Taxation, Government expenditure and Borrowing

[BFN411] The two main instruments for controlling economy are:
Fiscal policy and Monetary policy

[BFN411] The three basic kinds of monetary policy decisions are:
The amount of money in circulation, Interest rate and functions of credit markets and banking syetem

[BFN411] Government intervenes in the economy through the provision of:
Public goods and Income distribution

[BFN411] The primary instrument of monetary policy is:
Open Market Operation, Reserved Requirements, Discount Windows and Moral Suasion

[BFN411] The Federal government of Nigeria Fiscal year starts from:
1st January to 31st December

[BFN411] Monetary policies are effective only when economies are charracterised by developed:
Money and Financial markets

[BFN411] When the tax rate diminishes as income ievel increases, it is known as:
Regressive Tax

[BFN411] Personal Income Tax is an example of:
Direct Tax

[BFN411] Public Financial Management is a specilised, functional area found under the general classification:
Public Administration and Finance