



Business Management
Vocabulary Terms Chapter 4

1. _____ - Typically means business activities that occur between two or more countries.
2. _____ - Big Trading Nations on the western edge of the Pacific Ocean such as South Korea, Taiwan, China, Hong Kong and Singapore.
3. _____ – Businesses that sell products or services to buyers in another country.
4. _____ - Refers to buying goods or services made in a foreign country.
5. _____ – Occurs when one company allows a company in another country to make and sell products according to certain specifications
6. _____ – When two or more firms share the costs of doing business and also share the profits.
7. _____ - When a business sets up a business abroad on its own without any partners, it is known as a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary.
8. _____ – Firms agree to cooperate on certain aspects of business while remaining competitors on other aspects.
9. _____ – A firm that owns or controls production or service facilities in more than one country.
10. _____ – The country in which the business has its headquarters is referred to as the home country.
11. _____ – The foreign location where it has facilities is referred to as the host country.
12. _____ – Company headquarters is called the parent firm;
13. _____
14. _____ - Subsidiary and the foreign branches, if registered as independent legal entities, are referred to as subsidiaries.
15. _____ – taxes on foreign goods to protect domestic industries and to earn revenue.
16. _____ – refers to the practice of selling goods in a foreign market at a price that is below cost or below what it charges in its home country.
17. _____ – limits the quantity or value of units permitted to enter a country.

18. _____ – non tax methods of discouraging trade.
19. _____ – For political reasons, a government may bar companies from doing business with particular countries.
20. _____ – a milder form of embargo that bans specific business ties with a foreign country.
21. _____ – The value of one country's currency expressed in the currency of another country.
22. _____ – refers to the customs, beliefs, values, and patterns of behavior of the people of a country or group.
23. _____ – people communicate directly and explicitly.
24. _____ – communication tends to occur through non-verbal sign and indirect suggestions.
25. _____ - an international organization that creates and enforces the rules governing trade among countries
26. _____ – EU started in 1999 with 11 members, integrated economies by merging their national currencies into a single currency.
27. _____ – agreement between two or more to remove all restrictions between them on the sales of goods and services, while importing barriers on trade and investment from countries that are not part of the bloc.
28. _____ - Advanced form of a trading bloc.
29. _____ – U.S. Canada & Mexico which created the worlds largest trading bloc.
30. International Monetary Fund (IMF) – formed to help countries that are facing serious financial difficulties in paying for their imports or repaying loans.
31. _____ – provides low-cost , long term loans to less developed countries.
32. _____ – a country should specialize in products or services that it can provide.
33. _____ – growth , maturity, and decline stages.
34. _____ – international transactions are recorded in an accounting statement called the balance of payments.
35. _____ – value of goods and services exported and those imported from foreigners,
36. _____ - Records investment funds coming into and going out of a country.