

The tasks of the ministry of finance typically include: • developing measures to stimulate revenues and (subject to); • determining the need for public financial resources; • drafting the budget, overseeing and implementing it; • negotiating with the authorities of other states on the conclusion of intergovernmental agreements on the avoidance of double taxation of income and property; development and implementation of measures to strengthen monetary circulation, balance monetary income and expenditures of the population; • issue of state internal loans; • service (together with the central bank) of the state domestic debt; • implementation of cooperation with international financial organizations; • preparation of proposals on monetary and financial and credit relations with foreign states; on spending foreign currency; • forecast of the balance of payments; • implementation of work on attracting foreign credit resources, servicing the state external debt; • methodical management of accounting and reporting of enterprises; • ensuring (at the request of the central bank) the issuance of banknotes and metal coins;

In Germany, for example, the Ministry of Finance develops the fundamentals of financial, tax, credit policy, draws up a draft budget, provides its cash services and monitors the implementation of the budget. The following are also subordinate to the German Ministry of Finance: the Federal Office for Finance, which deals with the tax audit of enterprises, the taxation of foreign investments, and the problems of eliminating double taxation; The Federal Public Debt Administration, which deals with the issuance and repayment of loans, financing the budget deficit. Financial control functions in Germany belong to the Federal Audit Office and the Ministry of Finance. In France, financial management is carried out by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget. Its functions include: development of the state budget, control over its execution, cash servicing of the budget, collection of taxes and duties, control over financial transactions, etc. Control over the execution of the budget by all state bodies in the center and locally is carried out by the Accounts Chamber. The Accounts Chamber includes 5 chambers; each chamber specializes in certain areas of the economy - in the control of ministries, government agencies in industry and agriculture; in the field of foreign affairs, defense, education, etc. In Italy, financial management is involved: the Treasury manages public expenditure and exercises financial control; The Ministry of Finance manages revenues; The Ministry of Budget and Planning is responsible for drawing up the state budget and coordinating financial resources; The Ministry of the Interior is in charge of local finance. Another special body carrying out financial activities in the modern state, is the central bank (CB). It is the Central Bank in a modern developed state that performs special executive, control, permitting and/or supervisory functions in the monetary sphere. Central banks usually issue money, manage banking activities, direct the activities of commercial banks, issue licenses for their activities, set the amount of authorized capital and reserve fund. The Central Bank is the bank of banks. This means that the CB lends to all other banks and lending institutions. The funds of the reserve fund are kept on settlement accounts of the Central Bank. The Central Bank controls all settlements of commercial banks. The Central Bank of Germany, for example, the Ministry of Finance develops the foundations of financial, tax, credit policy, draws up a draft budget, provides its cash services and control over the implementation of the budget. The following are also subordinate to the German Ministry of Finance: the Federal Office for Finance, which deals with the tax audit of enterprises, the taxation of foreign investments, and the problems of eliminating double taxation; The Federal Public Debt Administration, which deals with the issuance and repayment of loans, financing the budget deficit. Financial control functions in Germany belong to the Federal Audit Office and the Ministry of Finance. In France, finance is administered by the Ministry taxation of foreign investments, problems of elimination of double taxation; The Federal Public Debt Administration, which deals with the issuance and repayment of loans, financing the budget deficit. Financial control functions in Germany belong to the Federal

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The Treasury may be a subdivision of the Ministry of Finance or a special body. Treasuries, as a rule, are given the functions of drafting the state budget, managing public debt, issuing government

securities and treasury notes. In Russia, the Federal Treasury was established in 1992, and it controls the receipts and targeted use of public funds, the state of the state external and internal debt. The Treasury is part of the Ministry of Finance and consists of the Main Directorate of the Federal Treasury and local territorial bodies. The accumulation of funds in the states is carried out, in particular, by tax and customs services.