Transparency and Accountability: Blockchain-Based Government Fund Allocation and Tracking System

Group 6

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Background

HUANG Shiqi

Importance of Transparency & Accountability

Government

- Manager of national resources & Implementer of financial scheme
- Corruption hinders successful project delivery

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) &
The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Transparency & Accountability

Better Macroeconomic & Fiscal Stability

Government

States have taken corresponding measures to enhance
(Eg. In 2014, the United States required federal departments to **disclose financial information** on a quarterly basis on a government website.)

Why Blockchain?

Only public disclose → (Prevent) Financial mismanage

✖ Not enough

Examples	
US	Payment Protection Program (PPP) lent to unrelated entities
Over 120 countries	Incomplete disclosure of information during the Covid-19 period

Problems in traditional government fund tracking system

- ☐ **Inefficient allocation of funds and reporting**
- ☐ **High risk of mistake and fraud**
- ☐ **High cost and labor-intensive**
- ☐ **Slow data sharing creates information silos**

Need a more robust, transparent, and traceable system

Project Goals & Framework

NIU Xinyan

Project Goals

- Develop a system for real-time tracking of government fund allocation.
- Streamline government fund allocation process.
- Enhance data security and integrity in government financial transactions.

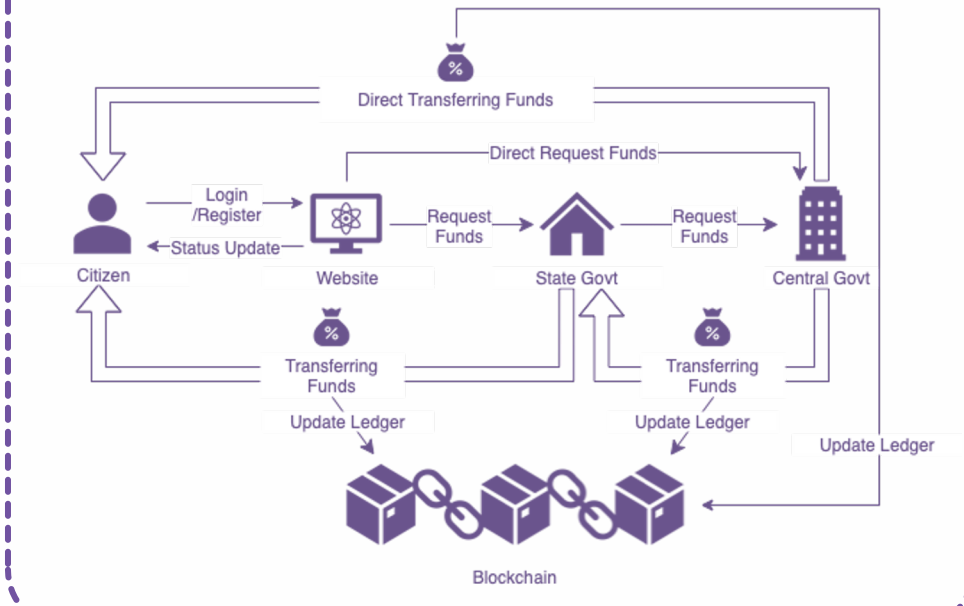
Blockchain

↓

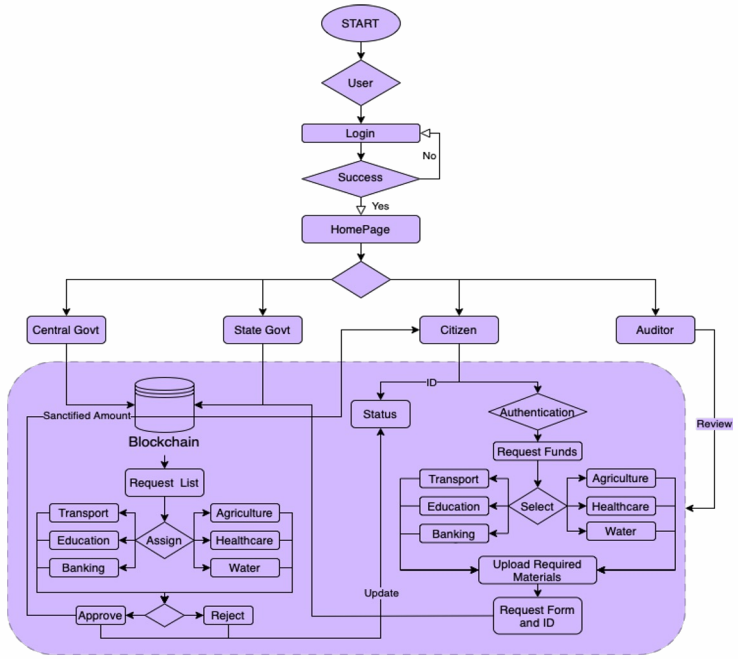
Transparency

Accountability

Flowchart of Funding Process



Architecture Diagram



System Design - Overview

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Ethereum Consortium Chain

Platform: Quorum

- Permissioned blockchain
- Multiple consensus mechanisms
- Ethereum ecosystem compatibility

Consensus: IBFT

- Immediate finality
- Energy efficiency
- Permissioned participation

Nodes Configuration

- Decentralized control
- Role specialization
- Security and compliance

Main Functionalities

All Entities

Authority Control

- Categorize users into distinct roles
- Different access and functionality for different roles

Citizens

Request Funds

- Create fund requests
- View fund requests status

Government

Manage Funds

- Automatically release funds after approvals
- Dynamic fund redistribution

Auditors

Supervise Funding

- Identify unusual funding patterns, discrepancies, or deviations from approved amount

Prototyping

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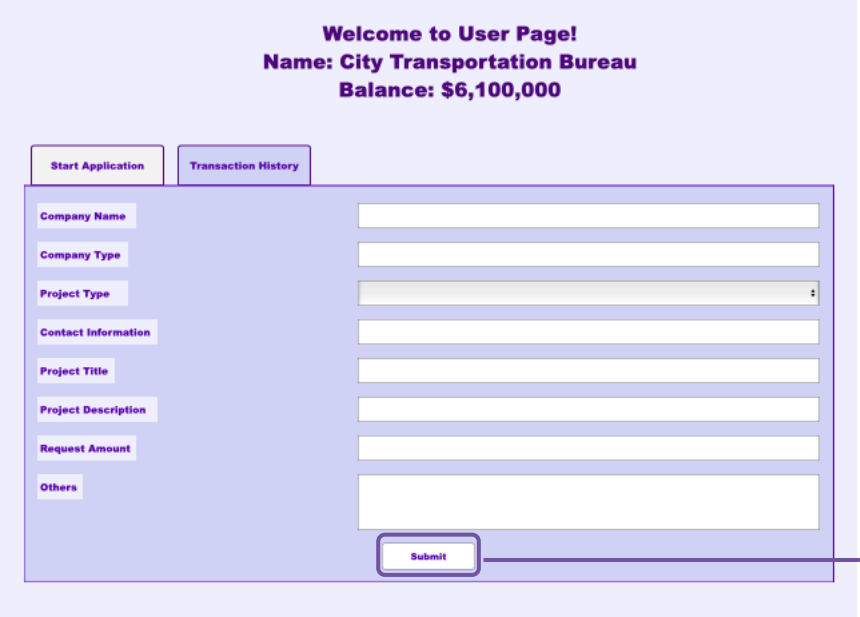
User Page

Start Application List

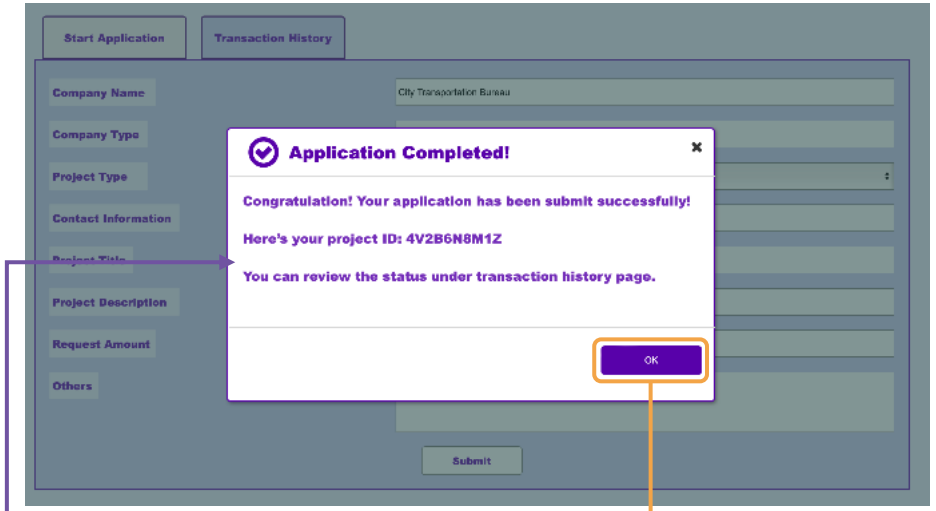


Key Consideration

1 Normative Inspections:
Each item cannot be empty
Company Name = Applicant Name ≠ Name(User Name)

2 Pushed to government department accounts based on 'Project Type':
Applicants can only apply within the optional

Application Completed Pop-up Window



Key Consideration

1 Return Project ID:
The randomly generated project id is an important indicator for retrieving this application

2 Jump Logic:
Click on the 'OK' button to be redirected to the trade history module.

Key Consideration

1 Time:
'Time' is the time of the last status update of the application form

2 Status:
'In Progress' means that the application has not yet been approved, i.e. it may be under review, pending revision, etc. 'Approved' means that the application has been approved and government funds have been remitted to the wallet address and the amount is shown in 'Balance'

Transaction History

Prototyping

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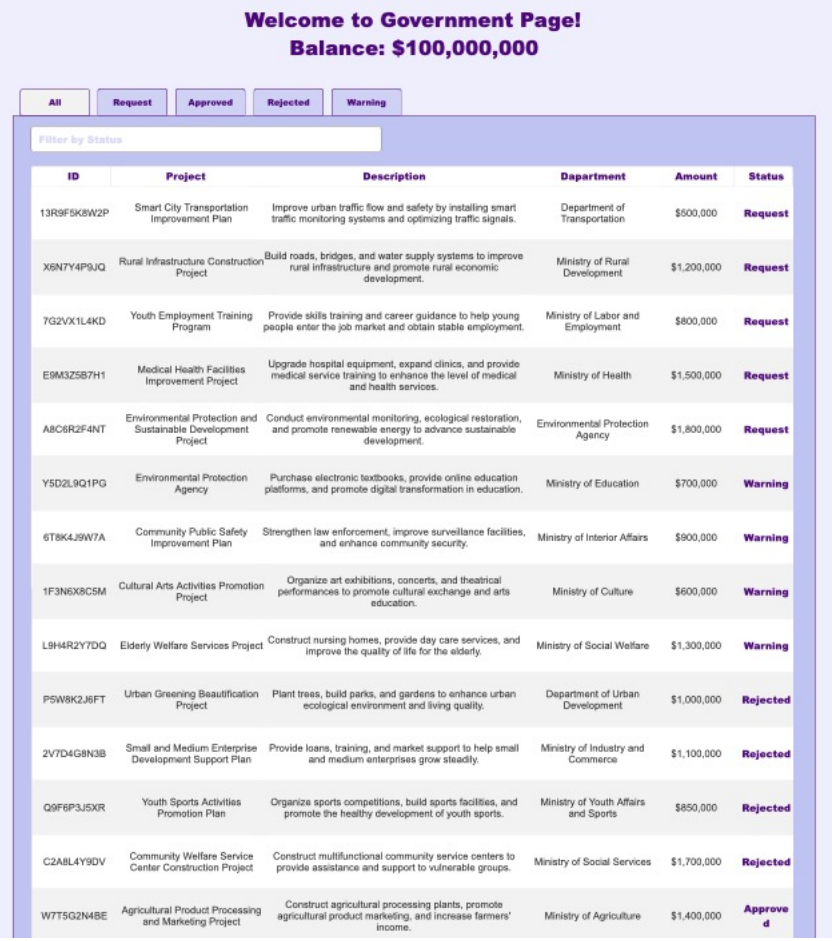
Government Page

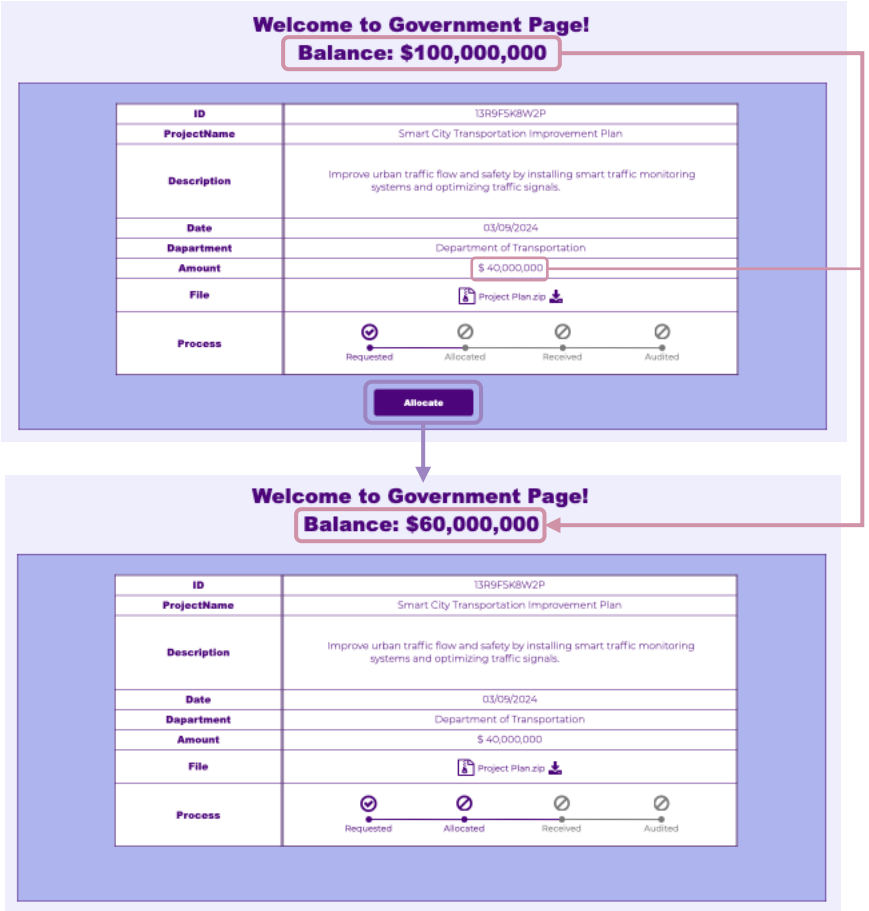
All Applications List



Key Consideration

- List all application forms in **tabular form**
- Can be **filtered** by ‘Status’
- Tap into a row to view the **details** of the application
- The details page allows you to **download** the project proposal submitted by the applicant (multiple file formats are supported) to your local area.
- Agreeing to the appropriation will result in a change in the government's **balance**

Application Detail



Smart Contract

CEN Baihui & JIANG Tianyun

Authority Control Mechanism

Citizens: submit and review

```
// Citizens submit requests
function submitRequest(string memory _description, uint _amount) public
onlyRole(Role.Citizen) {
    requests.push(Request({
        description: _description,
        amount: _amount,
        requester: payable(msg.sender),
        status: RequestStatus.Submitted
    }));
    emit RequestSubmitted(requests.length - 1, msg.sender);}
```

Government: review, decide, transfer funds, assign roles

```
// Government reviews and decides on the requests
function reviewRequest(uint _requestId, RequestStatus _status) public
onlyRole(Role.Government) {
    Request storage request = requests[_requestId];
    request.status = _status;
    emit RequestReviewed(_requestId, _status);}
// Government transfers funds for approved requests
function transferFunds(uint _requestId) public payable onlyRole(Role.Government) {
    request.requester.transfer(msg.value);
    emit FundsTransferred(_requestId, msg.value);}
 // Government officials can assign roles
function assignRole(address _user, Role _role) public onlyRole(Role.Government) {
    roles[_user] = _role;}
```

Auditors: read-only

```
// Auditors can directly view requests through getter functions
```

Fund Request and Review

`createFundRequest` function to accept the parameters required for submitting a request

```
function createFundRequest(
string memory _companyName,
string memory _companyContact,
Industry _industry,
string memory _projectTitle,
string memory _projectDescription,
uint _amount
) external {
fundRequests.push(FundRequest({
    companyName: _companyName,
    companyContact: _companyContact,
    industry: _industry,
    projectTitle: _projectTitle,
    projectDescription: _projectDescription,
    amount: _amount,
    stateApproved: false,
    centralApproved: false,
    isFulfilled: false
}));
}
```

`viewFundRequest` for citizens to view their request status through each unique request id

```
function viewFundRequest(uint _requestId) external view returns (FundRequest memory) {
require(_requestId < fundRequests.length, "Request ID is out of bounds");
return fundRequests[_requestId];
}
```

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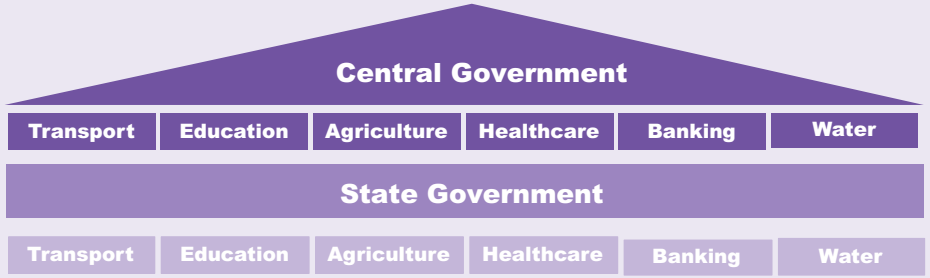
Multi-signature Approval Mechanism

```
// Define Roles
enum Role { StateGovernment, CentralGovernment }
enum Department { Transport, Education, Banking, Agriculture, Healthcare, Water }

// Mapping to keep track of each department's balance within the contract
mapping(Industry => uint) public departmentBalances;

// Event declarations for transparency and tracking
event FundsTransferredToDepartment(Industry indexed department, uint amount);
event FundsTransferredToRequestor(address indexed requestor, uint amount);
event DepositReceived(address from, Industry indexed department, uint amount);

function fulfillRequest(uint _requestId) internal {
FundRequest storage request = fundRequests[_requestId];
require(request.status == RequestStatus.Approved, "Request must be approved before fulfillment.");

// Check if the approval requirement is met
bool approvalConditionMet = (request.amount <= 50000 * 1 ether && request.stateApproved) ||
(request.amount > 50000 * 1 ether && request.stateApproved && request.centralApproved);

if (approvalConditionMet && departmentBalances[request.industry] >= request.amount) {
    // Assuming the contract holds funds for each department
    // Transfer funds from the department's balance to the requestor
    departmentBalances[request.industry] -= request.amount;
    (bool sent, ) = request.requestor.call{value: request.amount}("");
    require(sent, "Failed to send Ether");

    request.isFulfilled = true;
    request.status = RequestStatus.Approved;

    emit FundsTransferredToRequestor(request.requestor, request.amount);
} else {
    request.status = RequestStatus.Rejected;
}
}
```

1 Department Structure



2 Approval Regulations

Amount >= $50,000:

- approvals from state government and central government are both required

Amount < $50,000:

- only the state government's approval is needed

3 Fund Transfer

Transfer route:

- Government => Designated department => Requestor’s account

Request status:

- Update to “Approved”

Smart Contract

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Dynamic Redistribution of Funds

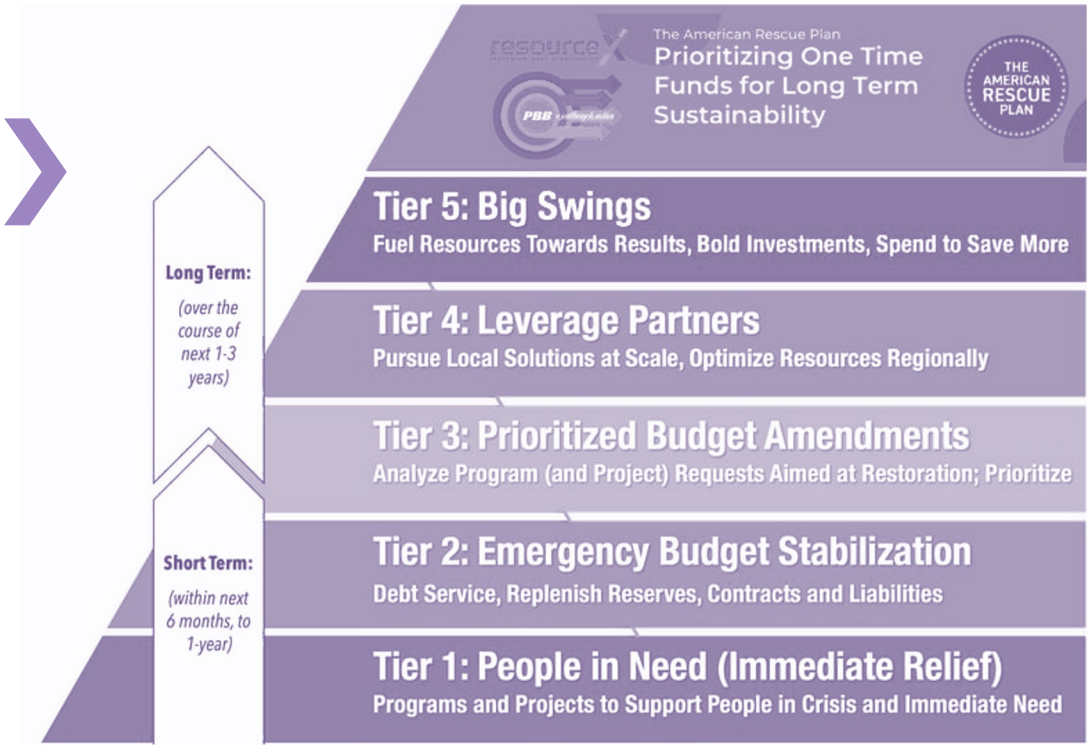
```
// Function to redistribute funds dynamically among departments
function redistributeFunds() public onlyAdmin {
    uint totalAllocations = 0;
    for (uint i = 0; i < departments.length; i++) {
        totalAllocations += departments[i].allocation;
    }

    // Calculate new allocations based on available funds plus current
allocations
    uint newAllocationPerDepartment = (totalFundsAvailable +
totalAllocations) / departments.length;

    // Update each department's allocation
    for (uint i = 0; i < departments.length; i++) {
        departments[i].allocation = newAllocationPerDepartment;
        emit AllocationUpdated(departments[i].name,
newAllocationPerDepartment);
    }

    // After redistribution, all funds are considered allocated
    totalFundsAvailable = 0;
    emit FundsRedistributed();
}
```

Provides a flexible framework that allows for funds reallocation across different projects or departments swiftly



Smart Contract

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To detect anomalies that may indicate irregularities or deviations from the approved budget norms

Strategy One

Simplified On-Chain Checks

- ☐ **Real-time on-chain monitoring**
- ☐ **Automatic flagging of suspicious transactions**
- ☐ **Dual oversight by governments and auditors**

Strategy Two

Oracles for Off-Chain Anomaly Detection

- ☐ **Integration of external data for sophisticated analysis**
- ☐ **Detection of inconsistencies not evident from on-chain data alone**

Simplified On-Chain Checks for Anomaly Detection

Government Supervision

```
# This function checks for unusual funding patterns in on-chain transactions
function government_supervision(on_chain_transactions):
    # Load the approved budget norms for comparison
    approved_budgets = load_approved_budgets()
    # Initialize a list to store detected anomalies
    anomalies = []

    # Iterate through each transaction in the on-chain transaction data
    for transaction in on_chain_transactions:
        # Identify the category and amount of the transaction
        budget_category = transaction.category
        transaction_amount = transaction.amount

        # Check if the transaction amount exceeds the approved budget
        if not approved_budgets[budget_category] or transaction_amount >
approved_budgets[budget_category]:
            anomalies.append(transaction)  # Add the transaction to the anomalies list
        # Check if the transaction amount is significantly below the approved budget
        elif transaction_amount < approved_budgets[budget_category] *
MIN_DEVIATION_THRESHOLD:
            anomalies.append(transaction)  # Add the transaction to the anomalies list

    # If anomalies are detected, trigger alerts and initiate an investigation
    if anomalies:
        trigger_alerts(anomalies)  # Notify relevant authorities about the detected
anomalies
        initiate_investigation(anomalies)  # Start an investigation process

    # Return the list of detected anomalies
    return anomalies
```

Auditor Supervision

```
# This function audits on-chain transactions for any
discrepancies from normal patterns
function auditor_supervision(on_chain_transactions,
normal_patterns):
    # Initialize a list to store transactions that do not match
normal patterns
    discrepancies = []

    # Iterate through each transaction in the on-chain transaction
data
    for transaction in on_chain_transactions:
        # Check if the transaction does not match any of the
normal patterns
        if not transaction_matches_pattern(transaction,
normal_patterns):
            discrepancies.append(transaction)  # Add the
transaction to the discrepancies list

    # If discrepancies are found, report to management and
recommend an audit
    if discrepancies:
        report_to_management(discrepancies)  # Inform
management about the discrepancies
        recommend_audit(discrepancies)  # Suggest an audit to
further investigate the discrepancies

    # Return the list of transactions that do not match normal
patterns
    return discrepancies
```

Smart Contract

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Oracles for Off-Chain Anomaly Detection

Government Supervision

```
# This function detects anomalies in government funding data by comparing expenditures to budget thresholds
function detect_anomalies(government_funding_data):
    # Load the predefined budget thresholds for different project categories
    budget_thresholds = load_budget_thresholds()
    # Initialize an empty list to store detected anomalies
    anomalies = []

    # Iterate through each project in the government funding data
    for project in government_funding_data:
        # Check if the project's expenditure exceeds the approved budget for its category
        if project.expenditure > budget_thresholds[project.category]:
            # If so, add the project to the list of anomalies
            anomalies.append(project)
        # Check if the project's expenditure is significantly below the approved budget, considering a deviation limit
        elif project.expenditure < budget_thresholds[project.category] - project.deviation_limit:
            # If it is, also add the project to the list of anomalies
            anomalies.append(project)

    # If any anomalies are detected
    if anomalies:
        # Notify the relevant authorities about the detected anomalies
        notify_relevant_authorities(anomalies)
        # Initiate an investigation into the anomalies
        initiate_investigation(anomalies)

    # Return the list of detected anomalies
    return anomalies
```

Auditor Supervision

```
# This function audits funding records to identify discrepancies from normal funding patterns
function audit_funding(funding_records):
    # Load the normal funding patterns based on historical data and standard operating procedures
    normal_patterns = load_normal_patterns()
    # Initialize an empty list to store records that show discrepancies
    discrepancies = []

    # Iterate through each record in the funding records
    for record in funding_records:
        # If the record is flagged as an 'unusual_pattern'
        if record.type == 'unusual_pattern':
            # Check the record against the normal patterns
            check_record(record, normal_patterns)
            # If the record is identified as a discrepancy
            if record.is_discrepancy:
                # Add the record to the list of discrepancies
                discrepancies.append(record)

    # If any discrepancies are found
    if discrepancies:
        # Report the discrepancies to the relevant parties
        report_discrepancies(discrepancies)
        # Recommend necessary corrections based on the discrepancies found
        recommend_corrections(discrepancies)

    # Return the list of identified discrepancies
    return discrepancies
```

Supervision Review

Government Supervision

- ☐ **Use off-chain data analytics tools to analyze funding patterns**
- ☐ **Send reports/alerts to the blockchain through oracles**

Auditor Supervision

- ☐ **Independently verify oracle findings or conduct analyses using off-chain data**

Key Conclusion

1. **Complementary Methodologies:** Simplified On-Chain Checks + Off-Chain Anomaly Detection work together
2. **Routine On-Chain Surveillance:** On-chain checks for real-time compliance monitoring
3. **Advanced Off-Chain Analysis:** Leverage external data and advanced analytics (statistical models, machine learning) to detect potential fraud

Benefits and Impact(1/2)

Transparency

1. Records all transactions and fund allocations.
2. All transactions are visible and immutable.
3. Reduces the risks of corruption, fraud, and misappropriation

Mechanism for fund requests and review

Security

1. Advanced encryption technology.
2. Decentralized nature of blockchain.
3. Ensure the integrity of its fund allocation process.

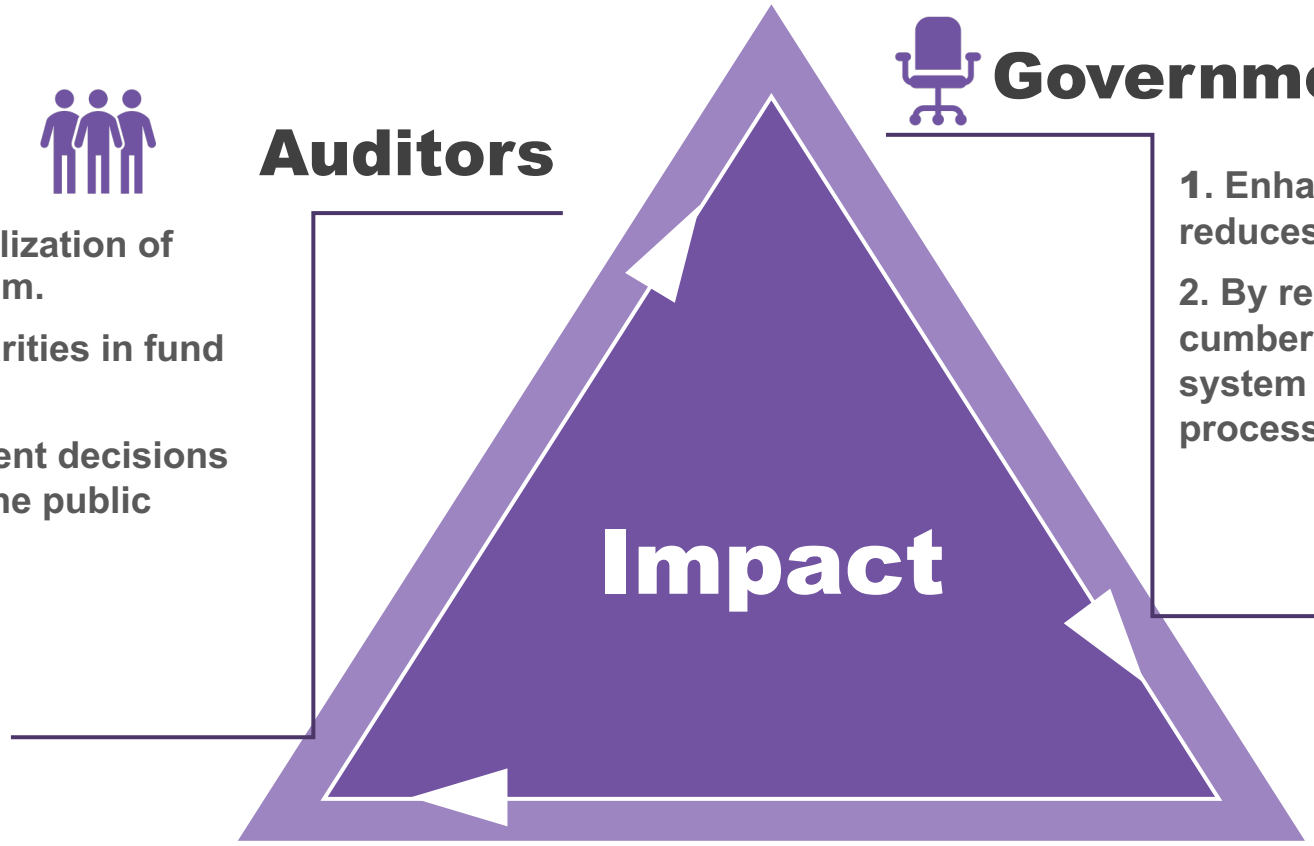
Authority control mechanism

Efficiency

1. Automation of various tasks. e.g. verifying eligibility criteria and distributing funds.
2. Reduces administrative burdens.
3. Minimizes human errors.

Multi-signature approval mechanism

Benefits and Impact(2/2)



Auditors

1. Track the flow and utilization of funds through the system.
2. Question any irregularities in fund usage
3. Ensure that government decisions and actions align with the public interest.

Government

1. Enhanced transparency in fund allocation reduces the occurrence of corruption.
2. By reducing intermediaries and cumbersome manual paperwork, the system simplifies the fund allocation process.

Citizens

1. Improve security of their funds and enhance their trust in government fund management.
2. Expect faster application processing and fund disbursement.

Limitations & Further Improvement

Limitations

Data Privacy and Security

Blockchain offers data immutability, but ensuring data privacy is not compromised when handling sensitive information remains a challenge

Scalability Issues

Performance bottlenecks and risk of system crashes when processing large numbers of transactions

Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Legal and regulatory frameworks for blockchain have not been harmonized globally, potentially affecting project implementation and government adoption

Further Improvement

Continuous Maintenance and Upgrade Strategy

Ensure that the system can adapt to future technological developments and policy changes

System Integration and Interoperability

Effective integration of blockchain systems with government information systems to ensure seamless data migration and interoperability

Improvements in Technology

Further development of more government-friendly blockchain technology capable of handling more complex logic and conditions

Thank You!

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