumptive nature, stability and efficiency difficult to assess [17].

3.2. Hypothesis Formulation

From the perspective of public choice theory, fiscal transparency may change the decision-making of bureaucratic agents because the openness and transparency of administrative information enhances the social perception of corrupt behavior and indirectly affects the enforcement of related events, thus increasing the cost of violation of the law for public officials and making it difficult for them to engage in rent-seeking and corruption from the budget of governmental fiscal expenditures. Government agencies can obtain bribes in a variety of ways, but the Chinese government is more likely to utilize this approach for private gain in the field of administration [18]. This means that the public disclosure of government financial information has invariably increased the social supervision of public officials, thus making them give up their self-interest in the government financial expenditure budget, especially in administrative expenditure, and further reducing the proportion of administrative expenditure, i.e., lowering the level of administrative expenditure.

From the perspective of principal-agent theory, a transparent political environment reduces the information asymmetry between public officials and voters, helping to align the agent's interests with those of the principal. In terms of fiscal information, transparency requires governments to report to citizens on their planned expenditures and actual budget execution so that the public (and their oversight bodies) can monitor the process. This enhances public scrutiny of the allocation and expenditure of scarce resources and reduces the scope for agents (politicians and bureaucrats) to misuse public funds for private gain [19]. Through the public disclosure of government financial information, the public can more effectively monitor the government's behavior, effectively stop corruption and waste, and put more money into public service expenditures that bring tangible benefits to the people, thus greatly reducing the proportion of administrative expenditures and effectively improving the level of economic development.

Through in-depth research, we find that fiscal transparency is a concept that widely exists in the field of public finance, which is both fundamentally different from corporate transparency [20] and inextricably linked to government administration. Therefore, many scholars have focused on

exploring how fiscal transparency affects government behavior. While administrative expenditure is an important part of government affairs, its size and growth rate will not only affect the fiscal pressure and administrative efficiency, but also indirectly reflect the level of government governance and the degree of administrative transparency. Therefore, studying the influencing factors of administrative management expenditures so as to control the reasonable growth of government administrative management expenditures is especially crucial for building a clean government, alleviating the squeeze on public service expenditures, and reinforcing the authority of government budget expenditures.

Based on the above theoretical analysis, this study proposes the following research hypotheses:

H1: Fiscal transparency is negatively correlated with the level of administrative management expenditure, i.e., the higher the fiscal transparency, the lower the level of administrative management expenditure.

4. Research design

4.1. Sample selection and data sources

Due to the lag of fiscal transparency indicators, referring to the existing research practice[21], this paper selects the panel data of 31 provincial governments (municipalities and autonomous regions, excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) from 2007 to 2016 as the research sample. The data are mainly from "China's Provincial Fiscal Transparency Assessment", and some missing data are supplemented by the average method. The data of other explained variables and control variables are from China Statistical Yearbook and China Fiscal Yearbook.

4.2. Variable selection and description

4.2.1 Explained variable

Level of administrative expenditure. In this paper, we examine the administrative expenditure in the government fiscal expenditure, referring to the existing research, using the ratio of administrative expenditure to total fiscal expenditure to measure.

4.2.2 Explanatory variables

Fiscal transparency. This paper uses the fiscal transparency index in China Provincial Fiscal Transparency Assessment by Shanghai University of Finance and Economics to represent the dummy variable of fiscal transparency level.

4.2.3 Control variables

According to previous studies[22-23], this paper controls the influence of three levels of factors, namely economy, population and government, on the administrative expenditure of local governments. Among them, at the economic level, the economic development level and industrial structure are selected; At the population level, population density and population structure are selected; At the government level, fiscal freedom and government] size are chosen. Table 1 shows the selection and description of each variable.

Table 1 Selection and description of variables

Types of variables	Symbols	Variable name	Variable description
Explained variable	xz	Administrative management expenses	The ratio of administrative expenditure to total fiscal expenditure
Explanatory variables	tr	Fiscal transparency	Fiscal transparency index of provincial governments
Control variables	pgdp	Level of economic development	GDP per capita, the ratio of total regional GDP to regional population
	str	Industry Structure	The proportion of regional tertiary industry in regional GDP
	pden	Population density	The ratio of the total population at the end of the year to the area of state-owned land in the region
	pgrow	Demographics	The birth rate minus the death rate of the regional population
	self	Financial freedom	The proportion of regional budget revenue in regional budget expenditure
	scale	Size of government	Regional government consumption expenditure as a share of expenditure method GDP

4.3. Model construction

This paper first discusses the impact of fiscal transparency on government administrative expenditure. Referring to the research model of Liu Jia et al., this paper uses the data of 31 provinces and cities in China to construct a two-way fixed effect model as shown in the following equation:

$$xz_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 tr_{it} + \sum \beta_j Controls_{it} + \gamma_t + \mu_i + \varepsilon_{it} \tag{1}$$

Where, the explained variable represents the ratio of administrative expenditure of province *i* (municipality directly under the Central Government or autonomous region) to total fiscal expenditure in year *t*; xz_{it} represents the time fixed effect; μ_i and γ_t denote district fixed effects. tr_{it} is the core explanatory variable fiscal transparency, is the governance effect size of fiscal transparency on local government administrative expenditure, is a series of control variables, is a constant term, is a random error term $\beta_1 Controls_{it} \beta_0 \varepsilon_{it}$. All data were analyzed by Stata.15 software.

5. Empirical analysis

5.1. Descriptive statistics of variables

Table 2 shows the descriptive statistics of each variable. It can be seen from Table 2 that the mean value of the administrative expenditure of China's provincial local governments from 2007 to 2016 is 11.479, and the standard deviation is 3.536, indicating that the average level of the administrative expenditure of China's provincial local governments is not low, and there are certain fluctuations. The mean value of fiscal transparency is 34.245, the maximum value is 77.7, the minimum value is 11.52, and the standard deviation is 14.696, indicating that there is still room for improvement in the fiscal transparency of Chinese provincial governments, and the gap is relatively obvious. The standard deviations of economic development level and population density are relatively large, indicating that there are certain inter-provincial differences in these indicators. It can also be seen from the descriptive statistics of other control variables that the maximum values of each variable have different degrees of difference. It can be seen that there are great differences in economic level, social

structure and government finance among different regions in China, and the unbalanced situation of regional development is still prominent.

Table 2 Descriptive statistics of variables

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
xz	310	11.479	3.536	4.2	22.13
tr	310	34.245	14.696	11.52	77.7
pdgp	310	37503.881	21126.113	7778	123391
str	310	45.303	8.991	29.8	82.3
pden	310	436.568	666.082	2	3916
pgorw	310	5.444	2.734	-.6	11.78
self	310	51.638	22.083	6.4	118.92
scale	310	15.402	6.525	8.45	52.26

5.2. Correlation analysis and multicollinearity test

Table 3 lists the results of the correlation test. It can be seen from Table 3 that the maximum correlation coefficient among the explanatory variables is 0.687, and the correlation coefficient of most of the variables used in this paper does not exceed 0.7, which indicates that there is no significant correlation between the variables.

Table 3 Correlation test of explanatory variables

Variables	xz	tr	pdgp	str	pden	Pgorw	self	sacle
xz	1.000							
tr	0.455 * (0.000)	1.000						
pdgp	0.620 * (0.000)	0.344 * (0.000)	1.000					
str	0.413 * (0.000)	0.166 * (0.003)	0.644 * (0.000)	1.000				
pden	0.337 * (0.000)	0.037 (0.521)	0.687 * (0.000)	0.486 * (0.000)	1.000			
pgorw	0.260 * (0.000)	0.083 (0.147)	0.311 * (0.000)	-0.031 (0.584)	0.292 * (0.000)	1.000		
self	0.160 * (0.005)	0.051 (0.370)	0.675 * (0.000)	0.239 * (0.000)	0.607 * (0.000)	0.401 * (0.000)	1.000	
scale	0.125 * (0.027)	-0.024 (0.670)	-0.108 (0.058)	0.412 * (0.000)	0.142 * (0.012)	0.418 * (0.000)	0.468 * (0.000)	1.000

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively; Values in parentheses are clustered standard errors, the same below.

At the same time, multiple collinearity test was performed on each variable. The results of multicollinearity test are shown in Table 4. The mean value of VIF is 2.58, less than 5, and the VIF value of each variable is less than 10. The collinearity problem is not serious, and the independent variables are not correlated with each other. The above analysis shows that the empirical regression model in this paper is reliable.

Table 4 Multicollinearity test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
pdgp	4.80	0.208251
str	2.98	0.336056
self	2.97	0.336675
scale	2.33	0.429867
pden	2.22	0.449472
pgorw	1.40	0.714891
tr	1.39	0.720472
Mean VIF	2.58	

5.3. Hausman test

Table 5 shows the Hausman test results. Before using the fixed effect regression model, the Hausman test was conducted to determine whether the fixed effect model or the random effect model should be selected. It can be seen from Table 5 that the coefficient of Hausman test is 44.89, and its P value is 0.0000, which is significant at the statistical level of 5%, indicating that the endogeneity test has been passed. Therefore, this paper chooses to use the fixed effect regression model.

Table 5 Hausman test results

	(b) fe	(B) re	(b-B) Difference	sqrt(diag(V _b -V _B)) S.E.
Tr	-0.0264371	-0.0303943	0.0039572	0.0016989
Pdgp	-.0002169	-0.0001811	-0.0000358	4.49e-06
Str	-.0047562	-0.0356103	0.0308541	0.0179289
Pden	0.0126443	0.0010665	0.0115778	0.0019368
Pgrow	0.515072	0.3144705	0.2006014	0.0949562
Self	0.1493258	0.1269549	0.0223709	0.0169821
Scale	0.2246635	0.2273334	-0.00267	0.0386565
Hausman test statistic			44.89	
Hausman test p-value			0.0000	

5.4. Empirical test and result analysis

In the research design part, after Hausman test, the regression model selected in this paper is two-way fixed effect regression model. The empirical results are shown in Table 6. No explanatory variables are added in Column (1), and explanatory variables are added in Column (2) on the basis of Column (1). From the regression results, the government's fiscal transparency has a significant impact on the administrative expenditure, which is significantly negatively correlated at the statistical level of 1%. This shows that with the improvement of fiscal transparency, the government's administrative expenditure will decrease. According to the analysis, the reasons mainly include the following two. On the one hand, the improvement of fiscal transparency directly has a positive incentive effect on government behavior. It encourages the government to strengthen internal control and self-supervision of administrative expenditure, reduce information asymmetry, effectively curb corruption and abuse of power, and ensure the standardized use of financial funds. On the other hand, the improvement of fiscal transparency also promotes the public's supervision of the government's financial operation. Under the effect of public supervision, the government pays more attention to the improvement of the efficiency of the use of funds, and then reduces the level of administrative expenditure. The empirical results show that population density, population structure, fiscal autonomy and government size have significant and positive correlation with administrative expenditure. Fiscal transparency and economic development level have significant and negative correlation with administrative expenditure. Industrial structure has no significant effect on administrative expenditure.

Table 6 Regression results

	(1)	(2)
	xz	xz
tr		0.031 * * * (-3.353)
pdgp	0.000 * * * (-19.217)	0.000 * * * (-16.230)
str	-0.045 (-1.190)	-0.003 (-0.070)
pden	0.014 * * * (6.614)	0.013 * * * (6.136)
pgorw	0.562 * * * (3.913)	0.547 * * * (3.879)
self	0.128 * * * (5.982)	0.130 * * * (6.192)
scale	0.184 * * * (3.334)	0.203 * * * (3.731)
_cons	3.603 (1.567)	2.199 (0.957)
N	310	310
R ²	0.763	0.773
F	146.756	132.119

Note: ***, ** and * represent significance levels at 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively; Values in parentheses are clustered standard errors, the same below.

5.5. Robustness Test

In this study, the fiscal transparency (L.tr) of the lagged period is used to replace the fiscal transparency of the current period, which is used to represent the fiscal transparency variable in order to test the robustness of the results. The results of the robustness analysis are shown in Table 1, where the data show that fiscal transparency in the lagged period is still significantly negatively related to the level of administrative expenditures. Therefore, this study concludes with robustness that the significant negative relationship between fiscal transparency and the level of administrative management expenditures is not affected by time lag, thus supporting the research hypothesis.

Table 7 Results of robustness test with one period lag

VARIABLES	xz
L.tr	-0.0215** (-2.316)
pdgp	-0.000187*** (-14.53)
str	-0.0313 (-0.849)
pden	0.0114*** (4.880)
pgorw	0.357*** (2.675)
self	0.0984*** (4.948)
sacle	0.131** (2.527)
Constant	6.320*** (2.821)
Observations	279
R-squared	0.728
Number of CODE	31

Note: t-statistics in parentheses; ***, **, and * denote significant at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

5.6. Endogeneity test

Considering the endogeneity between fiscal transparency and administrative expenditure, this paper further introduces the Internet penetration rate (Tr_IV) as an instrumental variable to alleviate the endogeneity bias. The higher the Internet penetration rate is, the more attention and participation citizens have in government governance and public affairs, and the higher the fiscal transparency in a region is, which conforms to the principle of correlation. In addition, the Internet penetration rate in a region is mainly determined by long-term factors such as economic and social factors, which will not have a direct impact on the government's administrative expenditure, which is in line with the principle of exogeneity. The test results of the instrumental variable method are shown in Table 8. In the regression of the first stage, the instrumental variable Internet penetration rate (Tr_IV) has a significant positive correlation with tr at the level of 1%; In the regression of the second stage, tr performance still significantly reduces the administrative expenditure at the level of 1%. Therefore, the results of this study are robust. In addition, the F-statistic of the first stage is greater than 10, and the Cragg-Donald Wald F-statistic is much larger than the critical value of 16.38 at the significance level of 10%, so it can be determined that there is no weak instrumental variable. After the endogeneity problem is controlled, fiscal transparency and administrative expenditure still show a significant negative correlation, which is consistent with the previous conclusions.

Table 8 Test results of instrumental variable method

Variables	Stage 1 tr	Stage 2 xz
Tr_IV	0.635 * * * (0.8882)	
tr		0.236 * * * (0.3818)
pdgp	0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.000)
str	-0.0214 (0.001)	0.090 * * * (0.031)
pden	-0.002 (0.01)	0.001 * * * (0.003)
pgorw	0.820 * * * (0.298)	0.0385 * * * (0.084)
self	0.182 * * * (0.059)	0.060 * * * (0.016)
scale	-0.026 (0.165)	0.110 * * (0.045)
R2		0.168
Kleibergen-Paap rk LM		27.639
Cragg-Donald Wald F		47.702
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F		51.111

5.7. Heterogeneity test

The 31 provincial governments in China are divided into eastern, central and western regions according to their geographical location, and the impact of fiscal transparency on administrative expenditure is tested to see whether there are great differences in different regions.

Table 9 shows the regional heterogeneity regression results, where columns (1), (2) and (3) are the eastern, central and western regions, respectively. It can be seen from the table that the negative impact of fiscal transparency on the level of administrative expenditure in the eastern and central regions has passed the significance test at the level of 1%. Compared with the western region, the negative impact of the fiscal transparency on the level of administrative expenditure is more obvious in the eastern and central regions, showing a significant negative correlation at the statistical level of 1%. This shows that the higher the fiscal transparency of the governments in the eastern and central regions is, the lower the level of the government's administrative expenditure is.

Table 9 Regression results of regional heterogeneity of fiscal transparency on administrative expenditure

	Eastern region	The Central Region	Western Region
VARIABLES	xz	xz	xz
tr	0.043 * * * (-2.89)	0.070 * * * (-2.91)	-0.001 (-0.05)
pdgp	0.000 * * * (-5.93)	0.000 * * * (-5.05)	0.000 * * * (-10.24)
str	0.122 * * * (-3.13)	0.086 (1.27)	-0.005 (-0.08)
pden	0.000 * (-1.80)	0.008 * * * (3.68)	-0.004 (-1.16)
pgorw	0.243 * * * (3.21)	-0.020 (-0.12)	-0.000 (-0.00)
self	0.086 * * * (5.56)	0.143 * * * (3.08)	0.229 * * * (6.38)
scale	0.197 * * (2.32)	0.214 (1.30)	0.343 * * * (6.76)
Constant	13.164 * * * (8.88)	5.033 (0.93)	5.243 * (1.72)
Observations	110	80	120
R-squared	0.793	0.641	0.694

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively; Values in parentheses are clustered standard errors, the same below.

6. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

Based on a ground-truthing survey of 31 provinces (municipalities directly under the central government and autonomous regions) across the country over the period 2007 to 2016, this project aims to explore how financial transparency limits the cost of administrative regulation in the public service sector. The data show that differences in financial transparency are a key factor contributing to significantly different levels of administrative and regulatory expenditures. An in-depth analysis reveals a negative correlation between local governments' fiscal transparency and their level of administrative management expenditures, implying that the higher the fiscal transparency of local governments, the more likely they are to streamline their administrative management expenditures. This finding corroborates with the existing related studies, and further reveals the deep mechanism by which higher fiscal transparency effectively constrains government behavior and then drives down the level of administrative expenditures.

Against the backdrop of deepening fiscal system reform, increasing anti-corruption efforts and the development of digital finance technology, this study puts forward the following policy recommendations in order to achieve the goals of improving government effectiveness and optimizing resource allocation:

Firstly, continue to increase the strength of fiscal transparency reform. To eliminate the “masking effect” caused by information asymmetry, and to enhance public understanding of and trust in the government's fiscal activities. Through the implementation of a more transparent and open fiscal policy, ensure that the public has access to timely, accurate and complete financial information, thereby effectively enhancing the credibility of the government and public satisfaction.

Second, build a sound system of authority and responsibility and incentive mechanism. By clarifying the boundaries of responsibilities at all levels of government, we can eliminate possible “slackness” in the principal-agent relationship, and avoid overlapping functions and unclear powers

and responsibilities. With open and reasonable incentive mechanisms, the government will be prompted to perform its duties more efficiently and transparently, and the overall level of fiscal management will be improved.

Finally, the assessment and supervision mechanism of fiscal transparency should be improved. In order to ensure that all financial activities operate under the sun, the fairness and efficiency of financial management can be guaranteed by means of regular audits and public supervision. At the same time, the public is encouraged to actively participate in financial supervision, discover and correct problems in financial management in a timely manner, guarantee the fairness and efficiency of financial management, and promote the sustainable and healthy development of financial management.

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