

Some definitions of International Trade to practice

Match each term with its definition

is an independent company that facilitates the export of goods and/or services for other companies usually by providing assistance with market research, warehousing, shipping, insuring and billing.

is a formal organization composed of the finance ministers and central bank governors of seven highly-industrialized and advanced economies, namely some of the wealthiest by national net worth: United States, Japan, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; the EU is also represented in their meetings (generally to discuss global economic issues).

is a letter from the importer's bank guaranteeing payment; the bank will be required to cover any shortfall if the buyer cannot make payment.

is a customs union and trading bloc composed of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay and Venezuela; intended to promote free trade.

is an agreement between the United States, Canada and Mexico to create a regional trade bloc.

is the risk that a business's returns will be negatively impacted by political instability in a host nation; common considerations include changes in fiscal, monetary, trade, investment and income policies, or even more dramatic events such as civil war, political coups, terrorism etc.

is both the theory and practice of protecting a domestic nation's industries from foreign competition through discriminatory tariffs, quotas and regulations.

is a type of "quantitative restriction" (QR); the limited number (or value) of a good or service that can be imported or exported within a particular time period without additional duties; used to regulate the volume of trade between countries.

[] is the purchasing power of one currency relative to another based on current exchange rates and prices.

[] is a commodities or securities market in which goods are sold for immediate or near-immediate delivery.

[] is a government-imposed policy intended to interrupt the flow of international trade, generally in order to make imported goods or services less competitive than domestic products; the most common example is tariffs.

[] is the illegal practice of lending money at an interest rate considered unfairly high; in Islamic finance, this may be any amount of interest.

[] is a United Nations financial institution which provides loans and support for reconstruction and development in emerging economies and its member states; also facilitates financing through partnerships.

[] is an international organization which provides a forum for the negotiation of agreements intended to reduce obstacles to free international trade.

