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DEMONSTRATION OF THE OBTAINING AND USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this qualitative technological article is to propose an accounting statement model that summarizes the collection and use of public resources by Brazilian municipalities. Annual financial statements from OECD member countries that do not adopt the IPSAS standard for preparing their financial statements were researched in order to identify good practices for disclosing accounting information on the collection and use of public funds. The research revealed that there are various types of classification, but the most recurrent is the one in which expenses are shown in groups of operating, transfer and financial expenses. The proposed model for demonstrating the collection and use of public funds was designed with the requirements of (i) using a vocabulary that is accessible to the public outside accounting and (ii) disclosing income and expenditure in groups that clearly express how the funds were collected and used.

Keywords: municipalities, financial statements, obtaining public funds, use of public funds, accessible vocabulary.

JEL: M40, M41, M49.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Although there are various definitions of budget transparency and fiscal transparency, they can all be summarized in one central concept: transparency means making information about how public money is collected and used fully accessible to the people (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2017).

The main objective of accounting statements applied to the public sector is to communicate, in an intelligible way, to citizens and legislative representatives, the actions carried out by the government (Oulasvirta, 2021). However, it is common for public sector financial statements to be considered too technical, not meeting all the information needs of citizens (Biondi; Bracci, 2018).

The accounting statements adopted in Brazil are drawn up in accordance with legal precepts (Law No. 4.320/1964, Decree-Law No. 200/1967, Decree No. 93.872/1986, Law No. 10.180/2001 and Supplementary Law No. 101/2000) and regulations contained in the Manual of Accounting Applied to the Public Sector (MCASP) and, in the case of the Federal Government, in the Siafi Manual (published by the National Treasury Secretariat - STN/ME) (Secretaria do Tesouro Nacional, 2022).

The conceptual framework of the MCASP is aligned with the Brazilian and international public sector accounting standards, published by the Federal Accounting Council and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB), respectively. Therefore, the accounting statements adopted in Brazil (Balance Sheet - BP, Statement of Changes in Assets - DVP, Budget Balance Sheet - BO, Financial Balance Sheet - BF, Cash Flow Statement - DFC and Statement of Changes in Net Worth - DMPL) use the IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) standard.

Brazil's convergence to the international accounting standards applied to the public sector has led to great progress in the preparation and disclosure of accounting information, as well as making it possible to compare Brazilian financial statements with those of countries that also adopt the IPSAS standard.

Despite the advantages of using an internationally respected standard, financial statements need to be understood not only by those who have accounting knowledge, but also by citizens, in order to increase the transparency of public entities and consequently social control. It should be noted that the term citizen refers to the profile of the average citizen, i.e. a person who lacks or has limited accounting knowledge and/or *expertise* (Karatzimas, 2015).

In this sense, Fahmid et al. (2019) emphasize that accounting reports should be simplified for users in small localities. For these authors, IPSAS-based reports are often beyond the intellectual capacity of the general public, especially in developing countries.

In Brazil, despite the high standard of financial statements, it is not possible to visualize in a single statement the sources of funds that the municipality uses (its own revenue, transfers from the Union and the State, loans, donations, etc.) and the destination of these funds (expenditure on costs, transfers to individuals and entities, payment of public debt, etc.), described in a language that is accessible to the general public.

In order to fill this gap, this paper aims to propose a demonstration model that summarizes how Brazilian municipalities obtain and use public resources.

In order to achieve this objective, a survey was carried out on the annual accounts of the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which prepare their statements according to their own standards, i.e. they do not adopt the IPSAS standard, in order to identify good practices in the disclosure of accounting information regarding the collection and use of public funds.

The model for demonstrating the collection and use of public funds that resulted from the research was designed for municipalities, but could be adjusted for the states of the federation, or even the federal government. If the proposed model is adopted by municipal transparency portals or social control organizations, the reach of accounting information will be expanded due to the greater accessibility that its simplified structure offers.

2. DISCLOSURE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN BRAZILIAN ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS APPLIED TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR

In order to reflect on the information contained in the accounting statements applied to the public sector in Brazil and related to the obtaining and use of public resources, the structure of the Statement of Changes in Assets - DVP, the Budget Balance Sheet - BO and the Cash Flow Statement - DFC are briefly discussed.

2.1 Income and Expenditure Statements in Brazil

The PVD calculates the net income for the period by comparing the increase in quantitative changes in net assets, equivalent to income in the private sector, and the decrease in

quantitative changes in net assets, equivalent to expenses in the private sector (Brasil, 2018).

The PVD shows the transactions that increase or decrease equity and, consequently, the equity result. In this sense, the PVD shows how a substantial part of the change in the net worth of public sector entities was formed.

Increases in equity are made up as follows: taxes, income from commercial activities, financial income, transfers received, appreciation and gains on assets and disincorporation of liabilities and other increases in equity.

Decreases in equity show, among other things, staff remuneration and charges, the consumption of goods and services, financial expenses and transfers granted, i.e. transactions that reduce equity.

Since the PVD is prepared on an accrual basis, its purpose is not to show the financial resources that came in during the year, nor which financial resources were disbursed. For example, the inflows and outflows of funds resulting from loans/financing have no bearing on the PVD, except for the incurrence of financial expenses. The purpose of the PVD is to show how income, regardless of whether it is received, and the consumption of resources, regardless of whether they are paid, make up the net income.

The Budgetary Balance - BO, in turn, compares the estimated revenue and expenditure set out in the annual budget law with the revenue collected and expenditure in all its stages (committed, settled and paid), respectively, thus obtaining the budget result. In the BO, revenue is classified by economic category and origin and expenditure by economic category and by expenditure nature group (Brasil, 2018).

From a budgetary point of view, revenues correspond to the resources that the public entity has at its disposal to carry out its expenses and can be obtained through the collection of taxes, the sale of goods and services, transfers received, borrowings, the receipt of loans granted and the sale of assets. In addition, the disclosure of credit operations and their refinancing informs the user of the proportion of funds obtained during the year that will have to be repaid in the future.

It should be noted that the sub-classification of current expenditure into “personnel and social charges”, “interest and charges and debt charges” and “other current expenditure” greatly limits the information. If the “other current expenditure” subgroup were detailed, the user would be aware of the value of transfers, consumption expenditure, welfare benefits for civil servants, court judgments, etc.

Thus, although the BO provides additional information to the DVP, it uses a nomenclature

that restricts its access to a small group of users, as well as not providing information on the allocation of public resources in the necessary detail.

Finally, in the set of accounting statements applied to the public sector that deal with the inflows and outflows of financial resources, there is the most intuitive of the currently published statements, which is the Cash Flow Statement - CFS. The CFS discloses how the entity obtained resources to finance its activities and how these resources were used (Brasil, 2018).

The classification of inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents by flows makes it possible to identify the movement of financial resources within the scope of ordinary operations, investments and financing and represents a major advance in communication.

This classification allows qualified professionals to obtain information such as the self-sufficiency or otherwise of the public entity in relation to its own resources or constitutional transfers, the investments made in the period, the obtaining of loans and financing to meet its financial and investment needs, etc.

Despite being close to the demonstration that this work aims to propose, the DFC is still not sufficiently accessible to people who do not have accounting knowledge.

For accounting laypeople, the difficulty in understanding the DFC results mainly from the vocabulary used, which naturally translates accounting specifications. For example, the classification of income from operating activities by origin (property income, industrial income, agricultural income, other derived and originating income, etc.) and the use of terms such as “disposal of assets”, “acquisition of non-current assets” restricts the evaluation of the content of this statement to a specific audience.

Another aspect is that although operating disbursements are segregated into (i) personnel and other expenses, (ii) interest and debt charges, (iii) transfers granted and (iv) other operating disbursements, there is room for improvement.

For example, in another statement “other expenses”, as well as “other operating disbursements”, could be more detailed, in order to better express the costs of running the public entity. In addition, although interest and debt charges are traditionally treated as operating expenses, there is a tendency, as will be seen in section 4 of this article, to segregate the impact of financial operations from operating transactions.

Therefore, although the DFC is an advance in accounting information and fulfills its purpose of explaining the variation in cash and cash equivalents between two fiscal years, its structure is designed to segregate income and disbursements into flows that are not always comprehensively understood.

A new statement, which discloses the collection and use of public funds in two large blocks, with subdivisions using simpler vocabulary, will help the transparency of information in the public sector.

3. OBTAINING RESEARCH DATA

This article presents a qualitative study carried out using content analysis. The aim of the content analysis in this work is to identify the contributions of other nations to summarizing the origins of financial resources and their applications in accounting statements applicable to the public sector.

Content analysis was applied to the annual financial statements of the central governments of OECD member countries that prepare their financial statements according to their own standards, i.e. they do not adopt the IPSAS standard.

The choice of these countries is justified by the impossibility of reaching all the publications of the other jurisdictions that do not apply the IPSAS standard and by the expectation that the OECD brings together prominent countries in public administration and accounting transparency.

Although the article is aimed at Brazilian municipalities, the research was carried out among central governments due to the impossibility of reaching local governments/municipalities, due to the volume and consequent dispersion of data, and the perspective that there are no significant variations in accounting and disclosure between the various spheres of government within countries.

The content analysis was carried out in three stages: (a) reading the countries' accounts to identify the statements relating to the execution of revenue and expenditure; (b) selecting the textual information representative of the characteristics of the content; and (c) interpreting the information and identifying the aspects considered similar and different.

The financial statements were obtained from various sources, such as Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, National Statistical Institutes and others, and mostly refer to data for the financial year 2021. The data for Japan was not included in the research. Figure 1 provides brief information on the countries included in this study.

Figure 1: OECD countries adopting their own accounting standards

Item	Country	Economic entity	Accounting system
1	Deutschland (Germany)	Central government	Cash basis
2	Belgium	Consolidação do governo central, comunidades constitucionais e regiões, governos locais e seguridade social	Competence system
3	Canada (Canada)	Consolidação por departamentos, agências, outras entidades do governo federal e corporações da Coroa	Competence system
4	Danmark (Denmark)	Consolidação da Coroa dinamarquesa, Membros da Casa Real, Parlamento dinamarquês, Gabinete do primeiro-ministro, ministérios diversos etc.	Competence system
5	United States of America	Central government	Competence system
6	Suomi (Finland)	Consolidação das unidades orçamentárias, fundos estatais extraorçamentários, instituições independentes de direito público, fundações e estabelecimentos comerciais estatais.	Competence system
7	Nederland	Central government	Cash basis
8	Hungary	Central government	Partial accrual basis
9	Ireland	Central government	Cash basis
10	Italia (Italy)	Central government	Partial accrual basis
11	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Luxembourg)	Consolidação da administração central, governos locais e seguridade social	Cash basis
12	Norge (Norway)	Consolidação da Casa real, Parlamento, Suprema Corte, Ministérios, Companhia estatal de petróleo, Empresas comerciais e Fundo de pensão do governo no exterior	Cash basis
13	Polska (Poland)	Central government	Partial accrual basis
14	Slovenija (Republic of Slovenia)	Central government	Partial accrual basis
15	French Republic (Republic of France)	Central government	Competence system

Source: survey data

4. STRUCTURE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES THAT DO NOT ADOPT IPSAS STANDARDS

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the various public sector revenue and expenditure disclosure structures used by OECD member countries that do not adopt IPSAS standards.

4.1 Canada

Canada discloses expenditure according to various criteria (by nature of expenditure, by functions of government and by segments, such as ministries, agencies and consolidated Crown

corporations) and at different intervals (annually, biannually and decennially) (Canada, 2022a, b). Table 1 shows revenues and expenditures classified by nature.

**TABLE 1: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31/03/2022**

(IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Description	Value
Recipes	
Tax revenues	
Income tax revenues	
Individuals	198,384,706
Companies	78,815,511
Non-residents in Canada	10,788,888
Total Income Tax Revenue	287,989,105
Other taxes and fees	
Sales and service taxes	46,164,888
Energy taxes	
Excise duty - gasoline	4,087,121
Excise duty - aviation gasoline and diesel oil	1,267,957
Customs import taxes	5,236,875
Other excise duties and taxes	
Excise duties	5,329,606
Security fee for air travelers	412,743
Excise duties and various taxes	181,030
Total other taxes	62,680,220
Total Tax Revenue	350,669,325
Contributions to unemployment insurance	23,856,229
Pollution pricing revenues	6,341,187
Other income	
Crown corporations and other government companies	
Share of annual profit (loss)	11,534,855
Interest and other	1,268,724
Net foreign exchange revenues	
Exchange Fund Account	709,098
International Monetary Fund	168,767
Other	(4,567)
Other	
Return on investment	398,417
Sale of goods and services	11,439,437
Various recipes	6,895,731
Total Other Income	32,410,462
Total Revenue (I)	413,277,203
Expenses	
Expenditure by program	

Transfer payments	
Social assistance for the elderly, supplementary income and spousal pensions	60,773,542
Main transfers to other levels of government	
Health transfers	45,132,955
Transfers to social assistance	15,473,939
Tax arrangements	25,377,744
Quebec abatement (tax reduction program for Quebecers)	(6,256,531)
Other relevant transfers	8,658,302
Unemployment insurance and support measures	38,923,027
Benefits for children	26,226,094
Income aid for workers due to Covid-19	15,582,206
Canada's emergency wage subsidy	22,290,562
Return of pollution pricing revenues	3,814,363
Other transfer payments	88,478,283
Total payments through transfers	344,474,486
Other operating expenses, except net actuarial losses	124,341,851
Total expenses by program, except net actuarial losses	468,816,337
Public debt charges	24,487,023
Total expenses, except net actuarial losses (II)	493,303,360
Annual deficit before net actuarial losses (III = I - II)	(80,026,157)
Net actuarial losses	(10,185,977)
Annual deficit	(90,212,134)

Source: Canada (2022b, p. 11).

The largest share of public resources goes to transfers, whether direct to individuals or to other spheres of government, which represent 68.4% of federal spending in 2021. The transfers group is therefore the one that receives the greatest level of detail in the income statement. Operating expenses (other expenses) appear on a single line, reflecting the same relevance, from the point of view of information disclosure, as public debt charges and net actuarial losses, but are detailed in an auxiliary table.

By highlighting net actuarial losses (which represent the impact of changes in the value of the government's assets and obligations for public sector pensions and other future benefits of active and inactive civil servants, recorded in previous fiscal years), the results of the government's operations during the fiscal year are presented more transparently (Canada, 2022a).

4.2 France

In France, the income statement is made up of three tables: the statement of net expenses, the statement of net income and the statement of income from operations for the year.

TABLE 2: STATEMENT OF NET EXPENSES

(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

		2021	2020	Variation
Net Operating Expenses	Personnel costs	151.629	149.645	1.984
	Purchase of services and consumption of stock	26.366	23.278	3.088
	Amortization, provisions and depreciation expenses	60.255	56.115	4.140
	Other direct operating expenses	8.324	8.930	(605)
	Total direct operating expenses (I)	246.575	237.968	8.607
	Transfers for the performance of a public service	35.773	31.629	4.143
	Other indirect operating expenses	392	294	98
	Total indirect operating expenses (II)	36.165	31.923	4.242
	Total operating expenses (III = I + II)	282.739	269.891	12.848
	Selling products and services	2.107	1.997	110
	Stockpiled production and capitalized assets	195	175	20
	Reversals of provisions and depreciation	50.033	54.276	(4.244)
	Other operating income	25.417	21.965	3.452
	Total operating revenues (IV)	77.751	78.413	(662)
TOTAL NET OPERATING EXPENSES (V = III - IV)		204.988	191.478	13.510
Net intervention costs	Transfers for families	59.938	58.180	1.757
	Transfers to companies	68.787	57.765	11.022
	Transfers to local communities	63.769	76.026	(12.257)
	Transfers to other communities	28.109	25.165	2.944
	Expenses resulting from the application of guarantees	513	211	302
	Provisions and depreciation with intervention costs	48.634	56.807	(8.173)
	Total intervention expenditure (VI)	269.751	274.154	(4.403)
	Contributions received from third parties	15.329	10.940	4.390
	Reversals of provisions and amortizations	52.842	39.998	12.843
	Total Revenue from Interventions (VII)	68.171	50.938	17.233
TOTAL NET INTERVENTION EXPENDITURE (VIII = VI - VII)		201.580	223.215	(21.635)
Net Financial Expenses	Interest	36.318	37.191	(873)
	Exchange losses related to financial operations	196	348	(151)
	Depreciation and provisions	2.398	4.786	(2.388)
	Other financial expenses	11.154	28.897	(17.743)
	Total financial expenses (IX)	50.066	71.221	(21.155)
	Income from financial investments	6.094	14.389	(8.295)
	Exchange gains related to financial transactions	188	327	(139)
	Reversals of provisions and amortizations	14.136	11.177	2.959
	Interest and other similar income	3.729	3.631	98
	Total financial income (X)	24.148	29.524	(5.376)
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL EXPENSES (XI = IX - X)		25.919	41.698	(15.779)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE (XII = V + VIII + XI)		432.486	456.391	(23.905)

Source: République Française (2022, p. 3)

In this model, as in Canada, there is a clear segregation between expenses resulting from

the ordinary activity of the state (operating expenses), expenses related to the amounts transferred (intervention expenses) and financial expenses.

Direct and indirect operating expenses correspond, respectively, to the expenses incurred by the state in providing public services and the payments made by the state to finance the costs of implementing public policies that were originally its responsibility but have been transferred to third parties. Intervention expenses correspond to the state's mission as an economic and social regulator, while intervention revenues are amounts received from third parties, without consideration, as contributions to the financing of public policies (République Française, 2022).

TABLE 3: STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE

(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	2021	2020	Varição
Income tax	80.095	75.170	4.925
Corporate taxes	47.422	52.075	(4.653)
Domestic consumption tax on energy products	17.726	14.213	3.513
Value added tax	95.181	114.487	(19.306)
Stamp duty, registration fees and other contributions and indirect taxes	35.374	30.774	4.599
Other tax and similar income	30.367	18.588	11.779
TOTAL NET TAX REVENUE (XIII)	306.165	305.308	857
Fines, miscellaneous fees and other penalties	10.601	9.042	1.560
TOTAL OTHER NET INCOME (XIV)	10.601	9.042	1.560
OWN RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO THE EUROPEAN UNION (XV)	(26.368)	(23.689)	(2.679)
TOTAL NET REVENUE (XVI = XIII + XIV + XV)	290.398	290 660	(262)

Source: République Française (2022, p. 4).

Tax revenue derives from the exercise of state sovereignty. Own resources transferred to the European Union correspond to payments made to the European Union budget and are shown as a deduction from tax revenue.

TABLE 4: INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR

(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	2021	2020	Varição
Total net operating expenses (V)	204.988	191.478	13.510
Total net intervention expenditure (VIII)	201.580	223.215	(21.635)
Total net financial expenses (XI)	25.919	41.698	(15.779)
TOTAL NET EXPENSES (XII)	432.486	456.391	(23.905)
Total net tax revenue (XIII)	306.165	305.308	857

Total other net income (XIV)	10.601	9.042	1.560
Own resources from the European Union budget (XV)	(26.368)	(23.689)	(2.679)
TOTAL NET REVENUES (XVI)	290.398	290.660	262
RESULT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR (XVI - XII)	(142.088)	(165.731)	23.642

Source: République Française (2022, p. 4).

The income statement for the year summarizes the difference between net expenses and net income.

France also publishes a statement with information by segment, which aims to present summary data on expenditure and income aggregated into the major axes of public policy (corresponding to groupings of homogeneous activities): local government, defense, financial debts, sustainable development, education and culture, finance and justice, security and other institutional missions (République Française, 2022).

4.3 Poland

The presentation structure of Poland's revenue provides comparative data of the revenue executed with the expected revenue and with the updated revenue. Revenue is segregated by source of funds: tax revenue, non-tax revenue and funds from the European Union and other non-reimbursable sources.

TABLE 5: REALIZATION OF STATE BUDGET REVENUES IN 2021, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

(IN THOUSANDS OF POLISH ZLOTY)

Specification	2020 Execution	2021 Budget	2021 Updated budget	2021 Execution
TOTAL REVENUE	419.795.677	404.484.028	482.985.154	494.843.463
1. Tax revenue	370.261.752	369.140.013	424.840.000	432.170.399
1.1 Value Added Tax	184.551.929	181.000.000	214.500.000	215.733.975
1.2 Consumption tax	71.787.252	71.052.000	75.470.000	75.798.033
1.3 Gaming tax	2.337.873	2.860.000	3.000.000	3.048.859
1.4 Corporate income tax	41.293.051	37.100.000	49.500.000	52.373.758
1.5 Personal income tax	63.797.444	69.300.000	71.275.000	73.606.199
1.6. Tax on mineral extraction	1.672.113	1.500.000	3.400.000	3.686.803
1.7 Tax on financial institutions	4.822.113	4.870.000	5.170.000	5.290.721
1.8. retail sales tax	-	1.458.013	2.525.000	2.632.041
1.9 Other tax revenue	(22,9)			10,2
2. Non-tax revenue	47.401.895	32.752.862	55.554.001	60.521.155

2.1 Dividends and other profit receipts	468.833	386.740	1.797.471	1.800.863
2.2 Receipt of dividends from NBP (National Bank of Poland)	7.437.077	1.329.145	8.876.858	8.876.858
2.3 Customs duty	4.557.740	4.428.000	5.624.000	6.412.854
2.4 State entities' own revenue and other non-tax revenue	32.001.061	23.463.464	36.110.159	40.285.069
2.5 Payments made by local government units	2.937.184	3.145.513	3.145.513	3.145.511
3. European Union funds and other non-reimbursable sources	2.132.030	2.591.153	2.591.153	2.151.909

Source: Polska (2022a, p. 69) (excerpts from Realizacje dochodów budżetu państwa w 2021 r. według źródeł przedstawia poniższa tablica).

The disclosure of expenditure in Poland preliminarily adopts a synthetic approach, identifying spending in large groups so that it is easy to see how public resources have been spent.

TABLE 6: EXECUTION OF BUDGET EXPENDITURE IN 2021, BY GROUPS

(In thousands of Polish Zloty)

Specification	2020 Execution		2021 Updated budget	2021 Execution	
	Value	%	Value	Value	%
Total	504.776.148	100,0	523.492.865	521.216.817	100,0
1. Grants and subsidies	295.768.309	58,6	291.758.560	290.808.668	55,8
2. Benefits for individuals	26.413.010	5,2	29.057.637	28.987.571	5,6
3. Current expenditure of budget units	85.437.525	16,9	93.051.729	92.370.615	17,7
4. Capital expenditure of budget units	33.395.622	6,6	42.214.906	42.041.180	8,1
5. State Treasury debt service expenses	29.300.233	5,8	25.975.000	25.957.658	5,0
6. Transfers of resources to the European Union	24.827.510	4,9	32.230.727	32.230.378	6,2
7. Co-financing projects with the participation of European Union Funds	9.633.940	1,9	9.204.306	8.820.747	1,7

Source: Polska (2022a, p. 123)

The information is presented in groups relating to (i) transfers (grants, subsidies, benefits for individuals and transfers to the EU), (ii) current and capital expenditure of the budget units, (iii) debt service expenditure of the State Treasury (iv) and projects co-financed with the European Union.

Expenditure of a greater magnitude (grants and subsidies, current expenditure and capital expenditure of budget units) is detailed in an additional table called State Budget Expenditure (Polska, 2022b).

Poland also discloses its expenditure (establishment versus execution) classified by bud-

get sections (similar to the classification of expenditure by functions in Brazil), and by entities, as does Canada.

4.4 Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia presents the Statement of Revenue and Expenditure in detail, as well as the Statement of Realization of Expenditure by Budget Entities (Slovenija, 2021), as do Canada and Poland. Both tables present data for the updated budget, the execution of the budget in the period from January to June 2021 and the estimated realization of the budget in 2021.

Expenditure for the whole year can be viewed on <https://proracun.gov.si/Public/Budget-Visualization>, but in different formats. For example, for each year expenditure is presented by consumption area, which is similar to the Brazilian classification of expenditure by function (Slovenija, 2023a).

For budget information updated daily, the solution is presented in two tables, called *Kako denar zbiramo?* (How do we raise money?) and *Kako denar porabimo?* (How do we spend money?).

TABLE 7: HOW DO WE RAISE MONEY?

(In Euro units)

Revenue	Estimated revenue	Revenue collected
Value added tax	5.037.841.166,00	338.021.741,73
Funds received from the European Union	1.778,105.024,61	115.477.526,69
Income tax (individual)	1.718.813.825,00	199.601.339,5
Income tax (legal entity)	1.515.863.482,00	155.740.782,68
Excise duties	1.452.297.460,00	132.693.487,88
Other income	1.134.423.047,00	128.701.270,29
Non-tax revenues (dividends, taxes, fines)	542.121.147,00	79.500.367,40
Capital income	198.027.943,0	21.643.760,62
Total	11.599.388.070,00	1.171.380.277,00

Source: Slovenija (2023b). Position as at 15/02/2023

TABLE 8: HOW DO WE SPEND MONEY?

(In Euro units)

Expenses	Planned expenditure	Total spent	Percentage spent
Employee remuneration	4.179.531.933,40	544.969.459,62	38,48
Other expenses	3.138.811.683,28	94.252.587,88	6,66
Investments	2.452.338.006,57	66.550.962,48	4,70

Assistance to families and the unemployed and social security	1.864.175.480,25	199.793.680,47	14,11
Expenditure on goods and services	1.411.478.142,82	133.409.303,16	9,42
Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia	1.270.599.116,00	74.370.650,11	5,25
Payments of funds to the EU	654.087.491,00	101.306.899,92	7,15
Interest	645.503.780,40	57.260.166,04	4,04
Health institutes	573.138.489,93	24.783.712,58	1,75
Subsidies	501.581.694,53	119.483.574,17	8,44
Total	16.691.245.818,18	1.416.180.996,43	100,00

Source: Slovenija (2023b). Position as at 15/02/2023

The information presented in Tables 7 and 8, despite its apparent simplicity, has the merit of timeliness and synthesis, which allows the user to easily identify, on a daily basis, where resources are obtained and applied. The trivial presentation of spending in percentages helps to identify the magnitude of the amounts.

4.5 Italy

Italy discloses its income and expenditure information in various ways and in various reports (Italia, 2022abc). In its most concise approach, the ministries' expenditure is classified into three aggregates: operating expenditure, financial charges and transfers granted.

TABLE 9: RECORD OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2021 - SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY NATURE

(In thousands of euros)

Nature of expenditure	Value	% of total operating expenses	% of total overheads
Staff	78.222.681	78,21	11,87
Remuneration	58.193.989	58,18	8,83
Social charges	16.851.735	16,85	2,56
Miscellaneous personnel costs	3.176.957	3,18	0,48
Consumption of goods and services	14.227.042	14,22	2,16
Use of third-party assets	919.414	0,92	0,14
Miscellaneous administration fees	288.662	0,29	0,04
Taxes for the year	4.945.568	4,94	0,75
Extraordinary expenses	107.893	0,11	0,02
Depreciation and amortization	1.310.263	1,31	0,20
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	100.021.522	100,00	15,18
FINANCIAL CHARGES	68.514.964		10,40

Transfers during the year (to other administrations)	401.947.250	61,00
Transfers to investments	87.843.034	13,33
Transfers for loan repayments	581.054	0,09
TOTAL TRANSFERS GRANTED	490.371.338	74,42
GRAND TOTAL	658.907.824	100,00

Source: Italia (2022a, p. 173).

Operating expenses express the amount used by cost centers to carry out their functions and activities. Transfers granted represent the financial resources transferred to households and companies, abroad (development cooperation interventions or as Italy's participation in the EU) and the financing of a significant part of public functions that are not carried out directly by ministries, but by other national and territorial state administrations (regions, provinces, municipalities and metropolitan cities, health sector bodies, etc).

Among the various formats for reporting expenditure, Italy shows it by mission (similar to expenditure by function in Brazil), identifying the amounts committed and paid (Italia, 2022b), and by entity (Italia, 2022a). As for income, the peculiarity of sub-classifying it into recurring and non-recurring is noteworthy (Italia, 2022b).

4.6 Germany

Germany has disclosed expenditure information by nature in the 2023 Financial Report for the financial years 2017-2021 (expenditure execution), 2022 (forecast), 2023 (guidelines) and 2024-2026 (financial planning). For comparison purposes, the data for the financial years 2020 and 2021 are presented:

TABLE 10: EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY AND NATURE

(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	2020	2021
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	441.798	556.617
I - CURRENT EXPENDITURE	390.245	507.012
PERSONNEL COSTS	35.409	36.498
Active staff	26.249	27.237
Inactive staff	9.160	9.261
ORDINARY EXPENSES	36.370	38.670
Property maintenance	1.801	1.083
Military acquisitions, installations, etc.	16.833	17.068
Other material costs	17.736	20.518
INTEREST EXPENSES	6.413	3.855

For administrations	0	0
For other areas	6.413	3.855
- for social security institutions	0	0
- others	6.413	3.855
- for compensation claims	42	42
- to another domestic credit market	6.371	3.813
- for foreign countries	0	0
TRANSFERS AND CONCESSIONS	312.053	427.989
For administrations	75.607	117.438
- national	41.262	31.717
- communities	18	25
- special funds	34.326	85.696
- special purpose associations	0	0
For other areas	236.446	310.551
- Companies	49.569	83.683
- Pensions and allowances to individuals	30.735	32.557
- For Social Security	134.613	172.478
- For private non-profit institutions	10.736	9.907
- For foreign countries	10.782	11.926
- For others	11	0
II - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	51.553	49.606
INVESTMENTS IN TANGIBLE ASSETS	11.592	6.461
Real estate	8.192	3.920
Movable property	2.816	2.453
Land	585	88
TRANSFERS OF OWNERSHIP	31.857	37.612
Investment grants and subsidies	30.652	33.788
For administrations	8.148	5.145
- national	2.905	3.371
- communities and community associations	221	274
- special funds	5.022	1.500
- special purpose associations	0	0
For other areas	22.504	28.643
- Social Security	0	0
- Other (national)	13.065	18.927
- Others (abroad)	9.440	9.716
Other transfers of ownership	1.205	3.824
For administrations	0	0
- national	0	0
- communities	0	0
For other areas	1.205	3.824
- Companies (national)	5	2.430
- Other (national)	166	172
- Abroad	1.034	1.222
LOANS AND EQUITY ACQUISITIONS	8.103	5.533
Granting loans (including guarantees)	7.140	1.642

For administrations	0	0
For other areas	7.140	1.642
Acquisition of equity stakes	473	3.170
- national	473	3.170
- abroad	0	0
Guarantees	490	721
REPAYMENT OF LOANS TO ADMINISTRATIONS	0	0

Source: Deutschland (2022, p. 231) (excerpts from the table Ausgaben des Bundes nach volkswirtschaftlichen Arten in den Haushaltsjahren 2017 bis 2021)

The largest amount of expenditure in 2021 is concentrated in the groups of transfers and concessions (84.4% of current expenditure) and property transfers (75.8% of capital expenditure). It should be noted that these are the groups with the greatest level of detail in Table 10, allowing the identification of the main recipients of public resources.

Revenue is shown by economic category and origin. Current revenues include taxes, other levies, revenues from economic activities, interest income, transfers and concessions and other current revenues. The subgroups of capital revenue include: sale of tangible assets; transfers of property; return of loans, investments, repayment of capital and guarantees; and loans from administrations. As in France, Germany discloses transfers of resources to the EU through a deduction in the current revenue category (Deutschland, 2022).

Germany also published in the 2023 Financial Report a set of tables with the consolidated revenues and expenditures of the federal states from 2018 to 2022 and the consolidated revenues and expenditures of the municipalities from 2012 to 2021. Table 11 summarizes the information for municipalities in 2020 and 2021.

TABLE 11: MUNICIPALITIES' TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(In billions of euros)

	2020	2021
MUNICIPAL TAX REVENUES		
Municipal share of income tax and municipal sales tax		
Municipal share of income tax	38,1	40,0
Municipal share of sales tax	8,3	8,2
Business tax (net) and local property taxes		
Commercial tax (deducted from the portion transferred)	37,6	50,7
Commercial tax assessment	3,7	4,8
Property taxes	13,2	13,4
Revenue from municipal taxes and contributions		

Rates	19,1	19,8
Posts	1,5	1,6
TRANSFERS RECEIVED	-	-
State allocations to municipalities		
For total assignments, that is:		
Costing activities	112,9	107,3
Investment allocations	10,8	11,1
MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE		
Investments in tangible fixed assets	34,8	34,6
Of which, infrastructure works	26,3	26,4
Municipal spending on social assistance		
Municipalities' total expenditure on social assistance	62,0	64,4
Municipalities' operating costs		
Personnel costs	68,6	71,5
Intermediate consumption expenditure	55,6	59,0
Interest expense	2,0	1,8
OTHER INFORMATION		
Municipal debt		
Investment financing	89,1	89,3
Loans	33,7	31,5

Source: Deutschland (2022)

4.7 Belgium

The report *Comptes Nationaux 2021: comptes des administrations publiques* presents the table of revenue, expenditure and financing capacity (+) or need (-) for the general government (consolidated) and also for all the units that are being consolidated (Belgique, 2022a). However, on the website of the *National Bank of Belgium online statistics* (NBB.Stat) this table is presented in greater detail under Social assistance benefits.

TABLE 12: GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING CAPACITY

(+) OR NEED (-)

(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	2020	2021
Recipes		
Tax and parafiscal revenues	197.235,0	216.329,0
Direct taxes	72.177,0	79.288,1
Individuals	55.608,8	58.508,4
Companies	15.239,2	19.540,6
Other sectors	1.329,0	1.239,1
Indirect taxes	59.597,3	67.443,4

Contributions to social security funds	62.173,1	65.518,5
Capital taxes	3.287,6	4.079,0
Non-tax and parafiscal revenues	32.350,8	34.483,9
Contributions to social assistance	10.724,6	11.009,7
Interest received	1.238,1	1.270,5
Other property income	1.890,6	2.302,2
Current transfers from other sectors and subsidies received	4.058,8	4.227,1
Sales of goods and services produced	14.148,1	14.942,9
Capital transfers from other sectors	290,6	731,5
Total Revenue (I)	229.585,8	250.812,9
Expenses		
Current expenditure, except interest	245.333,5	250.766,0
Employee remuneration	60.456,0	62.690,3
Consumption expenses and taxes paid	19.846,4	21.384,6
Social assistance benefits	128.506,7	132.079,5
Medical assistance	31.828,4	35.339,8
Sickness and disability benefits	10.059,9	10.736,3
Unemployment benefits	12.771,3	9.043,0
Early retirement and career-ending pensions	1.435,2	1.195,9
Pensions	51.902,6	53.870,8
Family allowances	7.079,7	7.304,9
Others	13.429,6	14.588,8
Social benefits in kind	91.600,5	90.850,5
Social benefits in kind provided by market producers	36.906,2	41.229,0
Grants	22.813,4	21.493,6
Current transfers abroad	6.156,8	7.027,1
Current transfers to households	5.741,2	4.989,5
Current transfers to companies	1.813,0	1.101,4
Interest expenses	8.941,9	8.499,6
Capital expenditure	16.569,3	19.478,8
Gross fixed capital formation	12.464,4	13.699,9
Other net acquisitions of non-financial assets	177,6	182,3
Capital transfers to other sectors	3.927,3	5.596,6
Total Expenses (II)	270.844,7	278.744,4
Financing capacity (+) or need (-) (III = I - II)	(41.259,0)	(27.931,5)

Source: Belgique (2022b) (excerpt from the table Non-financial account of the government - overview).

Belgium also publishes general government expenditure, organized by government function and expenditure transactions (Belgique, 2022c).

4.8 Denmark

Disclosure of income and expenditure for all the budget units that make up Denmark's

central government structure is made individually (with a description of budgeted and executed income and expenditure) in the report State Accounts for the financial year 2021: budget and accounting specification (Danmark, 2022a).

The summary of state expenditure and revenue is contained in the Summary of State Accounts 2021: a quick overview of state finances.

TABLE 13: EXPENSES

(IN BILLIONS OF DANISH KRONER)

	2020	2021
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	946,5	983,30
Operating expenses	115,4	126,9
Salary expenses	46,8	50,5
Other operating expenses	68,6	76,4
Transfer costs	741,9	747,5
Social pensions	185,1	193,4
Public service pensions	28,6	28,6
Other subsidies for individuals	93,1	88,9
Grants for independent institutions (teaching and research)	45,8	46,5
Block grants (regions and municipalities)	136,0	210,5
Reimbursements to municipalities and regions	30,5	40,5
Business subsidies	55,6	38,9
Other transfers	107,1	100,3
Other expenses	89,3	108,9

Source: Danmark (2022b, p. 9).

Government expenditure is categorized into three main groups: operating expenditure, transfer expenditure and other expenditure, and shows that most public resources are allocated to transfers, as is the case in Canada, Poland and Belgium.

TABLE 14: REVENUE

(IN BILLIONS OF DANISH KRONER)

	2020	2021
TOTAL REVENUE	932,0	1.016,4
Taxes	818,6	897,0
Personal taxes and contribution to the labor market	617,6	651,8
Corporate taxes	71,0	100,4
Taxes transferred (to municipalities, the European Union, etc.)	(278,3)	(275,8)
VAT, customs duties and other fees	326,5	347,8
Other taxes	81,8	72,8
Transfers and operating income	65,5	73,0

Operating income	15,1	16,1
Transfer of municipalities, etc.	31,7	34,1
Other transfers (from the European Union, etc.)	18,7	22,8
Other income	47,9	46,4

Fonte: Danmark (2022b, p. 9).

Government revenues are classified as taxes, transfers and operating revenues, and other revenues. The portion of taxes transferred to municipalities and the European Union is disclosed as a reducing account in the taxes section, as it is in France and Germany.

4.9 Norway

A demonstraç o de despesas e receitas da Noruega segrega em colunas os fluxos relacionados Norway's income and expenditure statement segregates flows related to petroleum operations and its sovereign wealth fund abroad (Statens Pensjonsfond Utland - SPU) into columns to show total income and expenditure for the period.

Expenditure is broken down into operating expenditure, investments and transfers, and revenue into tax revenue, sales revenue and other income. The difference between revenues and expenditures is shown excluding the effect of financing state operations, and thus demonstrates a result (surplus) independent of net borrowing transactions and the government's need for financing (Norge, 2022).

TABLE 15: EXPENSES AND INCOME FOR 2021

(IN MILLIONS OF NORWEGIAN KRONER)

	Expenses/ Revenues, except oil	Cash flow Oil	Total, except transfers to/ from SPU	Transfers to/from SPU	Grand total
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) + (b)	(d)	(e) = (c) + (d)
EXPENSES					
Operating expenses	198.897	-	198.897	-	198.897
Investments	48.132	24.732	72.864	-	72.864
Transfers	1.312.415	-	1.312.415	287.513	1.599.928
Total expenses, excluding loan operations (I)	1.559.444	24.732	1.584.176	287.513	1.871.689
Loan operations - expenses (II)	221.288	-	221.288	-	221.288
Total expenditure on loan operations (III) = (I + II)	1.780.733	24.732	1.805.465	287.513	2.092.977
REVENUES					

Sale of goods and services	22.066	181.937	204.003	-	204.003
Income from new buildings, installations, etc.	3.674	25.634	29.308	-	29.308
Taxes, fees and other transfers	1.164.735	104.674	1.269.409	390.066	1.659.475
Total revenue, excluding loan operations (IV)	1.190.476	312.245	1.502.720	390.066	1.892.786
Loan operations - revenue (V)	137.931	-	137.931	-	137.931
Total revenue, before government loans (VI) = (IV + V)	1.328.406	312.245	1.640.651	390.066	2.030.717
Net value of income and expenditure: surplus/deficit before loan operations (VII) = (IV - I)	(368.969)	287.513	(81.456)	102.553	21.097
Net loan transactions (expenses - income) (VIII) = (II - V)	83.358	-	83.358	-	83.358
Gross borrowing requirement: government borrowing operations (IX) = (VIII - VII)					62.261
Total revenue from loan operations (X) = (VI + IX)					2.092.977

Source: Norge (2022, p. 8) (excerpt from Table 1.1)

Table 16 uses the total income and expenditure figures (column “e”) from Table 15 and expands the degree of disclosure; however, it maintains the summary of the information.

TABLE 16: OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE GROUPS FOR 2020-2021
(IN MILLIONS OF NORWEGIAN KRONER)

	2020	2021
Expenses, except loan operations		
1. Operating expenses, broken down by:	184.128	198.897
Salary costs	95.151	104.720
Consumption of goods and services	89.526	96.998
Expenditure on government commercial operations	(549)	(2.821)
2. New buildings, facilities, etc.	76.012	72.864
3. Transfers to other entities	1.292.388	1.312.415
4. Transfer to the government’s sovereign wealth fund abroad	106.825	287.513
Total expenses, excluding loan operations (I)	1.292.388	1.312.415
Income, except loan operations	106.825	287.513
Taxes and fees	1.659.353	1.871.689
Income from government commercial operations	1.054.154	1.099.480
Interest and dividend income (except income from government and Equinor commercial operations)	3.378	4.940
Other income	32.749	36.254
Oil revenues	64.121	49.802
Government sovereign wealth fund abroad	134.425	312.245
Total revenue, excluding loan operations (II)	417.426	390.066

Surplus, before loan operations (III) = (II) - (I)	1.706.254	1.892.786
Loan operations - expenses	46.901	21.097
Loans to state banks	113.467	129.554
Debt amortization	13.995	74.005
Other loans granted, subscription of shares, etc.	79.793	17.729
Expenses incurred with loan operations (IV)	207.255	221.288
Total expenditure, including loan operations (V) = (I + IV)	1.866.608	2.092.977
Loan operations - revenue		
Refunds etc.	141.342	137.931
Government loan funds	19.012	62.261
Income from loan operations (VI)	160.354	200.191
Total revenue, including loan operations (VII) = (II + VI)	1.866.608	2.092.977

Source: Norge (2022, p. 72) (excerpt from Table 1.5 in Annex 1)

In Table 16, revenue and expenditure follow the trend of highlighting the amount earmarked for transfers and expenditure necessary for the state's ordinary activities, as well as detailing its main components in the case of operating expenditure.

Norway also publishes expenditure classified by entity (similar to Canada and Poland), detailed revenue and expenditure classified by program area/entity (Norge, 2022).

4.10 United States of America

The United States of America's statement of operations and changes in net worth segregates revenues into ordinary revenues (inflows arising from the power to tax or received through donations) and earmarked revenues (belonging to funds whose revenues are tied to specific activities, benefits or purposes) (United States of America, 2022).

**TABLE 17: STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

(IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	Recipes ordinary	Recipes linked	Eliminations	Total
Recipes				
Personal income tax and tax withholdings	2,002.0	1,274.3	-	3,276.3
Corporate income tax	456.2	-	-	456.2
Excise duties	28.6	52.0	-	80.6
Unemployment tax	6.1	44.2	-	50.3
Customs tariffs	80.0	0.1	-	80.1
Inheritance and gift taxes	27.1	-	-	27.1

Other taxes and revenues	163.4	27.3	-	190.7
Miscellaneous income	94.4	0.2	-	94.6
Intragovernmental Revenue	-	106.1	(106.1)	-
Total revenues	2,857.8	1,504.2	(106.1)	4,255.9
Net cost of government operations				
Net cost	5,165.3	2,185.5	-	7,350.8
Intra-governmental costs	106.1	-	(106.1)	-
Total net operating cost	5,271.4	2,185.5	(106.1)	7,350.8
Intra-governmental transfers	(693.7)	693.7	-	-
Net operating cost minus revenues, net of transfers	(3,107.3)	12.4	-	(3,094.9)
Opening balance of shareholders' equity	(30,265.8)	3,474.4	-	(26,791.4)
Prior year adjustments				
Changes in accounting assumptions	0.7	-	-	0.7
Result for the year	(3,107.3)	12.4	-	(3,094.9)
Unmatched transactions and balances	(0.2)	-	-	(0.2)
Closing balance of shareholders' equity	(33,372.6)	3,486.8	-	(29,885.8)

Source: United States of America (2022, p. 61).

The net operating cost comes from the Net Cost Statement. This statement shows, by government entity, the gross cost plus or minus gains and losses from changes in accounting assumptions and minus earned revenue (resulting from the government's provision of goods and services at a given price). As the focus of the US budget is by entity, costs and revenues (presented on an accrual basis) are categorized in the Statement of Net Cost by entity, relating the net cost of the entities to the total net cost of the government (United States of America, 2022).

4.11 Netherlands

The Netherlands' 2021 tax and contribution revenues have been disclosed on the basis of the *Economic and Monetary Union* (EMU) and on a cash basis (transactions adjusted to the EMU basis). The EMU is a European entity for monitoring the economic balance of its member countries, which establishes that revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis (Nederland, 2022).

In the statement entitled Revenue from Taxes and Contributions, based on the *Economic and Monetary Union* - EMU, revenue is classified in the groups of Taxes on purchases and services, Taxes on income, profit and assets, Other tax revenue, National insurance contributions and Employee insurance contributions. Revenue, like expenditure, is also broken down by entity (Crown, Kingdom Relations, International Relations, Education, Culture and Science,

Finance, Defense, etc.). In the latter case, accounting is done on a cash basis (Nederland, 2022).

The Netherlands does not publish a government statement with expenditure classified by nature, but it does emphasize the control of the spending ceiling. The spending ceiling is divided into three sub-ceilings: the National Budget ceiling, the Social Security ceiling and the Health ceiling. Most net expenditure falls under one of the three ceilings. However, there are also expenses that are exempt from the three sub-ceilings.

TABLE 18: NET EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF FINANCING AND CEILING

(IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	Budgeted for 2021	Held in 2021	Difference
Net expenditure financed by the budget			
National budget ceiling	155.096	173.585	18.488
Social security ceiling	30.104	33.297	3.193
Health ceiling	2.094	1.981	(113)
Net expenditure that does not fall under the expenditure ceiling	38.894	20.809	(18.085)
Total net expenditure financed by the budget	226.188	229.671	3.483
Net expenditure financed by contributions			
Social security ceiling	66.281	63.768	(2.513)
Health ceiling	73.230	74.304	1.074
Total net expenditure financed by contributions	139.511	138.072	(1.439)
Total net expenses	365.699	367.743	2.044
National budget ceiling	155.096	173.585	18.488
Social security ceiling	96.385	97.065	680
Health ceiling	75.324	76.285	960
Total net expenditure below the expenditure ceiling	326.805	346.934	20.129
Net expenditure that does not fall under the expenditure ceiling	38.894	20.809	(18.085)
Total net expenses	365.699	367.743	2.044

Source: Nederland (2022, p. 16).

In the upper part of Table 18, expenditure is divided into budget-financed expenditure and contribution-financed expenditure. Budget-financed expenditure is paid for by taxes and is the sum of all net expenditure (expenditure minus the non-tax revenues of the budget units). Expenditure on health care and social security is mainly financed by contributions (Nederland, 2022).

4.12 Finland

The statement of state income and expenditure presents three partial results, resulting from the comparison between operating income and expenditure (result I), financial income and

expenditure and contingent income and expenditure (result II) and transfer income and expenditure (result III), in a model that resembles that of France.

TABLE 19: STATEMENT OF STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(IN UNITS OF EUROS)

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
OPERATING REVENUES	1.384.230.812,10	1.423.916.228,35
Income from services rendered	850.531.870,97	921.822.126,99
Rent and user subsidies	42.029.786,40	43.054.782,64
Other operating income	491.669.154,73	459.039.318,72
OPERATING EXPENSES	(11.039.616.652,54)	(10.441.254.354,49)
Materials, supplies and goods		
Shopping during the year	574.378.491,97	571.992.776,70
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in stock	(5.528.656,57)	(13.720.947,77)
Personnel costs	4.753.362.504,59	4.632.626.181,03
Rentals	701.819.588,83	716.425.407,76
Hiring services	3.096.847.371,20	2.810.531.982,06
Other expenses	925.334.337,54	755.828.595,88
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in other inventories	96.471,27	1.162.656,75
Production for own use (-)	(196.627.154,56)	(176.281.625,36)
Depreciation	1.189.933.698,27	1.142.689.327,44
RESULT I	(9.655.385.840,44)	(9.017.338.126,14)
FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES	472.094.563,74	604.203.687,82
Financial income	1.363.546.997,44	1.820.318.491,05
Financial expenses	(891.452.433,70)	(1.216.114.803,23)
CONTINGENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	170.836.385,23	243.864.792,88
Occasional income	197.018.495,94	249.848.087,34
Occasional expenses	(26.182.110,71)	(5.983.294,46)
RESULT II	(9.012.454.891,47)	(8.169.269.645,44)
TRANSFER INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		
Recipes	3.387.128.611,82	3.324.900.542,93
Local government	145.498.257,53	141.705.071,45
From social security funds	118.642.901,40	25.431.792,60
Business activities	794.741,86	862.160,15
From financial institutions and insurance companies	33.300.000,00	-
From non-profit organizations	14.576.041,58	14.031.192,24
Families	8.086.913,89	13.280.888,43
European Union institutions and other bodies	1.123.025.063,58	1.112.722.958,34
From abroad	5.235.568,76	4.594.967,55
From the state administration	1.937.969.123,22	2.012.269.712,17
Other income from the migration economy	-	1.800,00
Expenses	(49.180.216.505,44)	(42.105.333.168,84)
For local government	14.951.683.375,03	11.667.450.701,51
For social security funds	14.994.805.252,57	13.797.248.963,89
For companies	4.161.169.957,81	3.341.676.146,81

For financial institutions and insurance companies	13.482.399,64	13.903.281,23
For non-profit organizations	2.603.773.904,26	2.323.074.994,72
For families	5.264.679.173,10	5.145.805.142,57
For European Union institutions and other bodies	2.331.834.022,11	2.180.127.945,91
Abroad	790.245.700,09	579.074.205,18
For the state administration	3.896.262.584,80	2.889.665.478,75
Other costs of the migration economy	172.280.136,03	167.306.308,27
RESULT III	(54.805.542.785,09)	(46.949.702.271,35)
TAX AND FEE INCOME	42.058.381.079,77	45.359.764.891,94
Taxes and other tax amounts	41.893.521.386,84	45.190.465.516,82
Other taxes imposed by the government	164.859.692,93	169.299.375,12
FINANCIAL RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	(12.747.161.705,32)	(1.589.937.379,41)

Source: Suomi (2021, p. 58)

Unlike all the other statements presented in this work, tax and fee income is shown at the end of the table to make up the financial result for the period.

4.13 Ireland

Ireland's statement of receipts and payments presents three main results: current surplus/deficit, capital surplus/deficit and Treasury surplus/deficit. The focus of this statement is the classification of payments into expenditure authorized in the budget and expenditure authorized in extra-budgetary regulations.

TABLE 20: STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

2021

(IN THOUSANDS OF EUROS)

	2021	2020
Current receipts (I)		
Tax revenues	68.409.973	57.164.922
Non-tax revenue	2.529.191	4.649.973
(-) Current payments (II)	70.939.164	61.814.895
Current expenditure committed in the budget	61.691.291	58.237.257
Current expenditure authorized in extra-budgetary regulations	-	-
National Debt Service	3.745.039	4.675.682
Transfer to/(from) debt service redemption account	-	(34)
Payment of salaries, allowances, pensions, etc.	49.459	47.940
Payments to the European Union	3.506.528	2.569.194
Other expenses authorized in extra-budgetary regulations	313.452	290.376

Current surplus/(deficit) (III) = (I) - (II)	69.305.769	65.820.415
	1.633.395	(4.005.520)
Capital receipts (IV)		
Loan repayments (Gaeltacht)	2	-
Other loan repayments	10.382.091	1.680.000
Receipts from the European Union	645.056	25.170
Investment in international organizations (sale of shares)	-	2.389
Other receipts	273.818	1.505.273
(-) Capital payments (V)	11.300.967	3.212.832
Capital expenditure authorized in extra-budgetary regulations	9.887.721	9.612.082
Capital expenditure authorized in other legal instruments	-	-
Loans obtained	10.394.216	1.894.935
Investment in international organizations (acquisition of shares)	23.403	16.937
Other payments	1.254	380
Capital Deficit (VI) = (IV) - (V)	20.306.594	11.524.334
	(9.005.627)	(8.311.502)
Treasury Surplus/Deficit (VII) = (III) + (VI)	(7.372.232)	(12.317.022)

Source: Ireland (2022, p. 9).

Current tax revenues are detailed in an additional table, as are non-tax current revenues together with capital revenues.

Expenses are also detailed in additional tables: expenses authorized in the budget are detailed by budget units, while expenses authorized in extra-budgetary regulations are detailed according to the object or the act that authorized them, such as reimbursement of candidates' election expenses (covered by the Electoral Act of 1997), the Asian Development Fund, etc (Ireland, 2022).

4.14 Luxembourg

In Luxembourg, the execution of the budget is presented to the Chamber of Deputies for a vote. Current and capital expenditure is broken down by each budget unit, while current revenue is detailed in the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury (Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 2022a).

Summary information on revenue and expenditure is published by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. Both revenue and expenditure are not classified, which makes it difficult to identify how public resources were obtained and consumed, although an auxiliary table showing general government taxes and social contributions is published (Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 2022b).

General government expenditure, organized by government function and expenditure transactions, has the same presentation structure as that of the Belgian government.

4.15 Hungary

Hungary discloses central government revenues by distinguishing tax and contribution revenues (corporate taxes, consumption taxes, personal taxes, tax and contribution revenues from extra-budgetary funds, tax and contribution revenues from social security funds) from European Union Fund revenues and other revenues. Expenditure is disclosed practically in a single block, with only interest expenditure highlighted (Hungary, 2022).

5. PROPOSAL TO DEMONSTRATE THE COLLECTION AND USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

5.1 Lessons learned from OECD countries

An analysis of the income and expenditure statements of OECD member countries that do not adopt the IPSAS standard revealed an emphasis on comparing the information in the approved budget and the executed budget in some countries, such as Poland, Norway, Slovenia, Italy, Denmark, Luxembourg, Hungary and the Netherlands.

There are no significant variations in the way public revenue is shown. As for expenditure, some countries show it in statements structured by government function and by entity, but most classify expenditure by nature, except for the USA and the Netherlands, which do not adopt the latter classification.

With regard to the structure of accounting reports, the following good practices stand out:

a) Classification of expenditure by homogeneous groups, segregating expenditure resulting from the ordinary activity of the State (operating expenditure) from transfer expenditure and financial expenditure;

b) Disclosure of summary statements: Poland (expenses), Slovenia (income and expenses) and Italy (expenses), using accessible language and attractive headings;

c) In Norway: segregation of the financing result from the ordinary operations of the State, showing the result independent of the effect of obtaining and paying back loans;

d) In Germany: Disclosure in blocks of the main information on the income and expenditure of the states and municipalities, i.e. tax income of the municipalities, transfers received, investments in tangible assets, expenditure on social assistance, operating expenditure and, as other information, the indebtedness of the municipalities.

5.2 Proposed Model for Demonstrating the Collection and Use of Public Resources

The good practices observed in the OECD countries, combined with the identification of information gaps accessible to ordinary citizens in national financial statements, resulted in the model for demonstrating the collection and use of public resources described below.

The data used to compose Table 21 was obtained from the Brazilian Public Sector Accounting and Fiscal Information System (Brasil, 2022b). For illustration purposes, the information for the municipality of São Paulo for the 2021 financial year was used.

Table 21 was drawn up using the data available in the Annual Balance Sheet/DCA-Appendix I-D and the RREO 6th bimester/Appendix 1, i.e. it is the result of reorganizing data and does not represent an additional effort to generate new information for its preparation. The Statement of Collection and Use of Public Funds was prepared on a cash basis.

TABLE 21: STATEMENT OF COLLECTION AND USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

(In units of reais)

Obtaining resources	Values obtained	% obtained
Taxes, fees and improvement contributions	43.771.345.858,79	57,1
Employee contribution to social security, taxpayer contribution to public lighting service and others	5.149.675.966,26	6,7
Transfers received		
The Union	4.256.342.987,03	
From the State	10.823.208.682,32	5,6
For basic education and others	5.852.259.811,5	14,1
From other sources	71.335.438,05	7,6
Loans and financing	122.178.048,70	0,1
Sale of municipal assets	98.215.702,11	0,2
Income from financial and similar investments	1.224.688.189,89	0,1
Other amounts received	5.281.445.204,39	1,6
TOTAL FUNDS RAISED (I)	76.650.695.889,04	6,9
Use of resources	Amounts paid	% paid
Employee salaries and social charges	27.668.269.283,94	41,6
Consumables	1.119.957.108,25	1,7

Outsourcing of services, including		
Services contracted from companies	9.519.989.256,59	14,3
Services contracted from individuals	192.009.182,02	0,3
Services of non-profit and other organizations	17.160.710.793,88	25,8
Taxes and contributions	666.874.424,45	1,0
Other operating costs of the municipality	896.714.462,13	1,3
TOTAL MUNICIPAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE (II)	57.224.524.511,26	86,1
Construction work	769.539.678,31	1,2
Purchase of movable property and equipment	41.288.671,39	0,1
Buying property	261.542.900,79	0,4
Buying shares in companies	-	-
TOTAL ACQUISITIONS OF LONG-TERM ASSETS (III)	1.072.371.250,4	1,6
Free distribution of material, goods or services	255.778.999,50	0,4
Cultural, artistic and other awards	13.736.289,14	0,0
Financial aid granted to citizens	593.254.134,02	0,9
Other benefits and transfers to individuals	-	-
TOTAL BENEFITS AND TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS (IV)	862.769.422,66	1,3
Contributions and subsidies	3.440.519.169,54	5,2
Other benefits and transfers to institutions	14.197.775,42	0,0
TOTAL BENEFITS AND TRANSFERS TO INSTITUTIONS (V)	3.454.716.944,96	5,2
Payment of the principal amount of the public debt	2.993.945.453,08	4,5
Payment of interest and charges on public debt	880.998.093,01	1,3
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (VI)	3.874.943.546,09	5,8
TOTAL RESOURCES USED (VII) = (II+III+IV+V+VI)	66.489.325.675,46	100,0
RESULT FOR THE YEAR (VIII) = (I - VII)	10.161.370.213,58	

Source: Siconfi/Consult declarations/Municipality of São Paulo/Fiscal Year 2021/RREO 6th bimester/Annex 1; Siconfi/Consult declarations/Municipality of São Paulo/Fiscal Year 2021/Annual Balance Sheet/DCA-Annex I-D.

This statement can also be adopted by the states of the federation, but an adjustment is needed to include a line called Transfers to municipalities, so that item V - Total benefits and transfers to institutions becomes V - Total benefits and transfers to municipalities and institutions.

Among the benefits of the Statement of Collection and Use of Public Resources is the comparability between public entities. Thus, it is possible, for example, to identify the municipalities with the highest proportion of resources coming from federal and state transfers and borrowing, to the detriment of tax revenue. Similarly, it is possible to compare how municipalities consume the resources necessary for their operation (highlighting the proportions allocated to civil servants and hiring services) and for paying off their debt.

6. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The statements applied to the public sector in Brazil are not designed to show, in a vocabulary understandable to people who are not versed in accounting, information relating to the obtaining and use of public resources, even though they meet the requirements for which they were created.

The survey revealed that in the OECD member countries that do not adopt the IPSAS standard to prepare their financial statements, expenses are almost always disclosed by nature and that there are various types of classification, but the most recurrent is the one in which expenses are shown in groups of operating expenses, transfer expenses and financial expenses.

Based on the insights gained from research in the aforementioned countries, this paper proposes a model for demonstrating the collection and use of public funds, with the aim of increasing transparency in Brazilian municipalities. The requirements adopted are the use of a vocabulary that is accessible to the public outside accounting and the disclosure of income and expenditure in groups that clearly express the origin of the resources (taxation, transfers, loans) and their use (running the municipality, transfers and donations and debt repayment).

Due to the impossibility of conducting research on local governments in the countries surveyed, the large volume and consequent dispersion of data, the main limitation of this research is the analysis of financial statements only from central governments of OECD member countries that do not adopt the IPSAS standard.

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