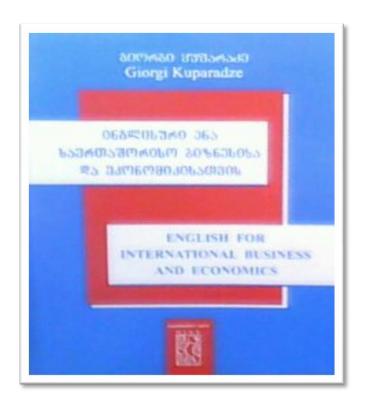
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# ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

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# Giorgi Kuparadze

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# ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

თგილისი 2010 Წ

### UDC(უაკ) 811.111'276.6:33 ყ-981

დამხმარე სახელმძღვანელო "ინგლისური ენა საერთაშორისო ბიზნესისა და ეკონომიკისათვის" ძირითადად განკუთვნილია: საერთაშორისო ბიზნესის ფაკულტეტის მაგისტრატურის სტუდენტებისათვის, ბიზნეს ინგლისურის კურსების მსმენელთათვის; სახელმძღვანელო ასევე სასარგებლო იქნება იმ პირთათვის, რომლებიც ჩაბმულნი არიან საერთაშორისო ეკონომიკურ ურთიერთობებში და აქვთ საქმიანი ურთიერთობები ინგლისურენოვან ქვეყნებთან;

სახელმძღვანელოში წარმოდგენილი 14 თემიდან ოთხი საწყისი თემა განეკუთვნება ეკონომიკსისა და ბიზნესის საფუძვლებს, ხოლო დანარჩენი ათი თემა უშუალოდ საერთაშორისო ბიზნესის სფეროს განეკუთვნება.

ტექსტობრივი თემებისა მასალისა, სახელმძღვანელოში გარდა ძირითადი და წარმოდგენილია ლექსიკური საგარჯიშოები და თარგმნის დაგალებები, შესწავლილი ტერმინებისა და ენობრივი ფორმების განმტკიცებისთვისაა განკუთვნილი. სახელმძღვანელოს ერთვის: ინგლისურ-ქართული და ქართულ-ინგლისური ლექსიკონი, საერთაშორისო ეკონომიკურ ურთიერთობებში გავრცელებულ შემოკლებათა სია, მსოფლიოს ქვეყნების ეროვნული ვალუტების სახელწოდებები და მათი შემოკლებული აღნიშვნები.

ავტორი საიმოვნებით მიიღებს ყველა საქმიან შენიშვნასა და წინადადებას, რაც გათვალისწინებული იქნება შემდგომ გამოცემებში.

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პროფესორი ირინა გოგორიშვილი

**რეცენზენტი:** თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტის ასოცირებული

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*გიორგი კონსტანტინეს-ძე ყუფარაძე* ეკონომიკის საერთაშორისო სკოლის მაგისტრანტი; ეკონომიკის

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უნივერსიტეტის ეკონომიკისა და ბიზნესის ფაკულტეტი, სპეციალობით- საერთაშორისო ეკონომიკური

ურთიერთობები. არის ხუთამდე სამეცნიერო სტატიის ავტორი ქართულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე.

სტაჟირება გაიარა საქართველოს ფინანსთა სამინისტროს ფინანსური პოლიტიკის დეპარტამენტში-

ინვესტიციათა ორმაგი დაბეგვრისა და საგადასახადო სფეროში საერთაშორისო თანამშრომლობის

საკითხებზე. წაკითხული აქვს მოხსენებები ქართულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე სხვადასხვა სამეცნიერო

და სტუდენტურ კონფერენციებზე: საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში, თბილისის სახელმწიფო

უნივერსიტეტში, ევროპული კვლევების ინსტიტუტში, შავი ზღვის საერთაშორისო უნივერსიტეტში.

2010 წელს ეკონომიკის დარგში მიენიჭა ილია ჭავჭავაძის სახელმწიფო სტიპენდია. ეწევა

სამასწავლებლო პრაქტიკას 2005 წლიდან ზოგად და ბიზნეს ინგლისურში.

საერთაშორისო საგადასახადო პოლიტიკა და გარდამავალი კვლევის სფერო:

ეკონომიკის მქონე ქვეყნების საგადასახადო სისტემების პრობლემები.

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### **ტეგექტტტისეგენ**

საქართველოში საბაზრო ეკონომიკის ფორმირებამ ბუნებრივად მოითხოვა დასავლეთის მოწინავე გამოცდილების გაზიარება, მათივე ქვეყნების რაც შეუძლებელია ეკონომიკური პოლიტიკის შესწავლის გარეშე. აღნიშნულ მიზანს წინ ხშირად ენობრივი ვგულისხმობ ბარიერი არამხოლოდ ეღობება; ინგლისურენოვანი ეკონომიკური ლიტერატურის შინაარსის ზოგად გაგებას, არამედ მათ ქართულ ენაზე გადმოცემას, სათანადო ტერმინოლოგიის გამოყენებით. ამ მიმართულებით სასწავლო სახელმძღვანელოები თითქმის არ გაგვაჩნია; სწორედ ამ ხარვეზის შევსებას ისახავს მიზნად წარმოდგენილი დამხარე სახელმძღვანელო "ინგლისური ენა საერთაშორისო ბიზნესისა და ეკონომიკისათვის".

მსოფლიო ეკონომიკაში საქართველო ესწრაფვის ინტეგრირებას, აქტიურად მონაწილეობს საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციების მუშაობაში, სავაჭრო-ეკონომიკური ქვეყანასთან; ურთიერთობები დამყარებული აქვს მსოფლიოს ათეულობით გლობალიზაციის შედეგები ჩვენს ქვეყანაზეც ახდენს გავლენას-აღნიშნულ პროცესებში ძირითად საკომუნიკაციო ენად ინგლისური ენა გამოიყენება, რაც კიდევ ერთხელ აქტუალურს ხდის ამ ენის პროფესიულად დაუფლების აუცილებლობას. განსაკუთრებით, ეს ეხება საერთაშორისო ბიზნესის სფეროს, რომელიც შედარებით ნაკლებადაა ათვისებული ქართული ფირმების მიერ. წარმოდგენილი სახელმძღვანელო ასევე სასარგებლო იქნება იმ პირთათვის, რომელთაც მიზნად აქვთ დასახული თავიანთი ბიზნესის საერთაშორისო მასშტაბებზე გაყვანა.

აღსანიშნავია, რომ ანალოგიური სტრუქტურისა და შინაარსის ინგლისური ენის სახელმძღვანელო, რომელშიც უშუალო ყურადღება საერთაშორისო ბიზნესის ასპექტებზე არის გადატანილი, საქართველოში დღემდე არ გამოცემულა. ვფიქრობ წარმოდგენილი ნაშრომი თავის წვლილს შეიტანს პროფესიული, საქმიანი ინგლისური ენის შესწავლის საქმეში.

ეკონომიკის დოქტორი, თსუ ასოცირებული პროფესორი

ირინა გოგორიშვილი

### <u>წინასიტყვაობა</u>

"ინგლისური ენა საერთაშორისო ბიზნესისა და ეკონომიკისათვის" განკუთვნილია ენის შესწავლის იმ მსურველთათვის, რომლებიც უკვე ფლობენ ზოგად ინგლისურ ენას და აქვთ სურვილი შეისწავლონ პროფესიული ინგლისური ენა. კერძოდ, საერთაშორისო ბიზნესისა და ეკონომიკის ტერმინოლოგია, ყველაზე მეტად გავრცელებული სიტყვები და გამოთქმები.

დამხმარე სახელმძღვანელოს მიზანია –მოამზადოს ენის შესწავლის მსურველი ინგლისურენოვან ეკონომიკურ ლიტერატურაზე მუშაობისათვის, გამოუმუშავოს ეკონომიკური ტერმინოლოგიის ქართულ ენაზე თარგმნის უნარჩვევები;

გამომდინარე იქიდან, რომ სპეციალური ლიტერატურის კითხვა და გაგება ყველაზე უფრო სრულყოფილად ასახავს ენის პრაქტიკული სწავლების არსს, სახელმძღვანელოში სასწავლო ტექსტობრივი მასალა პრაქტიკული სარგებლიანობის პრინციპზე დაყრდნობითაა შერჩეული.

ტექსტების შერჩევას საფუძვლად დაგუდეთ ეკონომიკსის საერთაშორისო ასპექტების ლოგიკური თანმიმდევრობა. ასევე, ტექსტების შერჩევას საფუძლვლად დავუდეთ: სასწავლო პროგრამით გათვალისიწინებული მოთხოვნილებანი, საგნის სპეციფიკა, ტექსტის შემეცნებითი ღირებულება, სპეციალური ეკონომიკური ლიტერატურისათვის დამახასიათებელი ენობრივი თავისებურებები, დედაენასთან შეპირისპირებით დადგენილი სირთულეების გათვალისწინება, კომპლექსური მუშაობის უზრუნველყოფა და კონცენტრიზმის პრინციპების გამოყენების შესაძლებლობა.

სასწავლო თემები შემდეგი თანმიმდევრობითაა წარმოდგენილი:

- 1. ეკონომიკის არსი
- 2. ბაზარი და საბაზრო მექანიზმი
- 3. ძირითადი მაკროეკონომიკური მაჩვენებლები
- 4. ბიზნესის სამართლებრივი ფორმები
- 5. საერთაშორისო ვაჭრობა
- 6. ექსპორტ-იმპორტის ოპერაციები
- 7. საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციები
- 8. მულტინაციონალური კომპანიები და მათი სტრატეგია
- 9. საერთაშორისო ბიზნესი და ინვესტიციები
- 10. საერთაშორისო დაბეგვრა

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- 11. საქონლის ყიდვა-გაყიდვა და მათი საერთაშორისო სამართლებრივი რეგულირება(გაყიდვის კონტრაქტები)
- 12. სავალუტო კურსები
- 13. საერთაშორისო ვაჭრობის ფინანსური ასპექტები (საგადასახდელო ბალანსი)
- 14. საქართველოს საგარეო ეკონომიკური ურთიერთოების თანამედროვე ტენდენციები

თითოეული თემა შედგება რამდენიმე ტექსტისაგან და დართული სავარჯიშოებისაგან; ამასთან, ძირითადი ყურადღება გადატანილია ქართულიდან ინგლისურ ენაზე თარგმნის სავარჯიშოებსა და ლექსიკური ხასიათის დავალებებზე.

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### UNITI

# What is Economics?

\*\*\*\*\*

### The importance of Economics by John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946)

"The ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed the world is ruled by little else. Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences are usually the slaves of some defunct economists."

### 1. Read and translate the following texts:

### Text A

#### **ECONOMICS AS THE SCIENCE**

**Economics** is the study of the behavior of human beings in producing, distributing and consuming material goods and services in a world of scarce resources.

The blunt fact is that the total of all of our material wants is beyond the productive capacity of all available resources. Hence, absolute material abundance is not a possible outcome. This unyielding fact is the basis for our definition of economics: Economics is concerned with the efficient utilization or management of limited productive resources for the purpose of attaining the maximum satisfaction of human material wants.

Economics is mainly an academic, not a vocational, subject. Unlike accounting, advertising, corporation finance, and marketing, economics is not primarily a how-to-make-money area of study. A knowledge of economics will be helpful in running

business or in managing one's personal finances, but this is not primary objective. In economics, problems are usually examined from the social, rather than from personnel, point of view. The **production**, **exchange and consumption** of goods and services are discussed from the viewpoint of society as a whole, rather than from the standpoint of one's own bankbook.

Economists use some techniques of analysis; The procedures employed by the economists are summarized in figure 1.1.

### Macro and Micro economics

There are two essentially different levels of analysis at which the economist may drive laws concerning economic behavior. The level of macroeconomics is concerned either with the economy as a whole or with the basic subdivisions or aggregates such as the government, household, and business sectors which make up the economy. In dealing with aggregates, macroeconomics is concerned with obtaining an overview, or general outline, of the structure of the economy and the relationships among the major aggregates which constitute the economy. No attention is given to the specific units which make up the various aggregates. It is not surprising, then, to find that macroeconomics entails discussion of such magnitudes as: total output, the total level of employment, total income, total expenditure, the general level of prices, and so forth, in analyzing various economic problems. In short, macroeconomics examines the forest, not the tress. It gives us a bird's eyed view of the economy. On the other hand, microeconomics is concerned with specific economic units and detailed consideration of the behavior of these individuals units. Here we talk in terms of an individual industry, firm or household, and concentrate upon such magnitudes as the output or price of specific product, the number of workers employed by a single firm, the revenue or income of a particular firm or family, and so forth. In microeconomics we examine the trees, not the forest. Microeconomics is useful in achieving a worm's-eye view of some very specific component of our economic system.

Every state tries to achieve economic goals; Economic goals may be briefly listed as follows:

### **Economic Growth**

The production of more and better goods and services, or, more simply stated, a higher standard of living, is desired.

**English For International Business and Economics** 

### **Full Employment**

Suitable jobs should be available for all who are willing and able to work.

### **Economic Efficiency**

We want to get the maximum benefits at the minimum cost from the limited productive resources which are available.

### **Price Level Stability**

Sizable upswings or downswings in the general price level, that is, inflation and deflation, should be avoided.

### **Economic Freedom**

Business executives, workers, and consumers should enjoy a high degree of freedom in their economic activities.

### An Equitable Distribution of Income.

No group of citizens should face stark poverty while other citizens enjoy extreme luxury

### **Economic Security**

Provision should be made for those who are chronically ill, disabled, handicapped, aged, or other wise depended

### **Balance Of Trade**

We seek a reasonable balance in our international trade and financial transactions.

### Text B

### Economic systems

Organizational mechanism of economy we call the economic system. Economies of the world differ essentially on two grounds:

The ownership of the **means of production** and the method by which economic activity is coordinated is coordinated and directed. Let us briefly examine the main characteristics of the two "polar" types of economic systems.

### Pure capitalism

Pure, laissez faire, capitalism is characterized by the private ownership of resources and prices to coordinate and direct economic activity. In such a system each participant is motivated by his or her own self-interests; each economic unit seeks to maximize its income through individual decision making. The market system functions as a mechanism which individual decisions and preferences are communicated and coordinated. The fact that goods and services are produced and recourses are supplied under competitive conditions means there are many independently acting buyers and sellers of each product and resources. As a result, economic power is widely dispersed.

### Command economy

The polar alternative to pure capitalism is the command economy, characterized by the public ownership of virtually all property resources and collective determination of economic decisions through central economic planning. All major decisions concerning the level of resource use, the composition and distributing of output and the organization of production are determined by a central economic planning board. Business firms are governmentally owned and produce according to state directives. The division of output between capital and consumer goods is centrally decided as is the allocation of consumer goods among the citizens. Capital goods are allocated among industries in terms of central planning board's long term priorities.

### Mixed systems

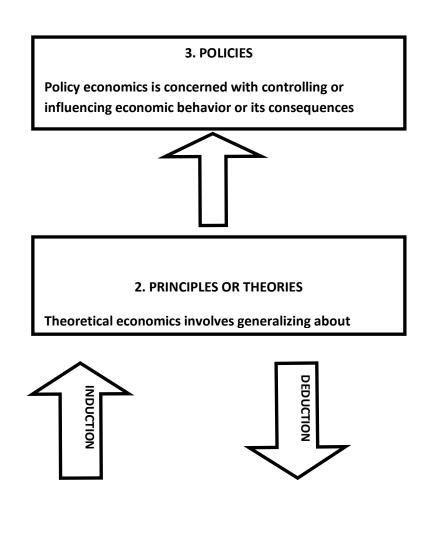
Real world economies are arranged between the extremes of pure capitalism and the command economy. The United States economy leans toward pure capitalism, but with important differences.

### The traditional Economy

Many of the less developed countries of the world have traditional or customary economies. Production methods, exchange, and the distribution of income are all sanctioned by custom. Technological change and innovation are closely constrained because they clash with tradition and threaten the social fabric. Economic activity is secondary to religious and cultural values and society's desire to perpetuate the status qou.

### FIGURE 1.1 the relationship between facts, principles and policies in economics

In analyzing problems or aspects of economy, economists may use the inductive method whereby they gather, systematically arrange, and generalize upon facts. Alternatively, the deductive method entails the development of hypnosis's which are then tested against facts. Generalizations derived from either method of inquiry are useful not only in explaining economic behavior, but also as a basis for formulating economic policies.



### 1. FACTS

Descriptive or empirical economics is concerned with gathering the facts relevant to specific problem or aspect of the economy and with testing hypnosis's against the

# Terms to Remember:

Balance Of Trade	ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲭᲠᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ
Command Economy	ᲛᲒᲠᲫᲐᲜᲔᲒᲚᲣᲠᲘ,ᲙᲝᲛᲐᲜᲓᲣᲠᲘ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ
Consume	მოგმერევე
Distribution	გენეგელეგე გენეგელეგე
<b>Economic Efficiency</b>	ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙଅᲠᲘ ᲔᲤᲔᲥᲖᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲐ
Economic goals	ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙଅᲠᲘ ᲛᲘᲖᲜᲔᲑᲘ
<b>Economic Growth</b>	ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙଅᲠᲘ ᲖᲠᲓᲐ
Economics	ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝ <del>Მ</del> ᲘᲙᲡᲘ
Full Employment	ᲡᲠ <b>ᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲡ</b> ᲐᲥᲛᲔᲑᲐ
Induction and Deduction	06ᲓᲣᲥᲪᲘᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲓᲔᲓᲣᲥᲪᲘ <b>Ა</b>
Inflation, Deflation	068 <del>25605, 20825605</del>
Macroeconomics , Microeconomics	ᲛᲐᲙᲠᲝᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ, ᲛᲘᲙᲠᲝᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ
Market Economy	საგაზოო მპონომიპა
Production	<b>წ</b> ა <b>რმ</b> ෆეგა
Scarcity	შეზღუღულ(Ოგ.১

Exercise: 1. try to explain these principles of Economics compare and discuss:

Ten Principles of Economics by G. Menkiw

### How people make decisions

PRINCIPLE #1 PEOPLE FACE TRADEOFFS
PRINCIPLE #2 THE COST OF SOMETHING IS WHAT YOU GIVE UP TO GET IT

PRINCIPLE #3 RATIONAL PEOPLE THINK AT THE MARGIN PRINCIPLE #4 PEOPLE RESPOND TO INCENTIVES

#### How people interact

PRINCIPLE #5 TRADES MAKE EVERYONE BETTER OFF

PRINCIPLE #6 MARKETS ARE USUALLY A GOOD WAY TO ORGANIZE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

PRINCIPLE #7 GOVERNMENTS CAN SOMETIMES IMPROVE MARKET OUTCOMES

### How the economy as a whole works

PRINCIPLE # 8 A COUNTRIES STANDARD OF LIVING DEPENDS ON ITS ABILITY TO PRODUCE GOODS AND SERVICES

PRINCIPLE #9 PRICES RISE WHEN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTS TOO MUCH MONEY

PRINCIPLE # 10 SOCIETIES FACES A SHORT-RUN TRADEOFF BETWEEN INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- 2. Try to make you own principles or simply make choice; Economists often disagree which is the base principle.
- 3. Try to explain the following sentence from the perspective of economics "Doing the best what we have""
- 4. Try to compose the definitions for the following terms in you own words, first one is done for you:

Inflation-An upward	movement in the	e average level	of prices
---------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------

Deflation
Production
Distribution
Scarcity
<b>Economic Efficiency</b>

# 5. Translate in to English:

- 1. ეკონომიკსი შეზღუღული რესურსების რაციონალური გამოყენების საკითხებს სწავლობს.
- 2. მაკროეკონომიკა იკლევს ეკონომიკის, როგორც მთელის მახასიათებლებსა და ტენდენციებს.
- 3. მიკროეკონომიკა ინდივიდებსა და ფირმებს იკვლევს.
- 4. საბაზრო ეკონომიკა საკუთრების მრავლფეროვან ფორმებს და თავისუფალ გადაწყვეტილებებს ეფუძნება.
- 5. ეკონომიკური გადაწყვეტილებების მიღების პროცესში ინდივიდები საკუთარი სიმდიდრის მაქსიმიზაციის პრინციპით მოქმედებენ.
- 6. მბრძანებლურ ეკონომიკაში რესურსები ცენტრალურად ნაწილდება.
- 7. ტრადიციულ ეკონომიკაში ტექნოლოგიული წინსვლაშედარებით შენელებულია.
- 8. ბაზარი ეკონომიკური საქმიანობის ორგანიზების კარგი საშულებაა.

### UNIT II

# Market and Market Participants

\*\*\*\*\*

### 1. Read and translate the following texts:

### Text A

# MARKETS ARE USUALLY A GOOD WAY TO ORGANIZE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Today most countries have market economy. In a market economy decisions are made by millions of **firms** and **households**. Firms decide whom to hire and what to make. Households decide which firms to work for and what to buy with their incomes. This firms and households interact in the marketplace, where prices and self-interest guide their decisions.

At first glance, the success of market economies is puzzling. After all, in a market economy no one is looking out for economic well-being of society as a whole. Free markets contain many buyers and sellers of numerous **goods and services**, and all of them are interested primarily in their own well-being. Yet, despite decentralized decision-making and self-interested decision-makers, market economies have proven remarkably successful in organizing economic activity in a way that promotes overall **economic well-being.** 

In his 1776 book an **Inquiry Into Nature And Causes Of The Wealth Of Nations**<sup>1</sup>, economist Adam Smith made the most famous observation in all of economies: households and firms interacting in markets act as if they are guide by an "**invisible hand**" that leads them to desirable market outcomes.

Prices are the instruments with which the invisible hand directs economic activity. Prices reflect both the **value of goods** to society and the cost to society of making the good. Because households and firms look at prices when deciding what to buy and sell, they unknowingly take into account the social benefits and

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ გამოკვლევა ხალხთა სიმდიდრის ბუნებისა და მიზეზების შესახებ, 1776 წელი

Costs of their actions. As a result, prices guides these individual decision makers to reach outcomes, that, in many cases, maximizes the welfare of society as a whole.

## Text B

# **Market participants**

Individual consumers, business firms, and **government agencies** participate in the market in order to achieve specific goals. Consumers strive to maximize their own happiness by purchasing the most satisfying bundle of goods and services with their available incomes. Businesses try to maximize profits by using the most efficient combination of recourses to produce the most profitable products. Government agencies are supported to maximize the general welfare by using available recourses to produce desired public goods and services and redistribute incomes. Foreigners pursue these same goals, as consumers, producers, or governmental agencies.

The desire of all market participant to maximize something-**profits, private satisfaction, or social** welfare-is not their only common trait. Another element common to all participants is their limited resources, you and I cannot buy everything we desire, we simply don't have enough income. As a consequence, we must make choices among available products, always hoping to get the most satisfaction for new dollars we have to spend. Likewise, business firms and government agencies must decide how best to use their limited recourses to maximize profits or public welfare. This is **scarcity problem** that is central to all economic decisions.

Our economic interactions with others are thus necessitated by two constants:

- ✓ Our inability as individuals to produce all things we desire
- ✓ The limited amount of time, energy, and resources we possess for processing those things we could make ourselves

As we already defined in UNIT I the economy is a mechanism that allocates scarce recourses among competing users. To understand how economy achieves its objectives, we must identify

its main components and then study the way in which these components interact with each other. Figure 2.1 shows a picture of the economy. It contains two types of components:

### **DECISION MAKERS**

### **MARKETS**

# A picture of the Economy

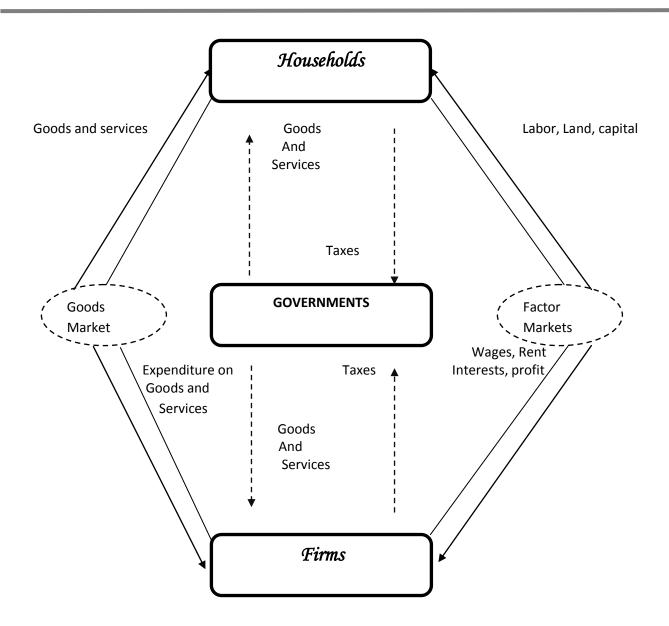


Figure 2.1. A Picture of the Economy

Households, firms, and governments make economic decisions. Households decide how much of their labor, land, and capital to supply in exchange for wages, rent, interest, and profits. They also decide how much of their income to spend on the various types of goods and services available. Firms decide

How much labor, land, and capital to ire and how much of various types of goods and services to produce. Governments decide which goods and services they will provide and taxes those households and firms will pay.

These decisions by householders, firms, and governments are coordinated in markets-the goods markets and factor markets. In these markets, prices constantly adjust to keep buying and selling plans consistent.

#### **DECISION MAKERS**

**A household** is any group of people living together as decision-making unit. Every individual in the economy belongs to household.

**A firm** is an organization that uses resources to produce goods and services. All producers are called firms, no matter how big they are or what they produce.

**A government** is an organization that provides goods and services and distributes income and wealth. The most important of the services provided by government is a framework of laws and mechanism for their enforcement (courts and police forces). But governments also provide such services as national defense, public health, transportation, and education.

#### **MARKETS**

There are two main kinds of markets: goods markets and factor markets. Goods markets are those in which goods and services are bought and sold. Factor markets are those in which factors of production are bought and sold.

Factors of production are the economy's productive resources. They are classified under three headings: labor, land capital;

**Labor** is the brain-power of human beings; land includes natural resources of all kinds, capitalism all equipment, buildings, tools and other manufactured goods that can be used in production. Linkages between markets and decision makers are illustrated on figure 2.1.

### TEXT C

# **Supply, Demand and Market Price**

The two sides of each market transactions are called supply and demand. We are supplying resources to the market when we look for a job-that, we offer our labor in exchange for income. But we are demanding goods when we shop in a supermarket-that is, when we are prepared to offer dollars in exchange of something to eat. Business firms may supply goods and services in product markets at the same time that they are demanding factors of production in factor markets.

**Supply** the ability and willingness to sell (produce) specific quantities of a good at alternative prices in a given time period.

**Demand** the ability and willingness to buy specific quantities of a good at alternative prices in given period.

The quantity demanded of a good or services is the amount that consumers plan to buy in a given period of time at a particular price. Demand reflects a decision about which wants to satisfy. If you demand something, then you have made a plan to buy it.

The quantity demanded is not necessarily the same amount as quantity actually bought. Sometimes the quantity demanded is greater than the amount of goods available, so the quantity bought is less than the quantity demanded.

### The law of demand states that:

Other things being equal, the higher the price of aged, the lower is the quantity demanded.

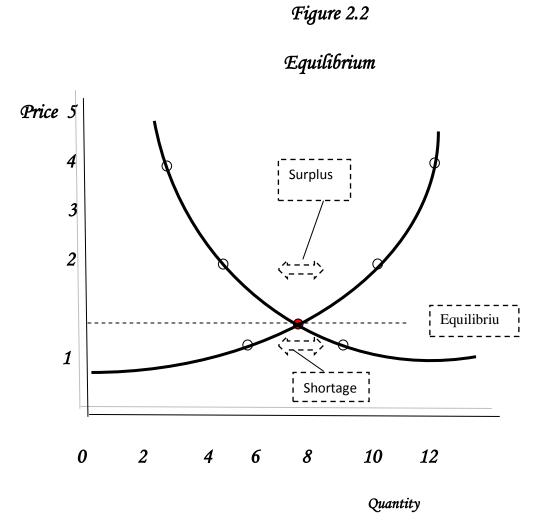
The quantity supplied of a good is amount that producers plan to sell in a given period of time at a particular price. However, the quantity supplied is not necessarily the same as the quantity actually sold of consumers do want to buy the quantity a firm plans to sell the firms sales plans will be frustrated.

### The law of supply states:

Other things being equal, the higher the price of a good, the greater is the quantity supplied.

On market prices are determined by interactions of supply and demand. The equilibrium price is the price at which the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied. The equilibrium quantity is the

quantity bought and sold at the **equilibrium price**. Figure 2.2

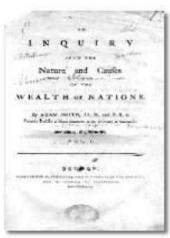


#### Additional material:

# Great Economists

### **ADAM SMITH**





The Wealth of Nations

Adam smith, born in 1723 in Kircadly, a small fishing town near Edinburgh, Scotland ,and only child of the town's customs officer(who died before his son

was born), was a giant of scholar who made extraordinary contributions in ethics and jurisprudence as well as economics.

His first academic appointment, at age 28, was as professor of logic at the University of Glasgow. He subsequently became tutor to a wealthy Scottish duke whom he accompanied on two-year European grand tour, following which he received pension of 300 £ year-ten times the average income at that time.

With the financial security of his pension, smith devoted ten years to writing the treaties that founded economic science, An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, which was published to great acclaim in 1776.

Many had written on economic issues before Adam smith, but it was he who made economics a science. His account what was then kwon was so board and authoritative that no subsequent writer on economics could advice his own ideas while ignoring the state of general knowledge.

# Terms to Remember:

Surplus	ᲡᲘᲰᲐᲠᲑᲔ (ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲦᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲢᲝᲑᲐ ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲐᲖᲔ)
Shortage	ᲓᲔᲤᲘᲪᲘᲢᲘ(ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲢᲝᲑᲐ ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐᲖᲔ)
Firm	ᲨᲘᲠᲛᲐ (ᲛᲔᲬᲐᲠᲛᲔᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲨᲝᲠᲛᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲒᲐᲦᲘ ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲬᲝᲦᲔᲑᲐ)
Household	ᲡᲐᲝ%ᲐᲮᲝ ᲛᲔᲣᲠᲜᲔᲝᲑᲐ
Goods And Services	ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ
Economic Well-Being	ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲔᲗᲘᲚᲓᲦᲔᲝᲑᲐ
Invisible Hand	ᲣᲮᲘᲚᲐᲕᲘ ᲮᲔᲚᲘ (ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲘᲧᲔᲜᲐ ᲐᲦᲐᲛ ᲡᲛᲘᲢᲛᲐ ᲒᲐᲖᲠᲘᲡ ᲤᲣᲜᲥᲪᲘᲝᲜᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲥᲐᲜᲘᲖᲛᲘᲡ ᲐᲦᲡᲐᲬᲔᲠᲐᲦ)
Value	୯୦୯୬୬ଅଙ୍ଗରଃ୨
<b>Government Agencies</b>	ᲡᲐᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲝ ᲡᲐᲐᲖᲔᲜᲢᲝᲔᲑᲘ (ᲡᲐᲖᲔᲚᲛᲬᲘᲤᲝ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ)
Profit	გლგეგე
The law of demand	ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲙᲐᲜᲝᲜᲘ
Goods Markets	ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲑᲐᲖᲠᲔᲑᲘ
Factor markets	<b>წ</b> არმოეგის ფაძტორთა გაზრეგი
The law of supply	<b>ᲛᲘ</b> ♥ᲝᲓᲔᲑᲘᲡ <i>პ</i> ᲐᲜᲝᲜᲘ
Supply	მ <b>ი</b> ♥ෆღეგ <u>ა</u>
Demand	<u></u> მოთ <b>ხ</b> ოვნა
Other Things Being Equal	ᲡᲮᲕᲐ ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲑᲐᲠ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲨᲘ (ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲡᲨᲘ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲨᲕᲔᲑᲐ, ᲠᲝᲛᲔᲚᲘᲪ ᲛᲮᲝᲚᲝᲓ

	ᲔᲠᲗᲘ ᲤᲐᲥᲢᲝᲠᲘᲡ ᲪᲕᲐᲚᲔᲑᲐᲦᲝᲑᲐᲡ ᲣᲨᲕᲔᲑᲡ)
Equilibrium Price	<b>୭୯୯.୧୯% ଅ</b> ଲ୍ଫ
Labor, Land and Capital	80%5, <del>1</del> 60%5 %5 3530%5%0

### Exercise 1.

Try to compose the definitions for the following terms in your own words, first one is done for you: (you may use a good dictionary, for example Black John, A dictionary of economics, Oxford University Press, 1997. Longman Dictionary of Business English 2001, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, A. S. Hornby. Oxford: Oxford University press, 1980)

and-Natural resources of all kinds.
Capital
/alue
Profit
Economic Well being

### Exercise 2.

*In groups discuss the following question:* 

How do different economic systems solve the problem of scarcity? Give specific examples. *Exercise 3.* 

### Translate into English:

- 1. საბაზრო ეკონომიკა ათასობით ინდივიდისა და ფირმის თავისუფალ გადაწყვეტილებებს ეფუძნება.
- 2. ფასი ბაზარზე მოთხოვნა-მიწოდების ურთიერთქმედების მეშვეობით ყალიბდება.
- 3. საბაზრო მექანიზმის აღსაწერად ადამ სმიტმა ტერმინი— "უხილავი ხელი" გამოიყენა.
- 4. უხილავ ხელს საკუთარი ინტერესების მიხედვით მოქმედი ერთეულები ოპტიმალურ საერთო შედეგამდე მიყავს.
- 5. ბაზარზე ჩვეულებრივ ინდივიდუალური მომხარებლები, ფირმები და სახელმწიფო ორგანიზაციები ურთიერთქმედებენ.
- 6. ფირმების მთავარი მიზანი მაქსიმალური მოგების მიღებაა.

- 7. რესურსების შეზღუდულობის პრობლემა ყველა ეკონომიკურ გადაწყვეტილებაში მთავარ როლს თამაშობს.
- 8. სხვადასხვა ეკონომიკური ერთეულები ერთმანეთთან ფაქტორთა და სასაქონლო ბაზრების მეშვეობით ურთიერთქმედებენ.
- 9. წონასწორული ფასის დროს მოთხოვნა მიწოდებას უტოლდება.
- 10. მოთხოვნისა და მიწოდების კანონები გულისხმობენ დაშვებას— სხვა თანაბარ პირობებში.

Practical English in Business: Model letter writing

## Exercise 4. Analyze and study typical structure of Business letter:

Look at the d	ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ	 na a service:	
The body of a letter requesting a service generally has four parts:			
Part	content	Example	
Opening	tell why are writing		
		In our telephone conversation, we discussed plans to conduct our training seminar at your conference center	
Focus	give details about you request	The dates of the seminar are March 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21st. the hours are 1:00P.M. To 6:00 P.M on the 20 <sup>th</sup> and 9:00 P.M to 3:00 P.M on the 21st. twenty people will be attending. We will need a total of four rooms: one large room and three smaller break-out rooms	
Actions	give a time frame	Could you fax or e-mail me you cost projections by January 31st? I will give you final confirmation of our reservation by close-of-business on the 31st	
	nk the reader and mention ure communication	I want to think for your help in planning pr seminar. I look forward to meeting you next	
See the lett	er below	week	

LTD,, Georgian Company"

10 Rustaveli AV, IMERETI

TEL: (+9958231)54689

ı FAX: (+9958231)54589

January 17, 20.. Giorgi Muxigulishvili Conference Center Marjanisvili # X Tbilisi

Dear MR. Giorgi:

In our telephone conversation yesterday, we discussed plans to conduct our training seminar at you conference center. I would like to confirm those plans.

The dates of the seminar are March 20<sup>th</sup> and 21st. the hours are 1:00P.M. to 6:00 P.M on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 9:00 P.M to 3:00 P.M on the 21th. Twenty people will be attending. We will need a total of four rooms: one large room and three smaller break-out rooms.

As we discussed, we will need a microphone and speakers in the large room as well as a computer projection system. In each break-out room, we will need five tables, and a monitor and VCR.

On March 20th, we will have catered lunch. I would appreciate your faxing me the menu choice as soon as possible, but no later than Friday, February 4<sup>th</sup>.

I would also appreciate receiving the project costs for our two-day meeting. You do not need to include the lunch catering costs this time. Could you fax or e-mail me you cost projections by January 31st? I will give you final confirmation of our reservation by close-of-business on the 31<sup>st</sup>.

I want to think for your help in planning pr seminar. I look forward to eating you next week when I come to look over your facilities.

Best wishes

Ann Dvali

Special projects Officer

"Georgian Company"

### Practice 1. Write O if the sentence is for the opening, F for focus, a for action, or C for closing:

	<ol> <li>1</li></ol>
	<ul> <li>5We are holding our annual meeting and I would like to get information about you facilities.</li> <li>6 I will get back to you By COB April with names of the participants.</li> <li>7 I look forward to your phone call.</li> <li>8 In addition to meeting rooms, we will reserve five guest rooms.</li> </ul>
,	
	<ul> <li>9We now need chairs and tables for 35 attendees.</li> <li>10I would like to confirm the information that we discussed on the phone today.</li> <li>11We look forward to meeting with you.</li> <li>12Are you available to meet on Thursday at 3:00?</li> </ul>
	13I would like you to confirm the menu by the end of the week. 14I await your confirmation. 15We will need a buffet lunch for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. 16I would to receive information about your conference facilities.

**Note:** the expression close-of-business usually means 5:00(OR 6:00) P.M. since most businesses are open from 9:0 A.M to 5:00 P.M. In informal correspondence, you can use the abbreviation COB. (I will fax this report by COB tomorrow).

## UNIT III

## **Main Economic Indicators**

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Read and translate the following texts:

Text A

### **INFLATION**

Inflation is upward movement in the **average level of prices**. Its opposite is deflation, a downward movement in the average level of prices. The boundary between inflation and deflation is **price stability**. Price stability occurs when the average level of prices is moving neither up nor down. The average level of prices is measured by a **price index**. A price index measures the average level of prices in one period as a percentage of their average level in an earlier period called the **base period**.

When inflation is present, money is losing value. The **value of money** is the amount of goods and services that can be bought with the given amount of money. When economy experiences inflation, the value of money falls-you cannot buy as many groceries with 50 Gel this year as you could last year. The rate at which the value of money falls is equal to the **inflation rate**. When the inflation rate is high, as it was in 1993, money loses its value at a rapid pace. When inflation is low as it was in 1998, the value of money falls slowly.

Inflation is a phenomenon that all countries experience. But inflation rates vary from one country to another. When inflation rates differ over a prolonged period of time, the result is a change in the **foreign exchange value of money**. A foreign exchange rate is the rate at which one countries money (or currency) exchanges for countries money.

### Text B

### UNEMPLOYMENT

At many times in the history of states, **unemployment** has been a serious problem. For example, in the **recession** of 1991, almost 9 million people were seeking jobs in USA. What exactly is unemployment? How is it measured? How has its rates fluctuate? What is full employment? What are the costs of unemployment? It is the most common questions for economists.

Unemployment is a state in which there are **qualified workers** who are available for work at the current wage rate and who do not have jobs- the unemployed-plus the total number of people who do have jobs-the employed- is called the labor force. The **unemployment rate** is the number of people unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force.

Unemployment is measured in The United States every month. **The bureau of labor statistics** in the US department of labor calculates the monthly unemployment figures and publishes them in *Employment and Earnings*. These employment figures are bases on a survey of households called the current population survey. In Georgia unemployment is calculated by **State Department of Statistics** and data is published in *Statistical Year Book* of Georgia.

To be counted as unemployed in the current population survey, a person must be available for work and must be in one on three categories:

- ✓ Without wok, but has made specific efforts to find a job within the previous four weeks
- ✓ Waiting to be called back to a job from which he or she has been laid off
- ✓ Waiting to start a new job within 30 day

Anyone surveyed whose satisfies one of three criteria is counted as unemployed. Part time workers are counted was being employed.

The three types of unemployment are<sup>2</sup>:

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Look it up in the economic dictionary what does each term stands for, try to understand its economic meaning

English For International Business and Economics

- ✓ Frictional
- ✓ structural
- ✓ cyclical

At any given time, there are people looking for work and firms looking for people to employunemployed people and **job vacancies**. Full employment is a state in which the number of people looking for a job equals the number of job vacancies. There is always some unemployment, even at full employment.

The unemployment rate at full employment is called the natural rate of unemployment. The natural rate of unemployment fluctuates because of fluctuations in frictional and structural unemployment. But there is controversy about the magnitude of the natural unemployment rate. Some economists believe that natural rate of unemployment in the United States is between 5 and 6 percent of the labor force. Other economists believe not only that the natural rate of unemployment varies, but that it can be quite high, especially at times when demographic and technological factors point to high frictional and structural unemployment rate.

### Text c

# Gross National Product and Gross Domestic product

, A COUNTRIES STANDARD OF LIVING DEPENDS ON ITS ABILITY TO PRODUCE GOODS AND SERVICES"

G. Menkiw

The value of all the **final goods and services** produced in the economy in a year is called gross domestic product, or **GDP**. Final goods and services are goods and services that are not used as inputs in the production of other goods and services but are bought by their **final users**. Such goods and services include **consumption goods** and services and also new durable goods. Examples of final goods are cans of soda and cars. Examples of final services are automobile insurance and haircuts.

When we measure gross domestic product, we do not include the value of intermediate goods and services produced. If we did, we would be counting the same things more than once. When someone buys a new car from the Chrysler dealer, that is final transaction and the value of the car is counted as

English For International Business and Economics

part of GDP. But we must also count as part of GDP the amount the dealer paid to Chrysler to all its **suppliers for** the car's various parts.

Economists distinguish Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product:

*Gross Domestic* Product- the value of all final good and services produced in the economy in a year.

Gross National Product - the total value of output owned by residents of the country.

If we want to measure GDP, we somehow have to add together all final goods and services produced. Obviously, we can't achieve a useful measure by simply adding together the number of cars, newspapers, kilowatts of electronic power, haircuts and automobile insurance policies. To determine GDP, we first calculate the dollar value of output of each final good or service. This calculation simply involves multiplying the quantity produced of each final good and services by its price. That is, we measure the output in the amount of dollars.

### Text D

## The Global Economy

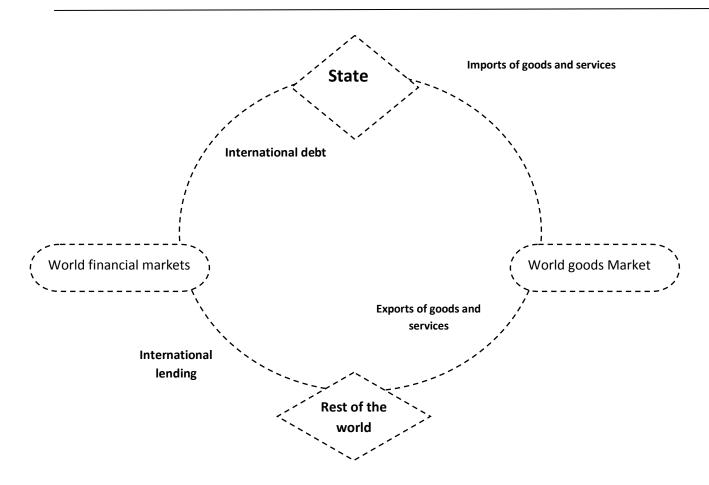
In today's word, no country is totally self-sufficient. Not even the most productive economy can function in complete isolation from the rest of the world. For most countries, this means dealing with others whose economies are different from their own.

A **closed economy** is one that has no links with any other economy. The only closed economy is that of the entire world. Most market economies are **open economies**, an economy that has economic links with other economies.

The **economic links** between the national economy and the rest of the world are illustrated in figure 3.1. Firms in the open economy sell some of their production to the rest of the world. These sales are countries exports of goods and services. Also, firms, households, and governments in the country buy goods and services from firms in other countries. These purchases are countries **imports** of goods and services. Both types of transaction take place in world goods markets are illustrated in the figure.

Figure 3.1

INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES OF THE COUNTRY



The total values of **exports and imports** are not necessarily equal to each other. When the states exports exceed the states imports, we have **surplus**. When countries exports imports we have **deficit**. A country with surplus lends to the rest of the world, and a country with a deficit lends to the rest of the world, and a country with deficit borrows from the rest of the world. These **international lending and borrowing** transactions take place in the world **financial markets** and are also illustrated in fig. 1.2.

During the 1980s, the **global economy** became a highly **integrated** mechanism for allocating scarce resources and deciding what will be produced, how it will be produced, and for whom it will be produced. It is also a mechanism deciding where the various goods and services will be produced and consumed.

English For International Business and Economics

Additional material:

Great Economists

John Maynard Keynes: A Macroeconomic Revolutionary

When John Maynard Keynes (18883-1946) of Cambridge, England, published his *General Theory of Employment, Interest, And Money* in 1936, he set off a revolution. The centerpieces of Keynes's theory of employment and income were the consumption function and the multiplier. Like all intellectual revolutions, this one was rejected by older generation and embraced eagerly by the young. Many of Keynes's young adherents were in Cambridge, England (among them Joan Robinson), but many were in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Keynes was one of the chief architects of the international Monetary Fund and visited the United States to finalize the arrangements for world's new monetary order as the World War II was ending. He used the occasion to drop in on the Keynesians of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Asked on his return to England what he thought of his American dispels, he reported that they were far more Keynesian Then he!

# Terms to Remember:

Average level of prices	<b>ᲤᲐᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚ</b> Ო ᲓᲝᲜᲔ
Base period	Ს <u>Ა</u> ᲑᲐᲖᲘᲡᲝ ᲞᲔᲠᲘᲝᲓᲘ
Economic links	ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲐᲕᲨᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘ
Export	ეⴥპෆඁඁ෧ඁඁඁඁ
Final goods	ᲡᲐᲑᲝᲚᲝᲝ ᲞᲠᲝᲦᲣᲥᲢᲘ
Foreign exchange	გალუტის გაცვლის <u>კე</u> რსი
Gross domestic product	ᲛᲗᲚᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲨᲘᲓᲐ ᲞᲠᲝᲓᲣᲥᲢᲘ
Gross national product	ᲛᲗᲚᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲦᲣᲥᲢᲘ
Import	0830%%0
Inflation rate	068æ୨G00r &web
Intermediate goods	ᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲦᲣᲠᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲦᲣᲥᲢᲘ
Price index	<b>ᲤᲐᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲘᲜ</b> ᲓᲔ <b>Ქ</b> ᲡᲘ
Price stability	<u>ფ</u> ასეგის სტაგილუროგა
Recession	ტეცეს <u>ი</u> ა
The natural rate of unemployment	უგუფევრ <u>ო</u> გის გუნეგრივი ოონე
Unemployment	უმუშევრෆაბ
Value of money	<u>ფულ</u> ის

### Exercise 1.

In each set of words, cross out the word that does not have a similar meaning to the first.

1.	allocate	assign	attract	set aside
2.	consumption	manufacture	purchase	use
		of items	of items	of items
3.	scarcity	gap	lack	terror
4.	minimize	cancel	discount	reduce
5.	stimulate	arouse	criticize	encourage
6.	optimize	make efficient	make necessary	make useful
<i>7</i> .	fundamental	basic	essential	secondary

### Exercise.2

### Translate into English:

- 1. ინფლაცია მრაგალი ქვეყნის ეკონომიკის პრობლემაა. იგი უარყოფით გავლენას ახდენს ეკონომიკის ფუნქციონირებაზე.
- 2. ინფლაციის დონე იზომება ფასების ინდექსების საშუალებით.
- 3. უმუშევრობის დონე ცვალებადობს სხვადასხვა პერიოდების მიხედვით, რაც ძირითადად ეკონომიკის აღმავლობას ან რეცესიას უკავშირდება.
- 4. სამუშაო ძალა ქვეყნის მასშტაბით შედგება კვალიფიციური და არაკვალიფიციური სამუშაო ძალისაგან.
- 5. ამერიკის შეერთებულ შტატებში უმუშვერობა ყოველთვიურად აღირიცხება.
- 6. უმუშევრობის ბუნებრივი დონე ყველა საბაზრო ეკონომიკის დამახასიათებელი თვისებაა.
- 7. სრული დასაქმების დროს რეალური მთლიანი შიდა პროდუქტი პოტენციურ მთლიან შიდა პროდუქტს უტოლდება.
- 8. მთლიანი შიდა პროდუქტი ქვეყნის ფარგლებში წარმოებული პროდუქციისა და მომსახურების საბაზრო ღირებულების ჯამია.
- მთლიანი შიდა პროდუქტი არ არის კეთილდღეობის იდეალური საზომი, თუმცა იგი საკმარისად მეტყველებს ქვეყნაში არსებულ ცხოვრების დონეზე.
- 10. გლობალურ ეკონომიკაში ექსპორტ-იმპორტის ნაკადები ნაკლებად არის დაბალანსებული.

# Exercise 3. Analyze and study typical structure of Business letter:

Practical English in Business: Model letter writing

look at the different elements of the letter confirming a service

### The body of a letter confirming a service generally has four parts:

Part	Content	Example
Opening	Tell why you are writing	This letter will confirm our subsequent telephone call discussing plans for you meeting
Focus	Restate the client's needs completely	We understand your company would like to reserve our conference facilities march 15 and 16
Action	Discuss problems, if any	On March 20, we will provide a buffet lunch. The menu choices were faxed to you last Friday. Please tell us your menu selection one week before the conference
Closing	Thank the reader	I appreciate having the opportunity to plan your meeting

See the letter below



Conference center

Tbilisi, Rustaveli st. # x

TEL: (+995725)789456

February 4, 20..

FAX: (+995725)789456

Ms. Ann Dvali

Special projects Officer

"Georgian Company"

Dear Ms. Ann

Thank you for your January 17 letter expressing interest in Conference Center. This letter will confirm our subsequent telephone call discussing plans for you meeting.

We understand your company would like to reserve our conference facilities March 20. Eighty people will attend your meeting. You will need a total of four rooms: one large room and three smaller break out rooms.

As you requested, we will provide a microphone and speakers in the large room, as well as computer projection system. We understand that you are bringing your own computer. We need to know the computer's model and operating system. Please provide us this information for four weeks before the start of the conference.

In each break-out room, we will provide five tables and monitor and VCR. Please let us know whether you want 6 rectangular tables or 4 round tables. This request can be submitted one week before the conference.

On March 20, we will provide a buffet lunch. The menu choices were faxed to you last Friday. Please tell us your menu selections one week before the conference.

As you requested, I faxed the projected costs last week. After you decide on the required equipment and the type on lunch, we can finalize the cost estimate.

I appreciate having the opportunity to plan your meeting. We look forward showing you our facility when you visit this week.

Sincerely,

Giorgi Muxiglishvili

Conference center manager

#### Letter practice 2.

In each question, two of the sentences are appropriate to use in a letter confirming a service. Circle the letters of the two sentences.

#### 1. opening

- a. we are pleased to confirm the plans for your conference, March 20
- b. Did you need a place for your meeting
- c. I am confirming the arrangements for your company's reception on may 11.

#### 2. Focus

- a. as you said on the phone, you will need one room that can be made larger or smaller
- b. as you outlined in your fax, we can provide six large rooms equipped with microphones and speakers
- c. I know you need many different services for you meeting.

#### 3. Action

- a. Please let us know a week before your conference begins whether you will need a technicians' assistance.
- b. Our meeting rooms are very large.
- c. We will fax price estimates to you today.

#### 4. Closing

- a. We thank you for this opportunity to serve you.
- b. I will fax the estimates tomorrow.
- c. We are happy that you have chosen conference center as your event planner.

#### UNIT IV

#### Legal Forms of A Business

\*\*\*\*

1. Read and translate the following texts:

#### Text A

#### LEGAL FORMS OF A BUSINESS

Choosing the **legal form** under which a business will operate used to be one of the more complex decisions an **entrepreneur** had to make when organizing a new business or purchasing and existing business. Today, however, due to tax-and **corporate-law** changes that began in the early 1990s and accelerated through the decade and into the first years of the twenty-first century, new businesses are increasingly organized as **limited liability** companies.

While many entrepreneurs consider the LLC the optimal choice, there are still reasons to choose to organize a business in a different way. There are often considerations that go beyond the simplicity of the LLC. The question of legal form is one that should be studied carefully by an entrepreneur or executive contemplating a change in corporate and tax accountants.

The four major variables an entrepreneur or executive must deal when choosing the legal form of a business are:

- > Liability
- Control
- Ease of bringing in new investors

#### > Taxes

In general, all businesses are organized as **sole proprietorships**, **partnerships**, or **corporations**. There are variations possible in each of these designations. All options should be evaluated. To assist in the examination of the various legal forms, the entrepreneur or executive must consider the following issues:

- ➤ Will the entrepreneur be the sole owner? If not, how many other people-either operators or passive **investors**-will have ownership interest? How much control will each owner have? In what manner will **risks and rewards** of the business be shared? It is expected that people will be able to buy and sell their ownership interests freely or with great restrictions?
- ➤ How important is it for all owners to limit personal liability for debts of or claims against the business?
- ➤ Which form of business organization affords the most advantages tax treatment for both the business and the individual owners?
- ➤ What **legal form** is the simplest and least expensive, both to establish and to maintain?
- ➤ What are the business's long-term plans?

Sometimes, the answers to these questions conflict with one another. At this point, professional assistance by lawyers and accountants can help sort out the issues. The key characteristics of alternative forms are summarized below in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 key characteristics of alternative forms of legal forms of legal organization

	SOLE	PARTNERSHIP	LIMITED	LIMITED	CORPORATION
	PROPRIETORSHIP		PARTNERSHIP	LIABILITY	
				COMPANY	
	Simplest and least	Relatively	More complex	More complex	Generally
	expensive form to	simple to	than simple	than simple	requires the most
<b>&gt;</b>	establish and	establish and	partnership and	partnership and	formality in
	maintain.	maintain. A	limited	limited	establishing and
		written	partnership.	partnership;	maintaining.
		partnership	Many limited	needs formal	
ľ		agreement	partnership	operating	
		should be drawn	interests are	agreement and	
		up at the	marketable	state	
<b>           </b>		beginning.	securities and	registration in	
SIN			must be	some states.	
<b>S</b>			registered,		
			causing		
			additional time		

			and expense.		
LIABILITY	Owners has unlimited personal liability	Each partner has unlimited personal liability	General partners are personally liable, while limited partners are only financially liable to the extent of their investment.	Owners (typically called members) are not generally liable.	Stockholders are not generally liable. In many small, closely held corporations, the owner or owners must personally cosign and guarantee loans. Corporate officers may also be liable for payment of withholding taxes.
TAX ON PROFITS	Owner taxed at individual rate	Each partner is taxed at his or her specific tax rate.	Partners are taxed at his or her specific tax rate	Members taxed at his or her specific tax rates	Taxed to corporations at corporation rates.
DEDUCTION OF LOSSES	yes	yes	. In certain circumstances	In certain circumstances	No Corporations carry over (back) losses, until they offset profits.
DOUBLE	no	no	no	no	yes

#### Text B

#### **Legal forms of business and Taxes**

The way you **conduct business** determines how your profits are **taxed** as well as the nature and magnitude of your benefits — both as an owner and an employee. Let's examine the various forms of doing business and illuminate the advantages and potential traps with each one.

#### **Proprietorships**

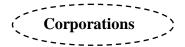
The simplest form of doing business is as an **individual proprietor**. Here, you are your business. All **revenues** are taxed to you and you're personally liable for any negligence arising from the business operations. Under a proprietorship, there is no separate business entity. Your profits are reported on the Schedule C attached to your personal 1040 tax return. Most proprietorship simply uses the name of the owner as the name of the business. If you don't want to use your name as the name of the business, that's OK too. All you have do is file a form called a "fictional name certificate" or a "doing business as" (D.B.A.) certificate with your municipal recorder. It's usually a simple one-page certificate stating that you, at your address, are doing business as "XYZ" at its address. The form does nothing more than give notice that you are really the business.

There is no **double taxation**<sup>3</sup> of your profits. You pay the tax only once, on your personal **income** tax return. The tax is based on the income of the business, not what you take out of it. For example, if the business earns \$100,000, you pay tax on the \$100,000. It doesn't matter if you only took out \$80,000 or if you actually took out \$110,000. (Your income is calculated after you've **depreciated** items and service, which are considered non-cash expenses. So it's possible to have more in cash than in actual "income.") You only pay the tax on the income of the business—\$100,000.

Note that you get no "**deduction**" for any salary that you pay yourself. As a proprietor, you get no "salary." All **income**, and all **expenses**, is yours.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  Note: This example is for USA taxation system, corresponding Georgian issues are discussed in UNIT IX

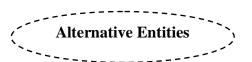
As a proprietor, you must pay twice the amount of **Social Security and Medicare taxes** that you would as an employee of another entity. For example, for 1998, you must pay 12.4% in Social Security taxes on income up to \$68,400, as well as 2.9% in **Medicare taxes**, with no income limit. If you were an employee, working for someone else or for another entity, you would only have to pay half (a total of 7.65%, rather than 15.3%). Unfortunately, you cannot be an employee of your own proprietorship. However, as a proprietor, you do get a deduction for half of these taxes paid. As a proprietor, you have no **liability protection**. If you, or anyone working for you, is negligent or is found liable for any act or incident arising from the operations of your business, all of your **assets** are at risk. This includes both business assets and personal assets. There is no limit to your liability. That's one reason why many proprietors keep their home and investments in the names of their spouses. Unless the spouse is an owner or commits the "bad act," those assets are protected from any claims against you. That's why, as a proprietor, you need some form of errors and omissions insurance. Even if you are not found liable, the legal costs to defend are enormous. The insurance, if purchased right, pays all of those legal costs.



A corporation is a separate legal entity. It is an invisible, intangible entity, recognized only in the contemplation of the law. You can point to the assets of a corporation, but not to the corporation itself. A corporation offers limited liability. If a negligent act is committed arising out of the operations of the business, the person who committed the act and the corporation itself is liable. Only corporate assets are at risk. That's one reason why the owner usually leases assets to the corporation. (The other is to get money out of the corporation without having to pay payroll taxes.) Note, however, that if you are the one committing the negligence, limited liability doesn't apply. If you have several employees, your assets are protected from an employee's mistakes. Moreover, while pension and retirement plan options are about the same as with proprietorships, the corporate form does offer somewhat better employee benefits. If you don't need the money to live on, you can re-invest a lot more of what would have gone to

taxes inside the corporate umbrella than outside of it. However, the corporate marginal tax at lower income levels may be higher than your personal rate. Make the comparison.

Corporations are subject to **double taxation**. The income of the corporation is taxed once, and again a second time to you as dividends paid out of earnings. **Dividends** are not **deductible** corporate expenses. Some advisers suggest zeroing out the corporation by paying enough salary and bonus to have a zero corporate income. Here, your compensation is deductible by the corporation, but it has to match your Social Security and Medicare payments. If you are the sole owner (shareholder), you end up paying the same as a proprietor, except it comes out of two different pockets. If you are the sole owner, and the sole employee of a corporation, this form may give you little in benefits in exchange for a ton of new paperwork.



There are several other forms of doing **business**. For example, you can operate as a **partnership**. With a general partnership, all income is taxed proportionately to each of the partners. There is no **double taxation**, but there also is no **limited liability**. Limited partnerships offer limited liability to the limited partners, but these partners must give up any voice in the management or control of the partnership. Alternatively, you can do business as an **S Corporation**. This is a corporation that has elected to be taxed like a partnership. Here we have both no double taxation and **limited liability**. S corporations are limited to only 75 **shareholders**, and those owning 5% or more in stock have limited employee benefits. For those needing more than 75 owners, we have limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships. In both cases, limited liability is coupled with single **taxation**. Often since the **stakes** are high and the details abundant, you may wish to consult with an attorney or CPA who specializes in this area to review your specific situation.

#### Text C

#### The Business Plan

I think business is very simple. ... Take the sales, subtract the costs and you get this big positive number. The math is quite straightforward.

Bill Gates, US News and World Report, 15 February 1993.

**Entrepreneurs** are most often doers rather than proposal writers. They would rather be on the battlefield-the cutting edge of business-than behind the lines planning their assault. They always want ''to get on with it''. In addition, many entrepreneurs have difficulty articulating the **business concepts** that have often become second nature to them. They cannot find a way to share their vision in a manner that is conductive to some of the important **sponsors** of their **project**.

The entrepreneur's **personal confidence** in the venture may be enough to convince others who do more through due diligence before investing. With so many ventures seeking funding, translating ideas and personal qualities into the format needed by a **potential investor** or lender is not always easy.

Consequently, one of the most difficult chores they face is the preparation and actual writing of a **business plan**. Whatever difficulty the preparation of a business plan may present, a plan is an absolute necessity for any business.

A business plan serves three functions:

- ✓ *Determining future projects*
- ✓ Determining how well goals have been met
- ✓ Raising money

First and foremost, it is a plan that can be used to **developed ideas** about how the business should be conducted. It is a chance to refine strategies and "make mistakes on paper "rather than in the real world, by examining the company from all perspectives, such as **marketing**, **financing**, **and operations**.

Second, a business plan is a retrospective tool against which a businessperson can assess a company's actual performance over time, for example, the financial part of a business plan can be used as the basis for an operating budget and can be monitored carefully to see how closely the business is sticking to that **budget**.

In this regard, the plan can and should be used as the basis for a new plan. After some time has elapsed, and thereafter on a periodic basis, the business plan should be examined to see where and even why the company strayed, whether that straying was helpful; or harmful, and how the business should operate in the future.

The third reason for writing a business plan is the one most people think of first, that is, **to raise money.** Most lenders or investors will not put money into a business without seeing a business plan.

#### Business plan should contain the following topics<sup>4</sup>:

Outline	Topic	Table	Chart
1.0	Executive Summary		Highlights
1.1	Objectives		
1.2	Mission		
1.3	Keys to Success		
2.0	Company Summary	Startup	Startup
3.0	Product Description		
4.1	Market Segmentation		
4.2	Target Market Segment Strategy		
4.3	Market Needs		
5.0	Strategy and Implementation Summary		
5.1	Competitive Edge		
5.2	Sales Strategy	Sales Forecast	
6.0	Management Summary		
7.0	Financial Plan		
7.1	Projected Profit and Loss		
7.2	Projected Cash Flow	Cash Flow	Cash Flow

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This might be an intermediate plan, incorporating a more extensive outline and business analysis

#### Text D

# Establishing a Legal Presence in Georgia

Choosing the right business structure is an important step towards starting business in Georgia. Business activities can be conducted in any of the **legal forms** listed below. **The Law of Georgia on Entrepreneurs (Georgian company law)** regulates legal procedures for establishing a legal presence in Georgia.

Business structures permitted by Georgian legislation:

- Joint Stock Company (JSC) is a legal entity having a charter and capital divided into shares with equal nominal value. A JSC's liability to creditors is limited only by its property. Shareholders are not liable for the company's liabilities. Capital of a JSC can be specified in any amount. A JSC is entitled to issue ordinary and privileged shares if the company charter does not provide otherwise. An annual shareholders' meeting must be held within 2 months after the preparation of the balance sheet to consider the annual results and other issues if the company charter does not provide otherwise. A shareholders' meeting is not needed if decisions are made by a shareholder who owns more than 75% of the capital of the company. GTA must register a JSC upon the receipt of all documents provided by the law.
- Limited Liability Company (LLC) is a legal entity whose liability to creditors is limited to its property. Partners (founders) are not liable for company liabilities. Capital of a LLC can be specified in any amount. An LLC can be founded by one person.
- General Partnership (GP) is a legal entity where two or more persons carry out entrepreneurial activities jointly under a single entity name. Partners are jointly liable to creditors with all their property. The liability of a partner is not limited.
- Limited Partnership (LP) is a legal entity where two or more persons carry out entrepreneurial activities under a single entity name. The liability of some partners (Comandites) to creditors is limited to a certain warranty amount, while the liability of the other partners i.e. full partners (Complementars) is not limited. Partners of an LP can be both legal

entities and individuals. Partners with limited liability (Comandites) are not allowed to participate in the management of an LP. GTA must register it within one working day from receipt of the application and all necessary documents.

- Cooperative (Co-op) is a legal entity where its members carry out entrepreneurial activity mostly in agricultural or labour sectors. It is more oriented to satisfy the interests of its members, rather than to get profits. A partners' meeting must be held at least once a year to consider the annual results and other issues.
- Individual Enterprise (IE) is not a legal entity under Georgian law. An IE is personally liable to creditors. Registration is free. GTA must register an IE upon the receipt of application for registration.
- Business Partnership (BP) is not a legal entity under Georgian law. Participants (individuals) of a BP, if they are not registered as entrepreneurs, must register as individual entrepreneurs by submitting to GTA the relevant application along with the application for the BP's registration. Registration of a BP is free.
- Branch Office (BO) is the structural sub-unit of a business entity and is not a separate legal entity. GTA must register the BO of any foreign business entity upon submission of all documents required by law.

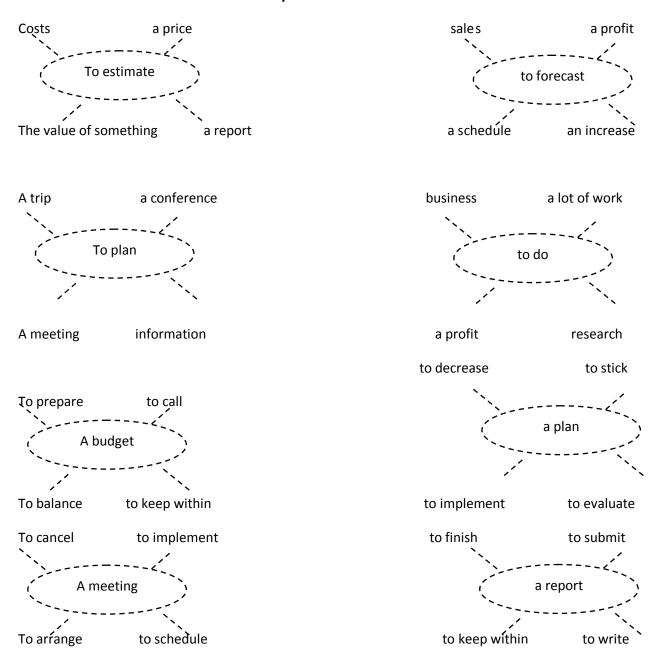
Auditing of financial statements of Georgian business entities is not obligatory except for banks, insurance companies, companies whose stock is accepted for trade on the stock exchange, and some other businesses. Most foreign investors set themselves up as Limited Liability Companies, Joint Stock Companies or Branch Offices to do business in Georgia.

## Terms To Remember:

Asset	<b>১</b> Ქ७ᲘᲕᲘ		
Budget	<u></u> გიუჯეტი		
Business plan	გიზ <b>ნ</b> მს გეგმგ		
Corporate-law	პ <b>Ო</b> ᲠᲞᲝᲠᲐᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲐᲚᲘ		
Corporations.	პორპორბციბ		
Deduction	ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲥᲕᲘᲗᲕᲐ (ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲖᲐᲦᲝ ᲛᲘᲖᲜᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐᲗᲕᲘᲡ)		
Dividends	ᲓᲘᲒᲘᲓᲔᲜᲓᲘ (ᲐᲥᲪᲘᲝᲜᲔᲠᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲘ)		
Double taxation	ტომაგი გაგეგვოა ————————————————————————————————————		
Entrepreneur	მეგ? დმე		
Expenses	ხარ%მაი		
Legal form	ᲘᲣᲠᲘ <del>Ღ</del> ᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲤᲝᲠᲛᲐ		
Limited liability	ᲨᲔᲖᲦᲣᲦᲣᲚᲘ ᲞᲐᲡᲣᲮᲘᲡᲛᲒᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲐ		
Partnerships,	ამ <b>ხ</b> ანაბრგა		
Revenue	<u> </u>		
Shareholders	୬ <del>ଣ</del> ଓଉଜ୍ଗେଷ୍ଟର		
Sole proprietorships	06 <del>Დ</del> 030ᲓᲣᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲛᲔᲬᲐᲠᲛᲔ		
Tax	გელე გელე გელე გელე გელე გელე გელე გელე		

Exercise: 1.

Cross out the word which does not normally combine with the verb in the bubble.



#### Exercise: 2.

#### Complete each sentence with an appropriate economic term from the box.

Interest rate ,balance of trade, exchange rate, gross domestic product GDP, government bureaucracy inflation rate, tax incentives, labor force, foreign investment, unemployment rate

- 1. If you plan to borrow money, you will want to know the .....
- 2. In countries where the.....is high, young people tend to study more.
- 3. How many yen to euro? Do you know the .....by any chance?
- 4. According to a recent survey, 12 % of the .....are earning less than the minimum wage.
- 5. So many forms to fill in just to import one photocopier! Nobody needs all this.....
- 6. The higher the.....of a country, the richer its people are.
- 7. When the value of a country's exports is greater than the value of its imports, we say that the ......is favorable.
- 8. Prices increased again last month, so the ...... rose to 5.3 %.
- 9. Less government bureaucracy will encourage ..........
- 10. The government is offering attractive .....to encourage foreign investment.

#### Exercise: 3.

#### Translate into English:

- 1. ბიზნესის ორგანიზაციულ-სამართლებრივი ფორმის არჩევანი დამოკიდებულია: პარტნიორთა რიცხვსა და კაპიტალის ოდენობაზე.
- 2. ყველაზე ხშირად ბიზნესი შეზღუდული პასუხისმგებლობის საზოგადოების სახით ყალიბდება.
- 3. ორმაგი დაბეგვრის პრობლემა კორპორაციებსა და მათ აქციონერებს ექმნებათ.
- 4. დაბეგვრის თავისებურებებს ბიზნესის სამართლებრივი ფორმა განსაზღვრავს.
- 5. ინდივიდუალური მეწარმე ინვესტორების წინაშე პასუხს მთელი თავისი ქონებით აგებს.
- 6. კორპორაციებსა და სააქციო საზოგადოებებს მსხვილი ინვესტიციების მოზიდვის მეტი შანსი აქვთ.
- 7. ბიზნეს გეგმა ასახავს ფირმის სამომავლო პროექტებსა და სტრატეგიებს.
- 8. ინვესტორების უმეტესობა დაფინანსების შესახებ გადაწყვეტილებებს ბიზნეს გეგმაზე დაყრდნობით იღებს.

#### UNITV

#### International Trade

\*\*\*\*\*\*

1. Read and translate the following texts:

#### Text A

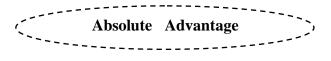
#### **International Trade Theory**

In today's word, no country is totally **self-sufficient**. Not even the most productive economy can function in complete isolation from the rest of the world. For most countries, this means dealing with others whose economies are different from their own.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

Many of the products people use everyday comes from other countries. As a result, most countries today depend on some degree on **international trade**. Any economy involved in this trade must be informed about and able to deal with the currency of other counties.

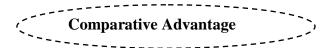
The key to trade-be it among people, states or countries-is **specialization**. Some people for example, specialize in cutting hair. Others specialize in fixing television sets. These people exchange their resources for money, which they then use to buy the specialized goods, and services of others. Each person, region or country generally does what it is best suited to do. Then, through international trade all the countries can take **advantage** of local **production efficiencies**.



In some cases, a country finds it cheaper to import a product than to **manufacture** it. The differences in the **cost of production** from one country to another are a basis for international trade. They are due chiefly to differences in **natural resources**, climate, labor force, and amount of **capital**. When a country is able to produce more of a given product than another country, it is said to enjoy an **absolute advantage**.

Consider, for example, the case of two countries, Alpha and Beta, which are the same size in terms of area, population, and capital stock. The only difference between the two is climate and soil fertility. In each country, only two crops can grow-coffee and cashew nuts.

If both countries devote all of their efforts to the production of coffee alone, Alpha can produce 40 million pounds and Beta 6 million. Alpha, then has an absolute advantage in the production of coffee. If both countries devote all their efforts to the production of cashew nuts alone, Alpha can produce 8 million ponds and Beta 6 million. Alpha, then also has an absolute advantage in the production of cashew nuts.



Even when country enjoys an absolute advantage in the production of all goods, trade between in and other country still can be of value if one of them can produce a good better than the other. The country which is relatively more efficient in producing a certain good is said to have a **comparative advantage** in the good it **produces best**.

In the case of Alpha and Beta, Alpha can produce nearly seven times as many coffee beans as Beta. So if alpha were to specialize in the production of one good, it is has both an absolute and comparative advantage in the production of coffee beans.

On the other hand, although Alpha produces more of both products than Beta, Beta does relatively **better** job producing cashew nuts, Beta, then has a comparative advantage in cashew

nuts. For this reason, if beta were to specialize in the production of one product, it would choose cashew nuts.

The concept of comparative advantage is based on the assumption that everyone will be better off producing the products **they produce best**. This concept applies to individuals, companies, states. And regions as well as to international trade.

#### Text B

#### **Barriers to International Trade**

Although international trade can bring many benefits, some people object to it because it can displace selected industries and groups of workers. It is not unusual to hear workers say they have lost their jobs because of "unfair" **foreign competition**. Therefore, while people in general tend to support international trade, there are some who are very strongly against it

Over the years, trade has been restricted in two major ways. One is through the use of **a tariff**-a tax placed on imports to increase their price in the **domestic market**. One is through the use of a quota limit placed on the amount of a product that can be imported.

Tariffs: there are two kinds of tariffs- **protective and revenue**. The **protective tariff** is a tariff high enough to protect less efficient domestic industries. Suppose, for example, it costs 1 \$ each to produce gadgets in the United States. But they can be imported From Japan for 35 c each with transaction costs. If a tariff of 95 were placed on each gadget made in Japan the cost could climb to 1.30\$ each-more than the cost of American made gadget. In this way, the domestic industry would be **protected** from being undersold by a foreign one.

The revenue tariff is a tariff designed chiefly to raise money for the governments. It must be high enough to generate funds when imported goods enter the country, yet not so high as to reduce imports, If for example the tariff on gadgets imported from Japan were  $40 \, \text{¢}$ , the price of

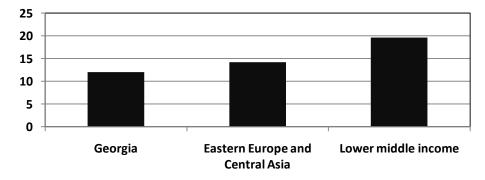
the imported gadgets would be 75 -25¢ less than the price of the American made ones. The tariff than would be raising revenue rather than protecting domestic products from foreign competition. In reality, all tariffs raise some revenue and offer some protection.

**Quotas:** from time to time, foreign goods cost so little that it is hard to place a tariff on them high enough to protect the domestic market. In such cases, the government generally uses a quota to keep foreign goods out of the country.

Quotas can be more powerful and have more of an impact on international trade than tariffs. A quota can be set as low as zero to keep a product from entering the country at all. Once the total supply of the product is restricted, domestic consumers will not be able to consume as much of it and domestic producers can charge higher prices for it.

Tariffs and quotas are not the only barriers to international trade. Many imported foods, for example, sometimes are subject to health inspections far more rigorous than those given to domestic foods. Another tactic is to require importers to get a **license to import.** If the government is slow to grant the license or if the license fees are high, international trade is restricted. Still another tactic is for one country to intimidate another into restricting trade voluntarily.

# % of Firms that Trade Indentifying Customs & Trade Regulations as a Major Constraint



Pict. 4.1. Barriers to international trade in Georgia and Eastern Europe and central Asia; source: Enterprise survey results For Georgia INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION 2008

#### Text C

#### **Global Opportunities**

Major changes that took place in the twentieth century have had a significant effect on international trade in the new century and have provided unprecedented opportunities. The **age of globalism** has brought about worldwide distribution, the Internet, satellite communications, and speedy transportation systems.

People all over the world seek the same luxuries and standards. They see things and, naturally, they want them. **Globalization** is no longer a buzzword; it is a reality. National governments have a large stake in its outcome because this change affects their societies. As the process goes forward, the need for harmonizing interstate laws becomes more serious. Therefore **international trade** cannot be a static process, and businesses that make products and attempt to sell them across borders must constantly adjust.

Globalization, since World War II, is largely the result of planning by politicians to break down borders hampering trade to increase **prosperity and interdependence** thereby decreasing the chance of future war. Their work led to the **Breton Woods conference**, an agreement by the world's leading politicians to lay down the framework for **international commerce and finance**, and the founding of several international institutions intended to oversee the processes of globalization.

These institutions include the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** (the World Bank), and the **International Monetary Fund**. Globalization has been facilitated by advances in technology which have reduced the costs of trade, and **trade negotiation** rounds, originally under the auspices of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, which led to a series of agreements to remove restrictions on free trade.

Since World War II, barriers to international trade have been considerably lowered through international agreements — GATT. Particular initiatives carried out as a result of GATT and the World Trade Organization (WTO), for which GATT is the foundation, has included:

- Promotion of free trade:
  - > elimination of tariffs; creation of **free trade zones** with small or no tariffs
  - > Reduced **transportation costs**, especially resulting from development of containerization for ocean shipping.
  - > Reduction or elimination of capital controls
  - > Reduction, elimination, or harmonization of subsidies for local businesses
  - > Creation of subsidies for global corporations
  - > Harmonization of **intellectual property laws** across the majority of states, with more restrictions
  - > Supranational recognition of intellectual property restrictions (e.g. patents granted by China would be recognized in the United States)

**Cultural globalization**, driven by communication technology and the worldwide marketing of Western cultural industries, was understood at first as a process of homogenization, as the global domination of American culture at the expense of traditional diversity. However, a contrasting trend soon became evident in the emergence of movements protesting against globalization and giving new momentum to the defense of local uniqueness, individuality, and identity, but largely without success.

The Uruguay Round (1986 to 1994) led to a treaty to create the WTO to mediate trade disputes and set up a uniform platform of trading. Other bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, including sections of Europe's Maastricht Treaty and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) have also been signed in pursuit of the goal of reducing tariffs and barriers to trade.

### Terms to Remember:

International trade	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ
Specialization	ᲡᲞᲔᲪᲘᲐᲚᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ
Absolute advantage	<u>Ა</u> ᲒᲡᲝᲚᲣᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ
Manufacture	ᲓᲐ <b>Მ</b> ᲖᲐᲓᲔᲑᲐ, ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲐ
Comparative advantage	ᲨᲔᲦᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ
Foreign competition	<u> </u>
Domestic market	<u> </u>
Tariff	<b></b>
Quota	<del>ქ</del> ვოტა
Protective tariff	<b>Დ</b> ᲐᲛᲪᲐᲕᲘ <b>Ტ</b> ᲐᲠᲘᲤᲘ
License to import	ᲘᲛᲞᲝ <b>Რ</b> ᲢᲘᲡ ᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲐ
Trade disputes	ᲡᲐᲕᲐঙ্গৰ্ল 'ଅᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲝᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ
Globalization	<u>გ</u> ლოგალი <del>ა</del> აცია
International Bank for Reconstruction and	ᲠᲔᲙᲝᲜᲡᲢᲠᲣᲥᲪᲘᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲕᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔ <b>Ბ</b> ᲘᲡ
Development Danie 101 Reconstruction and	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ <b>Ბ</b> ᲐᲜᲙᲘ
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	ᲒᲔᲜᲔᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲖᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲒᲐᲭᲠᲝᲑᲐᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲔᲑᲖᲔ
International monetary fund.	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲤᲝᲜᲓᲘ
Free trade zones	ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲜᲐ

#### Exercise 1.

Match each of the following nouns with one set of verbs:

	a project	a problem	a solution	resources	a plan	equipment
1.	Complete		4.	Find		
	deliver	a project		Implement		_
	run _	, ,		Propose		
	manage			Adopt		
2.	Estimate		5. `	Test		
	control			Deliver _		
	allocate			Purchase		
	identify.		ı	nstall		
3.	Deal with		6. P	reparer		
	tackle			Come up with		
	handle		F	out together		_
	solve		(	Carry out		
	Exercise 2	2.				
Cc	mplete the	sentences with	n the correct op	tions a-c.		
1	. The CEO h		production		odel to India	
2.	We are hop		executive c. ou at least -m		ontract shortl	V.
	•	_	ded c. obtained	•		,
3.	Please coul	ld you fax me ag	greed technical	for Sa	nford Cycle n	nodel.
	a. specif	ication b. sta	ndardization c.	subcontractor		
4.	The project	has overrun an	d we have there	efore had to	up tł	ne costs.
	a. spin	b. bump c. ca	ter			
5.	We need	to decide when	to bring Jenny	in on the proje	ct. Perhaps t	the planning?

#### a. Stage b. schedule c. status

#### Exercise 3.

#### Translate into English:

- 1. თანამედროვე მსოფლიოში თითქმის ყველა ქვეყანა მონაწილეობს საერთაშორისო ვაჭრობაში.
- 2. საერთაშორისო გაჭრობის განვითარების საფუძველია ქვეყნების სპეციალიზაცია სხვადასხვა საქონლისა და მომსახურების წარმოებაზე.
- 3. აბსოლუტური უპირატესობა შედარებით დაბალ საწარმოო დანახარჯებს გულისხმობს.
- 4. საერთაშორისო გაჭრობის მეშვეობით მომხარებლებს უფრო ფართო არჩევანის შესაძლებლობა ეძლევათ.
- 5. ქვეყნები სავაჭრო პოლიტიკის ინსტრუმენტებად ჩვეულებრივ, ტარიფებსა და ქვოტებს იყენებენ.
- 6. ქვოტა იქვევს იმპორტის რაოდენობრივ შეზღუდვას, ხოლო ტარიფიიმპორტული პროდუქციის ფასის ზრდას.
- 7. ქვეყნები საერთაშორისო ვაჭრობის შეზღუდვის მიზეზად შიდა მწარმოებლების დაცვას ასახელებენ.
- 8. გლობალიზაციის პირობებში ქვეყნების საგარეო-სავაჭრო პოლიტიკა ლიბერალური ხდება.
- 9. გაჭრობის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაცია მხარს უჭერს თავისუფალ, არადისკრიმინაციულ გაჭრობას ქვეყნებს შორის.
- ტელეკომუნიკაციებისა და ინტერნეტის განვითარებამ ხელი შეუწყო ვაჭრობის ზრდას.

#### Exercise 3.

#### Analyze and study typical structure of Business letter:

-----, Practical English in Business: Model letter writing

Look at the different elements of the letter ordering supplies

#### The body of a fax ordering supplies generally has four parts:

Part	Content	Example
Opening	Tell what you are ordering	I am sending by fax Purchase order 114515 for the following chip sets and drivers.
Focus	Tell when you need the item.  Tell how to deliver the item.	These components should arrive no later than the stock dates in the purchase order. Delivery instructions are detailed in the purchase order
Action	Tell how you will pay for the item.	As you discussed in your November 23 telephone conversation with M. Simpson, you offered to waive shipping costs and to give a 10 percent discount. We appreciate the offer and, as with previous orders, will pay upon receipt of an invoice and the components
Closing A	ask them to contact you if necessary.	If you have any questions concerning our order, please do not hesitate to contact me.

See the letter below



 !			Dalway Computers
1 1 1 1 1			Jakarta 11564, Indonesia Phone :(021)456 Fax:(021)455654
To: Ms Jackie c Title: Export ma			. 18(021)+33034 
Company: Com	ponent Outsource LTD.		 
Address:	50 Orchard Road		
Telephone: Fax:	Singapore 123456 (45)159357 (65)455159		
I I Pages: I	Cover plus 1		
I   Date : 	November 24,20		
Ref:	Customer number DC 456		
Dear Ms. Ch	nen:		
ៃ I am sendin	g by fax purchase order 1135	12 for the following chip sets	and drivers.
 	Chip sets 100,000	Index 440 SX	
 	50.000	AGB 5/x/223	
 	Drivers 100,000	Ultra ATA/88	
 	100,000	Ardo 6L	
	ponents should arrive no la are detailed in the purchase		noted in the purchase order. Delivery
shipping cos	sts and to give a 10 percent	discount. We appreciate the	with M Simpson, you offered to waive e offer, as with previous orders; will pay s are detailed in the purchase order.
If you have	any questions concerning ou	order, please do not hesitat	e to contact me.
Sincerely,			
I I Mark Wu I			
i Mark Wu			
; ! Purchasing S	Specialist		

#### Letter practice 3.

1. In each question, two of the sentences are appropriate to use in a letter ordering supplies. Circle the letters of the two sentences.

#### 1. Opening

- a. I have enclosed Purchase Order A-342 for 50.000 hard drives.
- b. To confirm our telephone conversation, I am sending Purchase Order 85-3425 for the following items.
- c. Could you send me some chip sets, please?

#### 2. Focus

- a. The items should be shipped to arrive no later than March 15.
- b. Are these items in stock?
- c. We would appreciate receiving the items as soon as possible, but no later than April 15.

#### 3. Action

- a. Let us know how much we owe.
- b. As we agreed, your invoice will be paid 30 days after delivery of the chips and drivers.
- c. Your invoice will be processed upon receipt of the components.

#### 4. Closing

- a. We appreciate your cooperation in filling our order.
- b. You are not only supplier, so do a good job for us.
- c. We look forward to continued good relations with Component Outsource Ltd.

#### UNITVI

#### **Export and Import Operations**

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 1. Read and translate the following texts:

#### Text A

#### What Is an Import/Export Business?

**International trade** is the exchange of goods and services **across national boundaries**. **Exports** are the merchandise individuals or nations sell; **Imports** are the goods individuals or nations purchase. By these methods, products valued at more than US\$11 trillion worldwide are **exchanged** every year. When we as **consumers** enjoy fresh flowers from Latin America, tropical fruits in the middle of winter, or a foreign car, we are participants in, and beneficiaries of, international trade. International trade is not a **zero-sum game** of winners and losers; it is a game in which everyone wins.

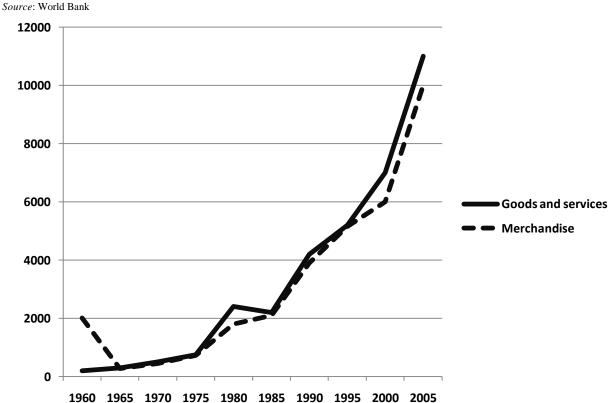
Major changes that took place in the twentieth century have had a significant effect on international trade in the new century and have provided unprecedented opportunities. The age of globalism has brought about worldwide distribution, the Internet, satellite communications, and speedy transportation systems.

The questions most frequently asked by interested parties are: "What is an import/export business?" and "What organizational methods do traders use?" The answers depend on whether you work for a manufacturer or are independent. If you own or work for a manufacturer of an exportable product, your company can create and organize its own export department. Today, however, many manufacturers outsource their export function to import/export companies. An

independent **import/export business** is an individual or company that acts as an **international middleman**; that is, it sells foreign-made products (imports), sells domestic (home country) products in other countries (exports), or does both.

Every manufacturer that is not already exporting can be a potential client for you; there are still many businesses all over the world that do not export. According to the **U.S. Department of Commerce**, less than 10 percent of all American manufacturers currently sell their products overseas. Whether you run your business from your home or as an expansion of an existing domestic manufacturing firm, an import/export business often requires little capital investment for start-up. Of course it can grow into a giant business with billions of dollars in **annual sales**. An import/export business also offers great opportunities to travel and to enjoy the prestige of working with clients from all over the world.

Figure 6.1 World Exports of Merchandise, Goods, and Services (1980-2005 years, millions of current U.S. dollar)



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#### 20 Keys to

#### Import/Export

Success in the **international market** place is measured in **profits and market share**. It is also measured in the satisfaction you feel in reaching new horizonts and visiting places that previously were only dreams. You and your firm can be successful if you act on these 20 critical keys.

# 1. The most important key to success is commitment by you, the decision maker, to enter the global market.

You'll reap tax advantages, sales volume advantages, the excitement of the international experience, and lots of profit. Change your game and get into the global competition. Get to work and earn a share of the more than \$7 trillion that's out there waiting for enthusiastic entrepreneurial Americans.

#### 2. Get beyond cultural obstacles.

Accept the fact that the rest of the world isn't like you home country. People in other countries like their way of doing things. Get used to the idea that cultural differences exist, but be assured that the differences can be understood and learned. At a minimum, the differences can be appreciated and respected. Remember that there are more similarities among peoples of the world than there are **differences**. For example, the Japanese like cars, and they don't dislike American cars. The problem is that American car manufacturers haven't figured out how to satisfy the Japanese car consumer who is used to a different style and, above all, different service considerations. The world is

becoming more and more internationalized.

#### 3. Plan, plan, plan, but do not treat international trade as a stand-alone process.

Plan for success. Assuming that your initial **market research** effort reveals some demand for your product, either as it is or with minor redesign, develop a strategic plan for your business. From the beginning, write the plan. What is your **competitive advantage**? What are your geographical and product line priorities? How are you going to penetrate the market?

#### 4. The market, the market, the market.

An early investigation of the market is the key that leads to success. Get an estimate of the demand for the products that you already manufacture. The best information will come from your own industry—here and overseas. Talk to those who have experience. Don't overlook available **statistics** and library resources. Lay out a map of the world and apply some logic. If you plan to export, divide the world into **export regions** and prioritize the regions based on broad assumptions of their need for your product and their ability to pay. Based on your common understanding of the various countries, regions, languages, environments, and cultures, select one or more target countries for start-up. Be sure to consider the political and financial stability of the country. Use the same logic for imports. Examine a map of the United States or your region and divide the map into target segments. Do not try to sell to all of the United States, the entire world, or even one entire foreign country immediately, but remember that nothing happens until you sell something.

#### 5. Information is critical.

Research is critical to the success of your market plan. Begin with a list of the kinds of information you will need to support your analysis. What do you need to know about the regions of the United States (imports) or the foreign country (exports) you have selected? What level of detail will you require? Next, organize a list of the potential sources of your research. Classify your sources and begin the process of doing a logical sort of the material. You can gain the most accurate and meaningful information by traveling to the potential market.

#### 6. What are your market goals?

Develop a well-researched, solidly reasoned market plan; it should include a background review, an analysis of the market environment, and a description of your goals in terms of your company.

#### 7. Where there are competitors, there is a market.

Take a close look at the competition. It will be to your benefit to discover that there is competition. Why? Because where there is competition, there is a market.

#### 8. Be persistent—don't give up.

Don't become discouraged if you find that your product is ahead of its time in the international marketplace. Don't give up on exporting. WD-40 and Coca-Cola created a global market for their products. Search for products that have an overseas market and are similar to yours.

#### 9. Adapt the product to the market.

Learn what products your customers like and how they like the products, whether you are importing an article for American tastes or exporting a product for a foreign market. Be ready to adapt your product to the market. Redesign your product and compete.

#### 10. Budget for success.

Include international goals in your **financial plan**. Treat import/export start-up as you would any other entrepreneurial venture. Budget from the beginning and keep good books. Watch your costs and **cash flow**. Like any new business, expect short-term losses, but plan for long-term gains.

#### 11. Manage for success.

Develop the tactical plans that implement your overall strategic plan, such as a personnel plan, an advertising policy, a market entry, and a sales approach. Motivate your personnel by emphasizing teamwork.

#### 12. Be patient in developing international trade.

International trade takes a little longer than **domestic trade**. After all, there are oceans in between, and the transportation systems are slower. Every transaction will require financing. **International financing and banking methods** are sophisticated and generally excellent, but negotiations and transactions across borders take more time than does domestic business.

#### 13. The best long-term investment is a well-planned trip.

Things go right when the boss checks everything. And, in **international business** that means international travel. After you have developed your **strategic plan**, visit the overseas sources or markets you have chosen. There is nothing like getting **first-hand information**. You will find it interesting, rewarding, and essential to meet the people with whom you will be doing business. Even after you have established successful sales

and distribution network, it is necessary that you or representatives of your company visit at least twice a year.

#### 14. Walk on two legs.

Carefully choose a good international banker, freight forwarder, and customs house broker. Talk with them to learn the language of international business—pricing, quotations, shipping, and getting paid. Establish a good relationship, and then stick with it. Deal with a bank that has personnel who are experienced in the international marketplace.

#### 15. Proper communication gets sales results.

Provide customer service the international way by communicating often, clearly, and simply. Keep your overseas business partners on the team by being particularly sensitive to communications, letters, faxes, and phone calls. Above all, develop a Web site and use the Internet.

#### 16. Expert counsel saves money.

Minimize your inevitable mistakes by asking for help. Banks, customs house brokers, freight forwarders, and the U.S. Department of Commerce are sources of free information. And most private consultants ask reasonable fees.

17. Selection of distributors is critical.

Your objective is to get your product in front of your buyer—the decision-making unit (DMU). The wrong distributor can stifle your market efforts and tie you up legally.

18. Stick to a marketing strategy. Don't chase orders. Of course, fill the over-the-counter orders, but be proactive rather than reactive. Establish an effective marketing effort according to your market plan.

# 19. International partners and customers should be treated the same as domestic counterparts.

It may surprise some people that foreigner's debt ratios are often less than half of the U.S. bad debt ratios. The reason is that in the United States credit is a way of life. In overseas markets, credit is still something to be earned as a result of having a record of prompt payment. Use common sense in extending credit to overseas customers, but don't use tougher standards than you use for your U.S. clients.

#### 20. Don't fret about the international business cycle.

Don't worry about booms or busts; just do it. International trade is exciting and **profitable** because there are so many side benefits. Think of traveling to such exotic places as Hong Kong or Vienna and writing off the trip as an expense to the company. Okay, you've found the sources, developed the markets, written the business plan, and have the entrepreneurial spirit to make your own import /export business a success. The time to get into the import/ export market—and make lots of money—is now! Good luck

#### Text B

#### **Terms of Sale**

In **international business**, suppliers use pricing terms, called **terms of sale**. These pricing terms quite simply define the geographical point where the **risks and costs** of the exporter and importer begin and end. **The International Chamber of Commerce** (ICC) has, over time, developed a set of international rules for the interpretation of the most commonly used trade terms called **INCOTERMS**.

Incoterms are standard trade definitions most commonly used in **international sales contracts**. Designed and published by the International Chamber of Commerce, they are at the heart of **world trade**.

ICC introduced the first version of INCOTERMS - short for "International Commercial Terms" - in 1936. Since then, ICC expert lawyers and trade practitioners have updated them six times to keep pace with the development of international trade.

ICC is currently revising INCOTERMS 2000. The new edition, INCOTERMS 2011, is expected to enter into force on 1 January 2011.

There are many variant terms of sale. INCOTERMS organizes them into four groups: "E group" for Ex words; "F group" for FCA, FAS, and FOB; "C group" for terms where the seller has to contract for carriage (CFR, CIF, CPT, CIP); and "D group" for terms in which the seller has to bear all costs and risks to bring the goods to the place of destination (DAF, DES, DEQ, DDU, and DDP). Among all these terms there are four—EXW, FAS, CIF, and DAF—that are most commonly used. Figure 6.1 graphically shows how these terms function.

# E.X.W.—Buyer F.C.A. Truck F.C.A. Seller Buyer Seller Buyer Seller Buyer Seller Buyer D.E.Q. D.D.P. Point of Origin Seller's Factory Dook Dook

#### Examples are

Ex-Factory (named place) and Ex-Works (named place). These terms mean that the seller agrees to cover all charges to place the goods at a "specified delivery point." From that point on all other costs are the

buyer's responsibility.

FAS (free alongside a ship) is usually followed by a named port of export. A seller quotes this term for the price of goods that includes charges for delivery alongside a vessel at the port. The buyer is responsible thereafter.

*CIF* (*cost*, *marine insurance*, *freight*) is used with a named overseas port of import. The seller is responsible for charges up to the port of final destination.

*DAF* (*delivered at frontier*) is used with a named place of import. The seller delivers when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer on the arriving means of transport. The goods are not unloaded; they are cleared for export but are not cleared for import at the frontier—that is, they must still pass the customs border of the named adjoining country.

Main types:

EXW EX WORKS (named place)\*

FCA FREE CARRIER (named place)

FAS FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP (named port of shipment)\*

**FOB FREE ON BOARD (named port of shipment)** 

**CFR COST AND FREIGHT (named port of destination)** 

CIF COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT (named port of destination)\*

**CPT CARRIAGE PAID TO (named place of destination)** 

CIP CARRIAGE AND INSURANCE PAID TO (named place of destination)\*

**DAF DELIVERED AT FRONTIER (named place)\*** 

**DES DELIVERED EX SHIP (named port of destination)** 

DEQ DELIVERED EX QUAY (named port of destination)\*

DDU DELIVERED DUTY UNPAID (named place of destination)\*

**DDP DELIVERED DUTY PAID (named place of destination** 



### Checklist

International market research will save money and time. Unfortunately, too many newcomers plunge into import/export without determining whether they can sell the product at a profit.

Following are checklists of research items for importers and exporters:

Is there already a market for the product?

- What is the market price?
- What is the sales volume for that product?
- Who has market share, and what are the shares What is the location of the market; what's its size and population?
- What are the climate, geography, and terrain of the market country?
- What are the economics of the country, its gross national product (GNP), major industries, and sources of income?
- What is its currency? How stable is it? Is barter commonplace?
- Who are the employees of the country? How much do they earn? Where do they live?
- Is the government stable? Is it friendly to Americans? Does the country have a good credit record?
- What are the tariffs, restrictions, and quotas? What are the other barriers to market entry, such as taxation and repatriation of income?
- What language is spoken there? Are there dialects? Does the business community speak English?
- How do they move their goods?
- How good is the hard infrastructure (roads, trains, etc.)?
- Does the country manufacture your product? How much does it produce? How much is sold there?
- What kind and how much advertising is generally used? Are there local advertising firms? Are there trade fairs and exhibitions?
- What distribution channels are being used? What levels of inventory are carried? Are adequate storage facilities available?
- Who are the customers? Where do they live? What influences the customers' buying decisions? Is it price, convenience, or habit?

## Terms To Remember:

CIF (cost, marine insurance, freight)(named port of destination)	ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲓᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲔᲐ ᲐᲜᲐᲖᲦᲐᲣᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐᲛᲓᲔ (ᲦᲐᲜᲘᲨᲜᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚ ᲐᲦᲒᲘᲚᲐᲛᲓᲔ)
Competitive advantage	ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ
DAF (delivered at frontier(named place)	ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲖᲦᲒᲐᲠᲖᲔ(ᲦᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚ ᲐᲦᲒᲘᲚᲨᲘ)
DDP -Delivered Duty Paid(named place of destination)	ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐ ᲑᲐᲟᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲮᲐᲮᲦᲘᲗ(ᲦᲐᲜᲘᲨᲜᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚ ᲐᲦᲒᲘᲚᲨᲘ)
EX Works(named place)	<u> </u>
Export regions	საეჟსპოოტო ოეზიონები
FAS-free alongside ship(named port of shipment)	ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲡᲬᲕᲠᲘᲕ (ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡᲐᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚ ᲞᲝᲠᲢᲨᲘ)
FCA-Free Carrier (named place)	ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲛᲖᲘᲦᲐᲕᲗᲐᲜ(ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲛᲖᲘᲦᲐᲕᲗᲐᲜ) ᲤᲠᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲛᲖᲘᲦᲐᲕᲘ
International market	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ, ᲛᲡᲝᲤᲚᲘᲝ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ
Market research	გ <u>ა</u> ზატის გამოკვლევა
Market share	საგაზრო წილი
Terms of sale	ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲕᲘᲡ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ

#### Exercise 1.

#### **Match The Economic Terms(1-6) To Thier Definitions (A-F)**

Forign debt recession
Public expenditure subsidies
Trade deficite trade surplus

A.the total amount of money spent by a government on schools, roads, the army, etc.

- B. Money that a country owes to lenders abroad
- C. Situation when a country owes to lenders abroad
- D. Sitaution when a country sells more goods to other countries that it buyes from other counries
- E.situation wheh a country payes more for imports than it gets from exports
- F. Money that a government payes to make something cheaper to buy
- G. A period when trade and business activity decreases

#### Complete the sentences with an economic term from above exercise:

- 1. To help farmers, the EU has given out millions of euros in agricultural....
- 2. The country was able to repay some of its lonas from abroadand so reduce its...
- 3. Industrial production is still decreasing, it seems that the country is heading for a.....

#### Exercise 2.

#### Translate in to English:

- 1. მსოფლიო მასშტაბით ყოველწლიურად მილირდობით დოლარის ღირებულების ესპორტ-იმორტის ოპერაციები ხორცილედება.
- 2. საერთაშორისო გაჭრობა შეიძლება განხორციელდეს შუამავლების მეშვეობით ან მათ გარეშე.
- 3. შიდა ბაზრისაგან განსხვავებით მსოფლიო ბაზარი რიგი თავისებურებებით ხასიათდება.
- 4. მსოფლიო ბაზარზე წარმატება მიღებული მოგებითა და დაკავებული საბაზრო წილით ისაზღვრება.
- 5. საერთაშორისო ბაზარზე მოქმედმა ფირმებმა უნდა გაითვალისწინონ როგორც ეკონომიკური და სოციალური ფაქტორები, ასევე კულტურული და ეროვნული თავისებურეტი.
- 6. საეჭრო შუმავალთა გამოყენება განსაკუთრებით მიზანშეწონლია ახალ და ნაკლებად ცნობილ ბაზრებზე გასვლისას.
- 7. საერთაშორისო სავაჭრო პალატამ შეიმუშავა-სტანდარტული სავაჭრო ტერმინების განმარტებათა საერთაშორისო წესები.
- 8. მიწოდების საბაზისო პირობებით განისაზღვრება მხარეთა მოვალეობანი საქონელმოძრაობის სხვადასხვა ეტაპზე.
- 9. ყიდვა-გაყიდვის კონტრაქტი არეგულირებს მყიდველთა და გამყიდველთა ურთიერთობებს, მაგრამ არ ასახავს მათ ურთიერთობებს გადამზიდავებთან.

## UNIT VII

## **International Organizations**

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Read and translate the following texts:

## Text A

## **World Trade Organization**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization designed by its founders to supervise and liberalize international trade. The organization officially commenced on January 1, 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1947. The World Trade Organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments. Most of the issues that the WTO focuses on derive from previous trade negotiations, especially from the **Uruguay Round** (1986-1994). The organization is currently endeavoring to persist with a trade negotiation called the Doha Development Agenda (or Doha Round), which was launched in 2001 to enhance equitable participation of poorer countries which represent a majority of the world's population. However, the negotiation has been dogged by "disagreement between exporters of agricultural bulk commodities and countries with large numbers of subsistence farmers on the precise terms of a 'special safeguard measure' to protect farmers from surges in imports. At this time, the future of the Doha Round is uncertain."

The WTO has 153 members, representing more than 95% of total **world trade** and 30 observers, most seeking membership. The WTO is governed by a **ministerial conference**, meeting every two years; a **general council**, which implements the conference's policy decisions and is responsible for day-to-day administration; and a director-general, who is appointed by the ministerial conference. The WTO's headquarters is at the Centre William Rappard, Geneva, Switzerland

## Text B

## International Chamber of Commerce

The *International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)* is the largest, most representative business organization in the world. Its hundreds of thousands of member companies in over 130 countries have interests spanning every sector of **private enterprise**.

A world network of national committees keeps the ICC International Secretariat in Paris informed about national and **regional business priorities**. More than 2,000 experts drawn from ICC's member companies feed their knowledge and experience into crafting the ICC stance on specific business issues.

The United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and many other intergovernmental bodies, both international and regional, are kept in touch with the views of international business through ICC.

The International Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1919 to serve world business by **promoting trade and investment**, open markets for goods and services, and the **free flow of capital**. The organization's international secretariat was established in Paris and the ICC's International Court of Arbitration was created in 1923.

ICC's supreme governing body is the World Council, consisting of representatives of national committees. The World Council elects ICC's highest officers, including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, each of whom serves a two-year term. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Honorary Chairman (the immediate past Chairman) provide the organization with high-level world leadership. By the ICC was designed **INCOTERMS** standard trade definitions most commonly used in international sales contracts.

## Text C

# United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The **United Nations Commission on International Trade Law** (UNCITRAL) was established by the United Nations General Assembly by its Resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 "to promote the progressive harmonization and **unification of international trade law.** 

UNCITRAL carries out its work at annual sessions held alternately in New York City and Vienna.

When world trade began to expand dramatically in the 1960s, national governments began to realize the need for a global set of standards and rules to **harmonize national and regional regulations**, which until then governed

UNCITRAL's original membership comprised 29 states, and was expanded to 36 in 1973, and again to 60 in 2002. Member states of UNCITRAL are representing different legal traditions and **levels of economic development**, just as different geographic regions. States includes 14 African states, 14 Asian states, 8 Eastern European states, 10 Latin American and Caribbean states, and 14 Western European states. The Commission member States are elected by the General Assembly. Membership is structured so as to be representative of the world's various geographic regions and its principal economic and legal systems. Members of the Commission are elected for terms of six years, the terms of half the members expiring every three years.

The methods of work are organized at three levels. The first level is UNCITRAL itself (The Commission), which holds an **annual plenary session**. The second level is the **intergovernmental working groups** (which is developing the topics on UNCITRAL's work program. Texts designed to simplify trade transactions and reduce associated costs are developed by working groups comprising all member States of UNCITRAL, which meet once or twice per year. Non-member States and interested international and regional organizations are also invited and can actively contribute to the work since decisions are taken by consensus, not by vote. Draft texts completed by these working groups are submitted to UNCITRAL for finalization and adoption at its annual session. The **International Trade Law Division** of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs provides substantive secretariat services to UNCITRAL, such as conducting research and preparing studies and drafts. This is the third level, which assists the other two in the preparation and conduct of their work.

## Text D

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The organization's goals are to "maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis." (From official website). The creation of the conference was based on concerns of developing countries over the international market, multi-national corporations, and great disparity between developed nations and developing nations.

In the 1970s and 1980s, UNCTAD was closely associated with the idea of a **New International Economic Order (NIEO).** 

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established in 1964 in order to provide a forum where the developing countries could discuss the problems relating to their economic development. This was set up essentially because it was felt that the then existing institution like **GATT** and **IMF** were not properly organized to handle the peculiar problems of

developing countries. With more than 170 193 members, UNCTAD presently is the only body where developed as well as the erstwhile centrally planned countries are members.

The primary objective of the UNCTAD is to formulate policies relating to all aspects of development including **trade**, **aid**, **transport**, **finance and technology**. The Conference ordinarily meets once in four years. The first conference took place in Geneva in 1964, second in New Delhi in 1968, the third in Santiago in 1972, fourth in Nairobi in 1976, the fifth in Manila in 1979, the sixth in Belgrade in 1983, the seventh in Geneva in 1987, the eighth in Cartagena(Colombia) in 1992 and the ninth at Johannesburg (South Africa)in 1996. The Conference has its permanent secretariat in Geneva.

One of the principal achievements of UNCTAD has been to conceive and implement the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). It was argued in UNCTAD that in order to promote exports of manufacturers from developing countries, it would be necessary to offer special tariff concessions to such exports. Accepting this argument, the developed countries formulated the GSP Scheme under which exports of manufacturers and semi-manufacturers and some agricultural items from the developing countries enter duty-free or at reduced rates in the developed countries. Since imports of such items from other developed countries are subject to the normal rates of duties, exports from the developing countries would be more competitive.

Currently, UNCTAD has 193 member States and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. UNCTAD has 400 staff members and an annual regular budget of approximately US\$50 million and US\$25 million of extra budgetary technical assistance funds.

## Text E

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** 

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is one of five institutions that comprise the World Bank Group. The IBRD is an international organization whose original mission was to **finance the reconstruction** of nations devastated by World War II. Now, its mission has expanded to **fight poverty** by means of financing states. Its operation is maintained through payments as regulated by member states. It came into existence on December 27, 1945 following international ratification of the agreements reached at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference of July 1 to July 22, 1944 in Breton Woods, New Hampshire.

The IBRD provides loans to governments, and public enterprises, always with a government (or "sovereign") guarantee of repayment subject to general conditions. The funds for this lending come primarily from the issuing of **World Bank bonds** on the global capital markets—typically \$12–15 billion per year. These bonds are rated AAA (the highest possible) because they are backed by member states' share capital, as well as by borrowers' **sovereign guarantees**. (In addition, loans that are repaid are recycled, or relent.) Because of the IBRD's credit rating, it is able to borrow at relatively low **interest rates**. As most developing countries have considerably lower credit ratings, the IBRD can lend to countries at interest rates that are usually quite attractive to them, even after adding a small margin (about 1%) to cover administrative overheads.

## Text F

### **IMF**

The **International Monetary Fund** was created in July 1944, originally with 45 members, with a goal to **stabilize exchange rates** and assist the reconstruction of the world's **international payment system**. Countries contributed to a pool which could be borrowed from, on a temporary basis, by countries with **payment imbalances**.

The IMF describes itself as "an organization of 186 countries (as of June 29, 2009), working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, **promote high employment and sustainable economic growth**, and reduce poverty". With the exception of Taiwan (expelled in 1980), North Korea, Cuba (left in 1964), Andorra, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Tuvalu and Nauru, all UN member states participate directly in the IMF. Member states are represented on a 24-member Executive Board (five Executive Directors are appointed by the five members with the largest quotas, nineteen Executive Directors are elected by the remaining members), and all members appoint a Governor to the IMF's Board of Governors.

The IMF's influence in the global economy steadily increased as it accumulated more members. The number of IMF member countries has more than quadrupled from the 44 states involved in its establishment, reflecting in particular the attainment of political independence by many developing countries and more recently the collapse of the Soviet bloc. The expansion of the IMF's membership, together with the changes in the world economy, have required the IMF to adapt in a variety of ways to continue serving its purposes effectively.

The IMF's **resources** are provided by its member countries, primarily through payment of quotas, which broadly reflect each country's economic size. The total amount of quotas is the most important factor determining the IMF's lending capacity. The annual expenses of running the Fund have been met mainly by the difference between interest receipts (on outstanding loans) and interest payments (on quotas used to finance the loans' "reserve positions"), but the membership recently agreed to adopt a new income model based on a range of revenue sources more suited to the diverse activities of the Fund.

At the G-20 summit, world leaders supported a general allocation of the IMF's **Special Drawing Rights** equivalent to \$250 billion to boost global liquidity. The G-20 also called for ratification of the Fourth Amendment to the IMF's Charter, which seeks to make the allocation of SDRs more equitable. As an international reserve asset, the SDR serves to supplement the existing official reserves of member countries. Members can also voluntarily exchange SDRs for currencies among themselves. SDR allocations do not increase the Fund's resources available for lending.

## Text G

**Organization For Economic Cooperation And Development** 

The **Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC)** was founded in 1948 to help the **Marshall Plan** for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II. The headquarters was in the Chateau de la Muette in Paris, France. As the Marshall Plan was out of date, the OEEC focused on economic questions.

In the 1950s the OEEC provided the **framework for negotiations** aimed at determining conditions for setting up a **European Free Trade Area**, to bring the **Common Market** of the Six and the other OEEC members together on a multilateral basis. In 1958, a European Nuclear Energy Agency was set up under the OEEC.

Following the 1957 Rome Treaties to launch Europe's Common Market, the Convention on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development was drawn up to reform the OEEC. The Convention was signed in December 1960 and the OECD officially superseded the OEEC

in September 1961. It consisted of the European founder countries of the OEEC plus the United States and Canada, with Japan joining three years later.

More than just increasing its internal structure, OECD progressively created agencies: the **Development Center (1961), International Energy Agency (IEA, 1974), and Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering**.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) promotes policies designed:

- to achieve the **highest sustainable economic growth** and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining **financial stability**, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;
- to contribute to **sound economic expansion** in Member as well as nonmember countries in the process of economic development; and
- To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, **nondiscriminatory** basis in accordance with **international obligations.**

## Terms To Remember:

Free flow of capital	ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡ <b>Უ</b> ᲤᲐᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲫᲠᲐᲝᲑᲐ
Generalized system of preferences	ᲞᲠᲔᲤᲔᲠᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐᲗᲐ <b>Ზ</b> ᲝᲒᲐᲦᲘ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ
Harmonize	<u></u> <b>ᲰᲐᲠᲛᲝᲜᲘᲖᲔᲑᲐ, ᲣᲜᲘ</b> ᲤᲘᲫᲐᲪᲘᲐ
International chamber of commerce	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲭᲠᲝ ᲞᲐᲚᲐᲢᲐ
international monetary fund	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲤᲝᲜᲓᲘ
International payment system	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲮᲦᲔᲚᲝ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ
Organization for economic cooperation and development	ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲛᲣᲠᲝᲛᲚᲝᲖᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲒᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ
Promoting trade and investment	ᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲘᲜᲒᲔᲡᲢᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲖᲔᲚᲨᲔᲬᲧᲝᲑᲐ
Regulation of trade	<u> </u>
Secretariat	<b>Ს</b> ᲐᲛᲓᲘᲕᲜᲝ

Special drawing rights	ᲜᲐᲡᲔᲡᲮᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲞᲔᲪᲘᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲣᲤᲚᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ
The united nations conference on trade and development	ᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝᲒᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲒᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲒᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲝᲡ ᲙᲝᲛᲘᲡᲘᲐ
Trade agreements	სამაჭორ გაოიგეგეგი
United nations commission on international trade law	ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲝᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲒᲐᲭᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲛᲘᲡᲘᲐ
World trade organization	<u>ᲒᲐ</u> ᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲡᲝᲤᲚᲘᲝ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘ <b>Ზ</b> ᲐᲪᲘᲐ

# Exercise: 1 Put the appropriate word from the box in the sentences:

International organization	international trade	trade and investment	
Capital national and regional regulations			
International reserve		interest rates	

- a) The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a..... designed by its founders to supervise and liberalize..........
- **b)** The International Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1919 to serve world business by promoting....., open markets for goods and services, and the free flow of.......
- c) When world trade began to expand dramatically in the 1960s, national governments began to realize the need for a global set of standards and rules to harmonize....., which until then governed.
- d) As an .....asset, the SDR serves to supplement the existing official reserves of member countries.
- e) Because of the IBRD's credit rating, it is able to borrow at relatively low.....

#### Translate in to English: 2.

- 1) გაჭრობის მსოფლიო ორგანიზაციის ძირითადი მიზანი საერთაშორისო გაჭრობის ლიბერალიზაციაა.
- მსოფლიო ბაზარზე სავაჭრო წინააღმდეგობათა აღმოსაფხვრელად ქვეყნებმა შექმენს საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციები.
- 3) საერთაშორისო სავალუტო ფონდის ძირითადი კაპიტალი წარმოიქმნება მასში გაერთიანებული ქვეყნების შენატანების საფუძველზე.
- 4) გაჭრობის მსოფლიო ორგანიზაციის საქმნიანობის საფუძველია საქონლისა და მომსახურების ბაზარზე ყველაზე ხელსაყრელი რეჟიმების შექმნა.
- 5) საერთაშორისო სავალუტო ფონდი სესხს აძლევს საგადასახდელო ბალანსში დეფიციტის მქონე ქვეყნებს.
- 6) საერთაშორისო გაჭრობის განვითარებისათვის დიდი მნიშვნელობა აქვს "სავაჭრო ტერმინების განმარტებათა საერთაშორისო წესებს".
- 7) საერთაშორისო სავაჭრო პალატა ჩამოყალიბდა საერთაშორისო არასამთავრობო ორგანიზაციების მიერ.
- 8) ეკონომიკური თანამშრომლობისა და განვითარების ორგანიზაციაში მონაწილე ქვეყნებზე მოდის მსოფლიო წარმოების დახლოებით 2/3.
- 9) მსოფლიო ბანკის მიზანია ხელი შეუწყოს მასში მონაწილე ქვეყნების საწარმოო ძალების განვითარებას.
- 10) ფორმალური ორგანიზაციების გარდა, საერთაშორისო ვაჭრობას ხელს უწყობს ზოგიერთი ქვეყნის მიერ უმაღლეს დონეზე ორგანიზებული სავაჭრო პარტნიორებთან ეკონომიკური შეხვედრები.

## UNIT VIII

## Multinational Corporations and Their Strategy

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1. Read and translate the following texts:

## Text A

#### **Multinational Corporations**

A multinational corporation (MNC) or transnational corporation (TNC), also called multinational enterprise (MNE), is a corporation or enterprise that manages production or delivers services in more than one country. It can also be referred as an **International Corporation**.

Multinational corporations have budgets that exceed some national GDPs. Multinational corporations can have a powerful influence in local economies as well as the **world economy** and play an important role in **international relations and globalization**. The presence of such powerful players in the world economy is reason for much controversy

Economists are not in agreement as to how multinational or transnational corporations should be defined. Multinational corporations have many dimensions and can be viewed from several perspectives (ownership, management, strategy and structural, etc.) The following is an excerpt from Franklin Root (International Trade and Investment, 1994)

Ownership Criterion: some argue that ownership is a key criterion. A firm becomes multinational only when the headquarter or parent company is effectively owned by nationals of two or more countries. For example, Shell and Unilever, controlled by British and Dutch interests, are good examples. However, by ownership test, very few multinationals are multinational. The ownership of most MNCs are uninational. Depending on the case, each is considered an American multinational company in one case, and each is considered a foreign multinational in another case. Thus, ownership does not really matter.

**Nationality mix of headquarter managers**: An international company is multinational if the managers of the parent company are nationals of several countries. Usually, managers of the headquarters are nationals of the home country. This may be a **transitional phenomenon**. Very few companies pass this test currently.

Business Strategy: global profit maximization.

Multinational companies may pursue policies that are **home country-oriented** or **host country-oriented** or **world-oriented**.

## Text B

## International strategy

International strategy is concerned with the way firms make fundamental choices about developing and deploying scarce resources internationally. International strategy involves decisions that deal with all the various functions and activities of a company and the interactions among them, not merely a single area such as marketing or production. To be effective, a company's international strategy needs to be consistent among the various functions, products, and regional units of the company as well as with the demands of the international competitive environment.

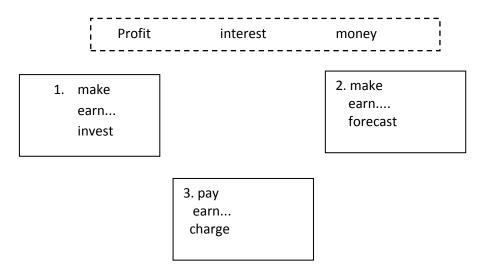
The goal international strategy is to achieve and maintain a unique and valuable competitive position both within a nation and globally, a position that has been termed **competitive advantage**. This suggests that the international company must either perform activities different

from those of its competitors or perform the same activities in different ways. To create a competitive advantage that is sustainable over time, the international company should try to develop skills, or competencies, that create value **for customers** and for which customers which are willing to pay, are rare, since competencies shared among many competitors cannot be a basis for competitive advantage, are difficult to imitate or substitute for, and are organized in a way that allows the company to exploit fully the **competitive potential** of these variable, rare, and difficult-to-imitate competencies.

## Terms to Remember:

competitive advantage	ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲣᲡᲝᲑᲐ
competitive environment	ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲠᲔᲛᲝ
customer	ᲛᲝᲛᲮᲛᲐᲠᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ
home country	<u> ଝ</u> ଠଠେ ଏଥ ପ୍ରଥମ ୧୧
host country	ᲛᲐᲡᲞᲘᲜᲫᲔᲚᲘ, ᲠᲔᲪᲘᲞᲘᲔᲜᲢᲘ ᲥᲕᲔᲧᲐᲜᲐ
international relations	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ଅᲠᲗᲘᲔᲠᲗᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ
management	<del>8</del> 262%826&0
multinational corporation, transnational	ᲛᲠᲐᲕᲐᲚᲜᲐᲪᲘᲝᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ,
corporation	<b>ᲢᲠᲐ</b> ᲜᲡᲜᲐᲪᲘᲝᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲝᲠᲞᲝᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ
parent company	Მ <del>Შ</del> ᲝᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐ
profit maximization	ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲐᲥᲡᲘᲛᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ

Exercise: 1. A. select the noun from the box which can combine with all three verbs in each group:



#### B. complete the sentences with an appropriate combination (verb+noun) from exercise A

- 1. put your money in a saving account, so it will......
- 2. An asset is something to business that has value or the power to....
- 3. The company did not ......It just broke even.
- 4. Unfortunately the company ran out of money to...... on its bonds.
- 5. Alfitel .....of 400.000 Euros for next year.

### 2. Translate in to English:

1.საერთაშორისო სავაჭრო-ეკონომიკურ ურთიერთობებში განსაკუთრებული ადგილი მულტინაციონალურ კორპორაციებს უკავია; მათზე მსოფლიო ექსპორტის დაახლოებით 1/3 მოდის.

- მულტინაციონალური კომპანიების დონორი ქვეყნის როლში ჩვეულებრივ, განვითარებული ქვეყნები გამოდიან.
- 3. გაერთიანებული ერების ორგანიზაციის მიერ შემუშავებულია "ტრანსნაციონალური კორპორაციების კოდექსი".
- 4. საერთაშორისო სტრატეგიის მიზანია ფირმის კონკურენტუნარიანობის შენარჩუნება ეროვნულ და გლობალურ დონეზე.
- 5. საერთაშორისო ფირმის კონკურენტული უპირატესობა ეფუძნება ფირმის მიერ განსაკუთრებული აქტივების ფლობას.
- 6. მრვალნაციონალური კომპანიები ერთმანეთისაგან განსხვავდებიან ზომებით, კაპიტალისა და წარმოების კონცენტრაციის დონით.
- 7. ფირმების საერთაშორისო ბაზრებზე გასვლის ძირითაღი მოტივი გასაღების ბაზრების გაფართოება და მოგების ზრდაა.

## UNIT IX

## International Business and Foreign Investments

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1. Read and translate the following texts:

### Text A

#### **International Business**

**International business** is a business whose activities are carried out **across national borders**.

This definition includes not only **international trade and foreign manufacturing** but also the growing service industry in areas such as transportation, tourism, advertising, construction, retailing, wholesaling, and mass communications.

In order to succeed in today's **global marketplace**, a company must be able to quickly identify and exploit opportunities wherever they occur, domestically or internationally. To do this effectively, managers must fully understand why, how and where they intend to do business, now and over time. This requires that managers have a clear understanding of the company's mission, vision for how they intend to achieve that mission, and an understanding of how they plan to compete with other companies. To meet these challenges, managers must understand the company's **strengths and weaknesses** and be able to compare than accurately to those of their **worldwide competitors**.

## Text B

## Foreign Investment

International business covers not only **export and import operations** but also overseas production. The letter is called **foreign investment**.

Foreign investment can be divided into two components: **portfolio investment**, which is the purchase of stocks and bonds solely for the purpose of obtaining a return on the funds invested, and **direct investment**, by which the investors participate in the management of the firm in addition to receiving a return on their money. The distinction between these two components has begun to blur, particularly with growing size and number of international mergers, acquisitions, and alliances in recent years. For example, investments by foreign investor in the stock of a domestic company generally are treated as **direct investment** when the investor's equity participation ratio is 10 percent or more. In contrast, deals that do not result in the foreign investors obtaining at least 10 percent of the shareholdings are classified as portfolio investments. With the increasing pace of globalization, it is not uncommon for companies to form strategic relationships with firms from other nations in order to pool resources (such as manufacturing, marketing, and technology and other know-how) while still keeping their equity participation below 10 percent. Financing from foreign venture capitalists also tends to be treated as a portfolio investment, although these investors frequently become actively involved in the target company's business operations, with the goal of ultimately relaxing substantial capital gains when the target company goes public.

## **Motives for Direct Foreign Investment**

New MNCs do not pop up randomly in foreign nations. It is the result of conscious planning by corporate managers. **Investment flows** from regions of **low** anticipated profits to those of **high** returns.

#### 1. Growth motive

A company may have reached a plateau satisfying domestic demand, which is not growing. Looking for new markets.

#### 2. Protection in the importing countries

Foreign direct investment is one way to expand bypassing protective instruments in the importing country.

3. *Market* competition
The most certain method of preventing actual or potential competition is to acquire foreign businesses.

GM purchased Monarch (GM Canada) and **Opel** (GM Germany). It did not buy **Toyota**, **Dotson** (**Nissan**) and **Volkswagen**. They later became competitors.

#### 4. Cost reduction

Cheap **foreign labor**. Labor costs tend to differ among nations. MNCs can hold down costs by locating part of all their productive facilities abroad. (Maquiladoras)

## Text C

#### Why Is International Business Different

**International business** differs from domestic business in that a firm operating across borders must deal with the forces of three kinds of **environments**-domestic, foreign, and international. In contrast, a firm whose business activities are carried out within the borders of one country needs to be concerned essentially with only domestic environment. However, no domestic firm is entirely free from foreign or **international environmental** forces because the possibly of having to face competition from foreign imports or from foreign competitors that set up operations in its own market is always presented. Let us examine these forces; external forces consist of the following:

- Competitive: kinds and number of competitors, their locations and their activities
- *Distributive*: national and international agencies available for distributing goods and services
- *Economic*: variables(such as **GNP**, Unit Labor Cost, and personal consumption expenditure) that influence a film's ability to do business

- Socioeconomic: characteristics and distribution of the human population
- *Financial*: variables such as interest rates, inflation rates and taxation
- Legal: the many foreign and domestic laws governing how international firms must operate
- *Physical*: elements of nature such as topography, climate and natural resources
- *Political*: elements of nation's political climate such as nationalism, forms of government and international organizations
- *Sociocultural*: elements of culture (such as attitude, beliefs, and opinions) important to international managers.

## Text D

#### Ten Reasons to Invest in Georgia

### ✓ Strategic Geographic Location

Located at the crossroads of Europe and Central Asia, Georgia's three major oil and gas pipelines, Black Sea ports, well-developed railway systems, together with its airports are playing an increasingly important role in linking East and West.

#### ✓ Stable Macroeconomic Environment

Consistent macroeconomic policies are producing strong economic growth, with GDP increases of close to 10% in 2005 and 2006, 12, 4% for 2007 and 2.1% for 2008.

#### ✓ Liberal Trade Regimes

Georgia has low tariffs, streamlined border clearance procedures and preferential trade regimes with major partners, including the EU, CIS countries, the U.S. and Free Trade with Turkey. Member of the WTO since 2000 Georgia has no quantitative restrictions on trade.

#### ✓ Low Taxes

Fewer taxes, lower rates. The employer's obligation to pay social tax was eliminated starting from Jan. 1, 2008, and a reduced rate was shifted to employees, entailing increase of personal income tax from 12% to 20%. Corporate income tax decreased from 20% to 15%. These changes make Georgia one of the most attractive tax regimes in the region.

#### ✓ Simplified Licensing and Permitting Procedures

The Government of Georgia is working hardly to sustain future development of the Economy of Georgia. New Financial and Economic acts have been adopted by the Parliament, which obviously will help to maintain strong economic growth in Georgia.

#### ✓ Developing Infrastructure

In order to further exploit the full potential of the Georgia's strategic location and encourage foreign investment in the sector, the Government of Georgia, in cooperation with private enterprises, continues to develop infrastructure – roads, railways, sea ports, and airports, while simplifying customs and other administrative procedures including licensing reforms.

#### ✓ Business Friendly Environment

Georgia has been rated as the world's one of the best countries for doing business on the basis of its business infrastructure, financial, legal and professional services, and its low and simple tax system. The WB's report on Doing Business 2009 can easily prove Georgia as one of the best destination for investors.

#### ✓ World's Leader in Labor Freedom and Labor Force Literacy

Georgia's new Labor Code, hailed as one of the world's best in international rankings, reduces labor costs and gives greater freedom of contract to employers and employees. Simultaneously, Georgia offers the world's most literate workforce, and very competitive prevailing wage rates.

#### ✓ Diverse Investment Sectors

With the diversified investment sectors such as real estate & construction, agriculture, IT & telecommunications, infrastructure, tourism, banking & finances, healthcare & pharmaceuticals Georgia is not just a promise of a market, it is a genuine opportunity.

## Terms to Remember:

Advertising business	ᲡᲐᲠᲔᲙᲚᲐᲛᲝ ᲒᲘᲖᲜᲔᲡᲘ
Direct investment	კერ <u>ღ</u> აკერე 063ესტერეგა
Foreign investment	ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠᲘ ᲘᲜᲕᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ
Global marketplace	გლოგალური გაზარი
Interest rate	ᲡᲐᲞᲠᲝᲪᲔᲜᲢᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘ
International business	ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲒᲘᲖᲜᲔᲡᲘ
Merges, acquisitions, and alliances	ᲨᲔᲠᲬᲧᲛᲐ, ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲐᲚᲘᲐᲜᲡᲔᲑᲘ
Pool resources	რმსშრსმბის <u>გ</u> ამრთია <u></u> 6ეგა
Portfolio investment	ᲞᲝᲠ <mark>Ტ</mark> ᲨᲔᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲘᲜᲕᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ
Service industry	ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲘᲜᲓᲣᲡᲢᲠᲘᲐ/ᲡᲤᲔᲠᲝ
Strengths and weaknesses	ᲡᲣᲡᲢᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲫᲚᲘᲔᲠᲘ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲔᲑᲘ
Tourism	<u></u>

## Exercise: 1 Compete the table below:

Verb	Noun
integrate	integration
	bid
partner	
	acquisition
consolidate	
	achievement
merge	
	success

#### 2. Which word is the odd one out in each set?

- 1. a achieve b accomplish c reach <u>d fail</u>
- 2. a proposal b aim c target d objective
- 3. a pessimism b criticism c skepticism d enthusiasm
- 4. a efficient b concise c precise d tedious
- 5. a co-operate b collaborate c collate d communicate
- 6. a chairperson b facilitator c mission d participant

#### 5. Translate in to English:

- 1.საერთაშორისო ინვესტირება საერთაშორისო ბიზნესის დინამიური კომპონენტია.
- 2.საერთაშორისო ბაზრის კვლევა, ეროვნულისაგან განსხვავებით, საკმაოდ რთული და სპეციფიკური საქმეა.
- 3. გლობალიზაციის პირობებში თითქმის ყველა ფირმა განიცდის საერთაშორისო კონკრენციას.
- 4. უცხო ქვეყნებში ინვესტირების გადაწყვეტილებებზე ზეგავლენას ახდენს სავალუტო ფაქტორები და საპროცენტო განაკვეთები.
- 5. საერთაშორისო ბიზნესი აერთიანებს, როგორც ექსპორტ-იმპორტის ოპერაციებს, ასევე პირდაპირ და პორტფელურ ინვესტიციებს.
- 6. კაპიტალის გატანა ხორცილედება პირდაპირი უცხოური ინვესტიციების, საპორტფელო ინვესტიციების, კრედიტისა და სესხების სახით.
- 7.პირდაპირი უცხოური ინგესტიები ტრანსნაციონალური კომპანიებისათვის უცხოური საწარმოების კონტროლს უზრუნგელყოფს.
- 8. საერთაშორისო ბიზნესის გარემო განსხვავდება ქვეყნისშიგა ბიზნეს გარემოსაგან, რაც ძირითადად ქვეყნებს შორის არსებული განსხვავებებითაა განპირობებული.

## UNITX

## International taxation

\*\*\*\*\*

### 1. Read and translate the following texts:

## Text A

#### **International Tax**

What is "international tax"? International tax is best regarded as the body of legal provisions of different countries that covers the tax aspects of **cross-border transactions**. International tax, in this sense, is concerned with **direct taxes** (i.e. income taxes, estate taxes, gift taxes, wealth taxes and social security contributions) and **indirect taxes** (i.e. value added –or goods and service taxes, sales taxes and customs duties).

In most countries, the returns from trade and investment within national borders are subject to **income taxation**. The way in which those returns are taxed is based upon a countries' domestic tax policy.

As **technology and capital markets** have developed over time, people move around more, living in different countries for periods of time, the taxation of international transactions become increasingly more **internationalized**.

Once an entity extends its arm beyond **national borders**, it is most likely to fall within the ambit of the tax laws of another country. The way in which that country's tax laws impact on the entity will have consequences for the manner in which the entity is taxed domestically. Thus, the **tax regimes** of each country become interrelated.

Governments around the world use three major types of taxation-income tax, value added tax and withholding tax. Income tax is a direct tax levied on earnings. Value added tax VAT is an indirect tax, in that the tax authority collects it from the owner of the item taxed, the ultimate user of the product pays the full amount of tax that is rebated to others in the value chain. Thus, the government is collecting the tax on the value added in the process. The withholding tax is also an indirect, in that it is played not by the person whose labor generates the income but by the business that makes the payment for the labor. Usually the withholding tax is levied on passive income such as **royalties**, **dividends and interest**. Governments follow two approaches to the jurisdiction of their taxes, either worldwide or territorial. A worldwide approach is to tax residents of the country on their worldwide income. As the United States follows a policy of worldwide taxation, and it can be argued convincingly that, despite tax treaties, such taxation put U.S. firm operating foreign subsidiaries at a disadvantage compared with their foreign domestic competitors. A territorial taxation policy taxes income earned within the nation's borders. These are tax credits, based on treaties that reduce or eliminate double taxation for US residents and companies, as long as the foreign tax liability is less than US equivalent would be.

## Text B

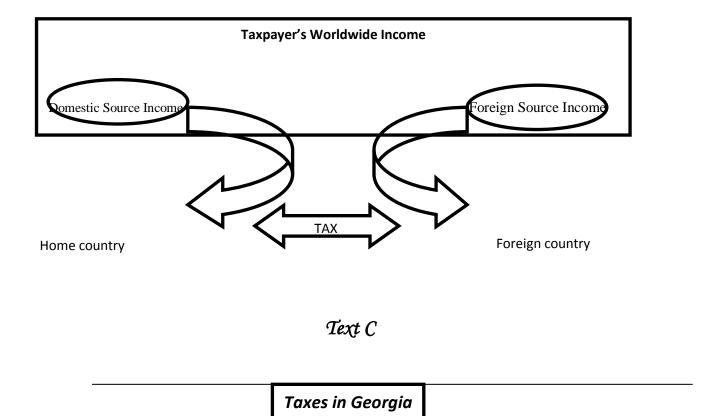
### **Double taxation**

Some countries tax their citizens or residents on their **worldwide income**. Others tax income sourced in their state only. And still others use combination of these approaches. As a result, it is quite possible that **taxpayers** that engage in cross border transactions are taxed more than once on the **same amount of income**. This phenomenon is known as **double taxation**. Double taxation can take different forms, but regardless of the form it inhibits economic activity. Therefore, international tax policymakers have designed ways to try to ensure that income derived by a taxpayer is ultimately taxed only once.

This result is known as **juridical double taxation**. The focus here is on the taxable subject being taxed twice.

There are three methods by which a taxpayer may obtain relief from juridical double taxation:

- √ The exemption method
- √ The tax credit method, and
- √ The deduction method



According to the World Bank, Georgia has the lowest total **tax burden** in Central and Eastern Europe. According to the Forbes Tax and Reform Index of 2008 Georgia ranks 4th best in the world in terms of tax burden. A new **tax code** came into force on 1 January 2005 and a new Customs Code on 1 January 2007 with the objectives of:

- Facilitating economic growth with a minimum number of taxes and low tax rates;
- > Establishing a stable investment environment by setting up a solid legal framework and introducing liberal economic principles;

- > Supporting legal business by using strengthened and flexible administration mechanisms to identify and deter dishonest taxpayers;
- Ensuring an increased culture of taxpaying through simplified administrative mechanisms and improved taxpayer support

There are six taxes in Georgia, of which five (**personal income tax, corporate income tax, value added tax, excise tax and customs tax**) are state-wide and one (**property tax**) is a local tax. There are no capital gains, inheritance, wealth, property transfer, social, branch remittance and other taxes imposed in Georgia.

## Terms To Remember:

International taxation	საერთა <del>შ</del> ორისო
direct tax	ᲞᲘᲠᲓᲐᲞᲘᲠᲘ <u>Გ</u> ᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ
indirect tax	არაკირღაკირი გაღასა <del>ხ</del> აღი
technology and capital markets	ტეჟნოლოგიეგისა ღა პაპიტალის გაზრეგი
income tax	ᲡᲐᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲚᲝ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲦᲘ
withholding tax	წყარ <b>ෆ</b> სთან
value added tax	ᲓᲐᲛᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲓᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ
eliminate double taxation	ᲝᲠᲛᲐᲒᲘ <b>ᲓᲐ</b> ᲑᲔᲒᲕᲠᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲠᲘᲪᲮᲕᲐ
exemption method	ᲒᲐᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲤᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲓᲘ
tax credit method	ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲦᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲦᲘ
The deduction method	ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲥᲕᲘᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝ <b>Ღ</b> Ი
tax burden	საგაოასახაოო წნმხი
tax code	ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲦᲝ ᲫᲝᲦᲔᲥᲡᲘ
excise tax	ა <del>ქ</del> ციზური გაღასახაღი
customs tax	საგაჟო გაოასახაოი
property tax	<u> </u>

#### Exercise: 1

### Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1. We offer a ... discount.... to customers who buy in bulk.
- a) refund b) discount c) delivery
- a) discount b) refund c) return

in the original packaging.

- a) discount b) refund c) return
- 4. Goods will be ..... within 24 hours of your order.
- a) dispatched b) purchased c) exchanged
- 5. Goods are kept in our ..... until ready for delivery.
- a) stock b) storage c) warehouse
- 6. Products and services offered at a large discount are generally a (n).........
- a) sale b) bargain c) offer

#### 2. Translate in to English:

- 1. მსოფლიოს უმეტეს ქვეყნებში ინვესტიციებისა და ვაჭრობისაგან მიღებული შემოსავლები საშემოსავლო და მოგების გადასახადებით დაბეგვრის ობიექტია.
- 2. საერთაშორისო თანამშრომლობა საგადასახადო სფეროში საერთაშორისო სამეურნეო ურთიერთობების მნიშვნელოვან ასპექტად იქცა.
- 3. ქვეყნის საერთაშორისო საგადასახადო პოლიტიკა გამომდინარეობს მთავრობის ეკონომიკური და სოციალური მიზნებიდან.
- 4. ორმაგი დაბეგვრის არსებობა აფერხებს ქვეყნებს შორის სავაჭრო-ეკონომიკური ურთიერთობების განვითარებას.
- 5. მსოფლიოს მასშტაბით უმეტესად გამოიყენება საშემოსავლო, მოგებისა და დამატებითი ღირებულების გადასახადები.
- 6. წყაროსთან დაკავებადი გადასახადებით უმეტესწილად პასიური საინვესტიციო შემოსავლები იბეგრება.
- 7. იურიდიული ორმაგი დაბეგვრა გულისხმობს ერთიდაიგივე შემოსავლის ორჯერ დაბეგვრას იღენტური გადასახადის გადამხდელის მიერ.
- 8. ახალი საგადასახადო კოდექსი საქართველოში 2005 წელს შევიდა.
- 9. მსოფლიო ბანკის მონაცემებით საგადასახადო წნეხი საქართველოში ლიბერალურია.
- 10. საქართველოს საგადასახადო კოდექსი ინვესტიციათა მოზიდვისკენაა მიმართული.

## UNIT XI

## The Sales Contracts

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Read and translate the following texts:

## Text A

#### **Understanding Contract Law**

When was the last time you made a contract? If you bought your first car last year or sold your old skis at a flea market, you probably know that these activities involve contracts. Many common daily activities may also involve contracts, from buying a fast food meal to filling your car with gas. Most people think a "contract" is a long, preprinted, formal document that they sign when buying a vehicle, selling their house, or purchasing insurance. Such formal documents represent only a small fraction of the contracts that you will make in your lifetime. The truth is that you create a contract any time you agree to exchange things of value. Because contracts pervade your life, you need to know about their nature, purpose, and effect. Further, contract law forms the foundation for all other areas of the law. Understanding contract law is necessary to grasp the law of sales, consumer law, agency law, property law, employment law, partnership law, corporate law, and computer law.

The Nature of a Contract

A contract is any **agreement enforceable by law**. You should never enter into a contract without understanding the **legal responsibilities** involved. Not all agreements are contracts, however. The legal responsibilities associated with contracts are based on what the **involved** 

parties do and say to one another. In the past, courts asked whether the parties to a contract exchanged things of equal value. This approach was called the equity theory of contract law. However, the advent of industrial capitalism and the need to support a profit-making system forced the courts to shift their focus on the nature of a contract. When asked to settle a contract dispute, the courts would ask whether the parties had agreed to the terms set forth in the agreement. This new theory was called the will theory of contract law because it focused on the exercise of each party's free will. The courts no longer asked if the contract was fair; instead they pondered, "Did the parties really agree to these terms?" One problem with the will theory is that it was difficult to know what the parties were actually thinking when they entered into an agreement. Consequently, the courts studied actions and words to determine if the parties reached a "meeting of the minds." Gradually, this approach led to a search for certain fixed elements to contracts. If these elements existed, the courts would hold that a contract existed. This approach became known as the formalist theory because it relied on the form of the agreement.

## The Elements of a Contract

The six elements of a contract, as shown in Figure 11.1, are offer, acceptance, genuine agreement, consideration, capacity, and legality. To be legally complete, a contract must include all six elements. Notice that the list does not include anything written. Not all contracts have to be in writing to be enforceable. An is a proposal by one party to another intended to create a legally binding agreement. An acceptance is the second party's unqualified willingness to go along with the first party's proposal. If a valid offer is met by a valid acceptance, a contact exists. Some circumstances, such as fraud, misrepresentation, mistake, undue influence, and economic duress, can destroy the genuineness of an agreement. The fourth element, is the legal ability to enter a contract. The law generally assumes that anyone entering a contract has the capacity, but this assumption can be disputed. The fifth element, is the exchange of things of value. Consequently, legality is the final element of a contract.

Contracts can be created in different ways and can assume diverse forms. A contract can be described by any of the following characteristics:

• Valid, void, voidable, or unenforceable

English For International Business and Economics

- Express or implied
- Bilateral or unilateral
- Oral or written

Any contract can have characteristics from one or more of these four groups.

Figure 11.1

Elements of a contact		
Element	nt Description	
Offer	A proposal made by one party (the offeror) to another party (the offeree) indicating a willingness to enter a contract.	
Acceptance	The agreement of the offeree to be bound by the terms of the offer.	
Genuine Agreement	Offer and acceptance go together to create genuine agreement, or a meeting of the minds. Agreement can be destroyed by fraud, misrepresentation, mistake, duress, or undue influence.	
Consideration	Consideration is the thing of value promised to one party in a contract in exchange for something else of value promised by the other party. The mutual exchange binds the parties together.	
Capacity	The law presumes that anyone entering a contract has the legal capacity to do so.  Minors are generally excused from contractual responsibility, as are mentally incompetent and drugged or drunk individuals.	
Legality	Parties are not allowed to enforce contracts that involve illegal acts. Some illegal contracts involve agreements to commit a crime or a tort. Others involve activities made illegal by statutory law.	

Requirements of an Offer

Understanding the elements of an **offer** and **acceptance** is necessary before moving on toother matters, such as which contracts must be in writing, how contract rights are transferred, how contracts end, and what happens when one party breaches a contract. As noted earlier, an offer is a proposal by one party to another party to **enter a contract**. The person making the offer is the

offeror, and the person who receives the offer is the offeree. An offer has three basic requirements. It must be:

- Made seriously.
- Definite and certain...
- Communicated to the offeree

Unconditional Acceptance

The acceptance must not change **the terms of the original offer** in any way. Any change in the terms of the offer means the offeree has not really accepted the offer but has made a **countoffer**. In that case, the original offeror is not obligated to go along, and no contract results. Instead, the offeror becomes an offeree and may accept or reject the counteroffer. The parties could also decide they will never agree on a mutually satisfactory price. Contracts for the sale of goods are exceptions to the mirror image rule. These exceptions include contracts for personal property such as clothing, furniture, food, motor vehicles, appliances, and other items. The primary exceptions are created by the **Uniform Commercial Code(UCC)**, which is a set of statutes that covers the law of sales as well as other areas of **commercial law.** One UCC exception involves nonmerchants. Nonmerchants are people who do not regularly buy or sell goods and do not claim to be experts on the goods. In non merchant situations, the offeree may make minor changes, and a contract will still be created. For example, if someone says to you, "I'll sell you my camera for \$150," and you answer, "I'll buy it and pay you next week," a contract is created. The added term, "I'll pay you next week," may be accepted or rejected by the offeror.

A second exception involves sale-of-goods contracts between merchants. When both parties are merchants, the additional or different terms become a part of the contract. This exception applies only if the following conditions are met:

- The new or different terms do not make a material or crucial difference to the nature of the contract
- The offeror does not object to the new or different terms within a reasonable time
- The original offer did not expressly limit acceptance to the terms in that original offer

## Methods of Acceptance

The time at which an **acceptance** takes place is important because that is when the contract **comes into existence**. When the parties are dealing face-to-face or on the telephone, no special problem exists. One party speaks, and the other listens and communicates the offer or the acceptance.

Special rules, however, govern acceptances that take place when the parties are separated by a distance and must communicate by letters, telegrams, or fax. According to common law, an acceptance that must be sent over long distances is effective when it is sent. Any method of communication that has been expressly or impliedly endorsed by the offeror would qualify. Common law also says that an acceptance is implied when the offeree accepts by the same or a faster means than that used by the offeror. The authorization of an acceptance can also be implied by any reasonable means, including past practices between the parties, the usual method in the trade, or the customary means in comparable transactions. Naturally, the offeree must correctly address the acceptance so that it is delivered to the right place. If the address is faulty, the acceptances not complete until delivery has been made to the offeror. It is also possible for the offeror to specify the time by which the acceptance must be received to be effective. This rule applies to contracts for real estate and services. For sale of-goods contracts under the UCC, the acceptance takes place when it is sent, as long as the method of communication is reasonable. Consequently, the acceptance of a mailed offer for goods would be effective when it is sent electronically, via fax, or through an overnight carrier. If the offeror states in the offer what method the offeree must use to accept, that method must be followed. Sometimes an offer specifies that it must be accepted by an action. In these cases, the action must take place before there is an acceptance. The offeror cannot impose silence on the offeree as the means of acceptance unless he or she has previously agreed to this condition or terms become a part of the contract. This exception applies only if the following conditions are met:

✓ The new or different terms do not make a material or crucial difference to the nature of the contract

- ✓ The offeror does not object to the new or different terms within a reasonable time
- ✓ The original offer did not expressly limit acceptance to the terms in that original offer

## Text B

### SALES CONTRACTS

A sale is a contract in which ownership of goods is transferred from the seller to the buyer for consideration. The consideration is also known as the price, or the money that is paid for goods. The law of sales grew from the practices of business people, merchants, and mariners in early English times. In those days, merchants administered the law in their own courts. As time went on, the early law of sales combined with English common law and eventually was put into a code (a collection of laws) called the English Sale of Goods Act. In 1906, a code of law called the Uniform Sales Act was introduced in the United States. It was similar to the English Sale of Goods Act, and over a period of years, was enacted by the legislatures of 35 states. However, it proved to be inadequate. As interstate commerce developed, the need arose to make uniform many commercial laws in effect among the states. The result was the development of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) in 1952. The Uniform Commercial Code is a collection of laws that governs various types of business transactions. When you enter a contract involving goods, the UCC will apply.

One purpose of UCC is to combine the laws relating to commerce into a single uniform code. Another purpose of the UCC is simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing commercial transactions. A third purpose is to encourage the expansion of commercial practices through custom, usage, and agreement of the parties. Thus, the many rules governing the various phases of a business transaction may be now found in a single code that is uniform throughout the land. The UCC is the law, at least in part, in every state.

The Sales Contract

A sales contract may involve either a sale or a contract to sale. Every time you buy goods and take ownership of them, a sale occurs. On the other hand, if you will take **ownership** at some future time, the agreement is a contract to sell, not a sale.

When a contract includes both goods and services, the dominant element determines the **type of contract**. For example, if your parents buy a furnace and have it installed the sale of goods—the furnace—is dominant and the laws of the UCC apply. However, if your parents have their furnace serviced and some new parts are installed, the **performance of services** is dominant and the common law of contracts applies instead.

With some exceptions, the **UCC applies** to all sellers and buyers of goods. A merchant is a business or person who deals regularly in the sale of goods or who has a **specialized knowledge** of goods. A non merchants a casual or occasional seller. For example, you are a no merchant when you sell a used CD to a music store.

A sales contract must contain the same elements as other contracts, but the UCC has relaxed some of the strict rules of contract law. The following flexible rules apply in all contracts for the sale of goods.

Good Faith Parties to a sales contract must treat each other fairly.

Methods of Dealing and Usage of Trade When parties have previously dealt with each other, those methods of dealing may be used to supplement or qualify the terms of their sales contract. This rule is true with any, which is the method of dealing that is commonly used in the particular field.

**Formation of a Sales Contract** You may make a contract in any manner that shows that the parties have reached an agreement. It may be oral (with some exceptions) or in writing. A contract may be created even if the time it was made cannot be determined or any terms have been left open and etc.

#### Text C

#### Shipment Contract

A **shipment contract** is one in which the seller turns the goods over to a carrier for delivery to a buyer. A carrier is a transportation company. In a shipment contract, the seller is not responsible for seeing that goods get to their **destination**. Both title and risk of loss pass to the buyer when the goods are given to the carrier (see Figure 11.23).

Shipment contracts are often designated by the term f.o.b, which designates the place of shipment. The term f.o.b., or *free on board*, means that goods will be delivered free to the designated place. The buyer must pay the **freight** charges from the shipping point to the destination. Thus, f.o.b. Boston means that the seller will put the goods on freight cars or trucks in Boston, but the buyer will pay all expenses from there. At the shipping point, the goods become the responsibility of the buyer. **Title and risk** of loss are transferred when the seller delivers the goods to the carrier for shipment.

Passage of Title and Risk of Loss				
Terms of Contract	Title passes	Risk of loss passes		
Shipment contract	When goods are delivered to carrier	When goods are delivered to carrier		
Destination contract	When goods are tendered at destination	When goods are tendered at destination		
No delivery required	When contract is made	Merchant seller: When buyer receives goods No merchant seller: When seller tenders goods to buyer		
Document of title	When document of title is given to buyer	When document of title is given to buyer		
Agreement of the parties	At time and place agreed upon	At time and place agreed upon		

# INETRNATIONAL CONVENTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SALES OF GOODS

Convention on the law applicable to the international sales of goods, The Hague 1955- ჰააგის კონვენცია საქონლის საერთაშორისო ყიდვა-გაყიდვაში გამოყენებული სამართლის შესახებ

Convention Relating To A Uniform Law On The Formation Of Contacts For The International Sale Of Goods, The Hague 1964-ერთგავროვანი კანონი საქონლის საერთაშორისო ყიდვა-გაყიდვის ხელშეკრულებათა დადების შესახებ

Uniform Rules concerning the Contract for International Carriage of Goods by Rail (CIM), 1980- ერთგავროვანი კანონი სარკინიგზო გზით საქონლის საერთაშორისო გადაზიდვების შესახებ

United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Hamburg, 1978 (Hamburg Rules) - გაეროს კონვენცია საზღვაო გზით საქონლის გადაზიდვაზე (ჰამბურგის წესები)
Convention on Contracts for the International sale of goods (UNCITRAL, Vienna)-გაეროს კონვენცია (ვენა) საქონლის საერთაშორისო ყიდვა-გაყიდვის ხელშეკრულებათა შესახებ
UN Convention on International Multimodal Transport of goods- გაეროს კონვენცია ტვირთების საერთაშორისო შერეული გადაზიდვების შესახებ

# Terms To Remember:

Acceptance	24033@0
Bilateral/unilateral	<u> </u>
Bill of lading	პ <b>ო</b> ნოსამენტ <b>ი</b>
Destination	ᲓᲐᲜᲘ <b>ᲨᲜ</b> ᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲐᲓᲒᲘᲚᲘ
Firm offer/free offer	ᲛᲧᲐᲠᲘ/ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘ ᲝᲤᲔᲠᲢᲘ
Offer	<b>ოფე</b> ტტი
Shipment contract	ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ
The terms of a contact	ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ
Freight	ფრ <b>ა</b> ხტ0
Insurance	<b>Დ</b> ১ <b>%</b> ᲦᲕᲔᲕ১
Uniform commercial code	ᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲙᲝᲛᲔᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲝᲦᲔᲥᲡᲘ

#### Exercise: 1

Write 8 to 10 sentences, using as many of the legal commercial terms as possible.

#### Exercise: 2

#### Match the Following "Money Words" To Their Definitions:

*	A cheque	*	An arrangement between a bank and a customer for the customer to pay in and take out money
*	A credit card	*	Extra money that you get if you have invested money, or that you pay if you have borrowed money
*	A loan	*	A plastic card that you use to buy goods
*	An accountant	*	Money that you keep in a bank to use later
*	An overdraft	*	A printed form that you use for something instead of using money
*	Interest	*	An arrangement between a bank and a

customer for the customer to take out more money than they have paid in

#### Savings

❖ A sum of money that you borrow

#### **Complete The Sentences With A Word From Exercises Above:**

- A. We have out a ... to build up our business. Let's hope we can pay it back!
- B. If you lose your ......don't panic-just tell your bank immediately.
- C. I have just opened a deposit.......... With Kommerzbank. Do you think they are ok?
- D. Oh no! The banks are closed now, so I can't cash this.....today.
- E. Don't keep you're.....under your pillow, they will be safer in the bank, and it is less stress for you.
- F. A deposit account is better than a current account because your money earns extra money.

#### 3. Translate in to English:

- 1. საქონლის ყიდვა-გაყიდვა კომერციული მიზნებისათვის, საკონტრაქტო სამართლით რეგულირდება.
- 2. იმისათვის, რომ კონტრაქტი სამართლებრივი ძალის მქონე დოკუმენტად ჩიათვალოს, იგი ცალკეულ მოთხოვნებს უნდა აკმაყოფილებდეს.
- 3. საქონლის საერთაშორისო ყიდვა-გაყიდვის სამართლებრივი რეგულირებისათვის 1964 წლის 25 აპრილს ჰააგის კონფერენციის მიერ მიღებულია "ერთგვაროვანი კანონი საქონლის საერთაშორისო ყიდვა-გაყიდვის შესახებ".
- 4. ყიდვა-გაყიდვის გარიგებათა გაფორმების ძირითადი ხერხია კონტრაქტი.
- 5. ოფერტი წინადადებაა ყველა არსებითი პირობის შემცველი ხელშეკრულების დადების შესახებ.
- 6. აქცეპტი ხელშეკრულების დადებაზე თანხმობის მიცემაა. იგი უნდა იყოს უპირობო და შესწორების გარეშე, წინააღმდეგ შემთხვევაში იგი საწყისი ოფერტის უარყოფას ნიშნავს.
- 7. მხარეთა მიერ მიღწეული შეთანხმების შემდეგ საერთაშორისო პრაქტიკაში გამოიყენება ტიპიური და ინდივიდუალური კონტრაქტები.
- 8. გადაზიღვის ხელშეკრულებაში საქონლის ტრანსპორტირებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკების განაწილება ხდება.

#### UNIT XII

### **Exchange Rates**

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#### 1. Read and translate the following texts:

#### Text A

#### Foreign Exchange and the National Currency

When we buy **foreign goods** or invest in another country we have to obtain some of that country's currency to make the **transaction**. When foreigners buy our products or invest in our country, they have to obtain some of our **currency**. We get foreign currency, and foreigners get our currency in the foreign exchange market. The foreign exchange market is the market in which the currency of one country is exchanged for the currency of another. The **foreign exchange market** is not a place like a downtown flea market or produce market. The market is made up of thousands of people-**importers and exporters**, banks, and specialists in the buying and selling of foreign exchange called foreign exchange **brokers**. The foreign exchange markets opens on Monday morning in **Hong Kong**, which is still Sunday evening in **New-York**. As the day advances, markets open in Singapore, Tokyo, Bahrain, Frankfurt, London, New-York, Chicago and San-Francisco. As the west coast markets close, Honk-Kong is only an hour away from opening for the next day of business.

The price at which one currency exchanges for another is called a foreign exchange rate. For example in 2009 1 US dollar bought 1.69 Lari. Exchange rates can be expressed in either way. We have just expressed the exchange rate between the Lari and the dollars a number of Lari per dollar. Equivalently, we could express the exchange rate in terms of dollars per Lari. That exchange rate in 2009 was 0.59 dollar per Lari.

Exchange rates are almost identical no matter where in the world the transaction is taking place. If US dollars were cheap in London and expensive in Tokyo, Within a flash someone would have placed a buy order in London and sell order in Tokyo, thereby increasing the demand in one place and increasing the supply in another, moving the prices to equality.

#### Text B

#### Foreign Exchange Regimes

Foreign exchange rates are of critical importance for millions of people. They affect the costs of our foreign vacations and our imported cars. Because of its importance, governments pay a great deal of attention to what is happening in foreign exchange markets, and more than that, take actions designed to achieve what they regard as **desirable movements in exchange rates**. There are three ways in which the government can operate the foreign exchange market-three regimes. They are:

- Fixed exchange rate
- Flexible exchange rate
- Managed exchange rate

A fixed exchange rate is an exchange rate the value of which is held steady buy countries central bank.

A flexible exchange rate is an exchange rate the value of which is determined by market forces in the absence of central bank intervention.

A managed exchange rate is an exchange rate the value of which is influenced by central bank intervention in the foreign exchange market. Under a managed exchange rate regime, the central bank's intervention doe not seek to keep the exchange rate fixed at a preannounced level.

# Terms to Remember:

Foreign exchange market	უცხოური ვალუტის გაზარი
Currency	ვ <b>ალუ</b> ტა
Fixed exchange rate	<b>ᲨᲘᲥᲡᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲪᲕᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲥᲘᲛᲘ</b>
Flexible exchange rate	ᲛᲝᲥᲜᲘᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲪᲒᲚᲘᲡ ᲫᲣᲠᲡᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲟᲘᲛᲘ
Managed exchange rate	ᲛᲐᲠᲗᲒᲐᲓᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲟᲘᲛᲘ
Central bank	<u></u> ცენტოალუოი განპი
Intervention	06ᲢᲔᲠᲒᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ (ᲪᲔᲜᲢᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲑᲐᲜᲙᲘᲡ ᲩᲐᲠᲔᲒᲐ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲑᲐᲖᲠᲔᲑᲖᲔ)
Preannounced level	

#### Exercise: 1

#### 5. Translate in to English:

- 1. საერთაშორისო საგაჭრო გარიგებები საჭიროებს სხვადასხვა ქვეყნების გალუტების გამოყენებას.
- 2. ფასს, რომლითაც შეიძლება შესყიდულ იქნას უცხოური ვალუტის ერთი ერთეული ვალუტის საცვლელი კურსი ეწოდება.
- 3. უცხოური ვალუტებით ვაჭრობა სავალუტო ბაზრებზე ხორცილედება.
- 4. ბროკერების საქმიანობა იწვევს სხვადსხვა სავალუტო ბაზრებზე საცვლელი კურსების გამოთანაბრებას.
- 5. მსოფლიოს უმრავლეს ქვეყნებში ცენტრალური ბანკები იყენებენ მოქნილ სავალუტო კურსების რეჟიმს.
- 6. ცენტრალური ბანკები სასურველი კურების დაფიქსირებისას მიმართავენ ინტერვენციებს სავალუტო ბაზრებზე.

#### UNIT XIII

## Financing International Trade

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 1. Read and translate the following texts:

#### Text A

#### **Balance Of Payments Accounts**

Whenever we buy things from another country, we use the currency of that country in order to make **transaction.** It does not make any difference what the item being traded is-it might be a **consumer good** or a **capital good**, a building, or even a firm.

We are going to look at the scale of international trading and borrowing and lending and at the way in which we keep our records of these transactions. Such records are called the **balance of payments account.** 

A countries balance of payments accounts records its international trading, **borrowing and lending**. These are in fact three balance of payments accounts:

- > Current account
- > Capital account
- > Official settlements account

The current account records the receipts from the sale of goods and services to foreigners, the payments for goods and services bought from foreigners, and gifts and other transfers(such as **foreign aid**) received from and paid to foreigners. By far the largest items in the current account are the receipts from the sale of goods and services to foreigners(the value of exports) and payments made for goods and services bought from foreigners(the value of imports). **Net transfers** are relatively small items.

The **capital account** records all the international borrowing and lending transactions. The capital account balance records the difference between the amounts that a country lends to and borrows from the rest of the world. The official settlement account shows the net increase or decrease in a countries holdings of **foreign currency**.

#### **External Balance Sheet**

## **Current Account**

- \*Trade
- -exports
- -imports
- \*Services
- -Transportation
- -Travel
- -insurance
- \*Income
- -Wages
- -profit
- -Investment income(e.g. interest)
- \*Current transfers(e.g. remittances, grants)

#### Capital Account

- -capital transfers
- -acquisition/disposal of
- nonproduced, non-financial assets

#### **Financial Account**

- -direct Investment
- -portfolio investment
  - \*equity
  - \* debt

Text B

#### Borrowers And Lenders, Debtors And Creditors In The World Economy

A country that is borrowing from the rest of the world than it is lending to is called a **net borrower**. Similarly, a **net lender** is a country that is lending more to the rest of the world than it is borrowing from it. A net borrower might be going deeper into debt or might simply be reducing its net assets held in the rest of the world. The total stock of foreign investment determines whether a country is a **debtor or creditor**. A debtor nation is a country that, during its entire history, has borrowed more from the rest of the world than it has lent to it. It has a

stock of outstanding debt to the rest of the word that exceeds the stock of its own claims on the rest of the world. The united states became a debtor nation in the mid 1980s. Creditor nation is a contrary that has invested more in the rest of the world than other countries have invested in it. The largest creditor nation is Japan. A creditor nation is one whose net receipts of interest on debt are **positive-payments** made to it exceed the payments that it makes.

At the heart of the distinction between a net borrower/ net lender and a debtor/creditor nation is the distinction between **flows and stocks**. Borrowing and lending are flows. They are amounts borrowed or lent per unit of time. Debts are stocks. They are amounts owed at a point in time. The flow of borrowing and lending changes **the stock of debt**. But the outstanding stock of debt depends mainly on past flows of borrowing and lending, not on the currents periods flows. The current periods flows determines the change in the stock of debt outstanding.

# Terms To Remember:

Net factor incomes	ᲓᲛᲘᲜᲓᲐ ᲨᲐᲥᲢᲝᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲚᲔᲑᲘ
Net transfers	<b></b>
Current account balance	ᲛᲘᲛᲓᲘᲜᲐᲠᲔ ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ
Statistical discrepancy	ᲡᲢᲐᲢᲘᲡᲢᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ <u>Ც</u> ᲓᲝᲛᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐ
Capital account balance	ᲙᲐᲙᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ
Official reserves	<u> </u>
Foreign aid	უცხოური ღახმარმგა
Flows and stocks	6535º0 ºS 85Რ580
Currency	<u>გ</u> ელუტე
Transaction	<u></u>
Borrowing and lending	სმსხმგა %ა გასმსხმგა
Investment income	ᲡᲐᲘᲜᲕᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲝ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘ
Errors and omissions	ᲨᲔᲪᲦᲝᲛᲔᲑᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲢᲝᲕᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ

#### Exercise: 1 Match the sectors to the examples of products or services they offer.

1 chemicals	a) computer programming
2 construction	b) supermarkets
3 finance	c) plastics
4 IT	d) cancer drugs
5 media	e) bridges
6 pharmaceuticals	f) credit cards
7 retailing	g) air services
8 telecommunications	h) trucks
9 transport	i) women's magazines
10 vehicle manufacturing	j) telephone services

#### 2. Translate in to English:

- 1. საგადასახდელო ბალანსში მოყვანილია გარკვეული პერიოდის განმავლობაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციების სტატისტიკური მონაცემები.
- სავაჭრო ბალანსში აისახება საქონლისა და მომსახურების ექსპორტი და იმპორტი.
- 3. მსოფლიო ეკონომიკის განვითარების თანამედროვე ეტაპისათვის დამახასითებელია ცალკეულ ქვეყნათა ჯგუფებს შორის საერთაშორისო ანგარიშსწორების დაუბალანსებელი სტრუქტურა.
- 4. საგადასახდელო ბალანსის დეფიციტი უარყოფითად მოქმედებს ქვეყნის ეროვული ვალუტის კურსის სტაბილურობაზე.
- 5. საერთაშორისო სავაჭრო გარიგებები ჩვეულებრივ ითვალისწინებენ სხვადასხვა ვალუტების გამოყენებას.
- 6. კაპიტალის ანგარიში ასახავს საერთაშორისო გრძელვადიანი სასესხო ვალდებულებებისა და კაპიტალის მოძრაობას.

#### UNIT XIV

# External Sector of Georgian Economy

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Read and translate the following text:

#### Text A

#### EXTERNAL SECTOR AND BALANCE OF

#### **PAYMENTS OF GEORGIA**

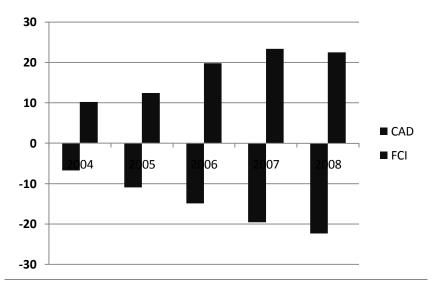
In 2008 the **current account deficit** of the balance of payments amounted to USD 2,850.5 million in Georgia<sup>5</sup> (22% of GDP), up 42% year-on-year. It is remarkable that the current account deficit was not only fully financed in the **accounting period**, but even an accumulation of **foreign reserve assets** took place.

The 2008 current account deficit was largely influenced by **external trade**. Exports of goods amounted to USD 2428.0 million, up 16.3% year-on-year, while imports totaled USD 6261.2 million, also posting a 25.6% increase year-on-year. Imported goods included **consumer goods** (39%), **investment goods** (16%), and **intermediate consumption goods** (45%). This composition of imports is quite steady over the recent years. Among intermediate consumption goods the largest share falls on oil products and natural gas. **Construction materials**, wheat, and flour also represent important import components. 50% of the Georgian imports comprised

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> According to the Annual report of National bank of Georgia

manufacturing goods, with ferroalloys, nitrogen fertilizers, and re-exports of motor cars holding the largest share.

Diagram 14.1 current account deficit and foreign Capital inflows (% of GDP), 2004-2008(source: National Bank of Georgia)



At the same time, exports declined by far at a faster pace than imports, posting a 30% decline year on-year. Such a decline was largely due to international price decreases on the country's main export item— ferrous scrap metal, the exports whereof contracted in both value and volumes. According to annual data for 2007-2008, the composition of main export commodities did not undergo any significant changes. In 2008 main export partners of Georgia were as follows: Turkey, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Canada, Armenia, Bulgaria, United States, Mexico, United Kingdom, and France. These countries accounted for 80% of Georgia's total exports. The Russian Federation moved to the 12th place on the Georgian exports list. Registered imports totaled USD 6,058.1 million in 2008. Structure of imports did not undergo any significant changes, save for the contraction of natural gas imports in both value and volumes.

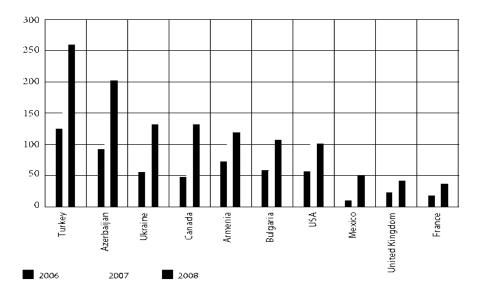
In 2008 the **main import partners** of Georgia were as follows: Turkey, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Germany, Russian Federation, China, United Arab Emirates, United States, Italy, and Turkmenistan. These countries accounted for 78% of Georgia's total imports. Imports from the Russian Federation fell by 26% year-on-year. Current transfers, more specifically the largest part thereof – **money remittances**, still represent the main factor influencing not only the balance of payments, but also the consumer market. Remittances received through swift money transfers grew by 16% year-on-year in 2008. Positive balance of the 2008 capital and financial

account amounted to USD 2879.0 million, up 41.5% year-on-year. The increase was due to the financial account (USD 867.4 million), while capital account posted a decrease of USD 22.8 million. The 2008 financial account grew by 45.5% amounting to USD2,774.2 million, which was largely due to a substantial rise in foreign investment volumes with particular growth of portfolio and other investments. In addition to that, Georgia received USD 256.8 million under the IMF balance of payments support program.

Notwithstanding essential challenges in the financial sphere emerged in 2008, **foreign reserves** grew by USD 119.0 million in the accounting period, amounting to USD 1480.2 million. Overall, the increase gained through foreign reserves operations amounted to USD 130.8 million in the accounting period. The 2008 current account deficit turned out to widen to its largest level since 2000.

In 2008 negative **investment income** (debit), which mainly consists of labor income, exceeded the income credit. As a consequence, the 2008 income balance turned out negative. In 2008 volume of current transfers grew 1.5% year-on-year. Such a growth of current transfers was largely due to assistance from donor countries.

Diagram #14.2 (source: National Bank of Georgia) Main Partner Countries of Georgia by exports (USD Million)

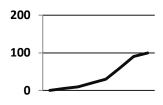


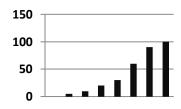
#### Exercise: 1

#### Rread and study the following material:

#### A. Graphs and figures

Here are some common types of graph:







(Line) graph

(Bar) chart

(pie) chart

• Numbers can be written as symbols (10) or words (ten). In formal writing use symbols for large amounts and words for everything else(ordinals like second, two numbers together, estimates, etc.) *Note the following ways to say numbers:* 

currencies:

\$ 6.50 six dollars fifty

\$ 6.15 six pounds fifteen

Decimals:

• Note that a decimal point is written as a dot, not a comma like in some languages.

6.5 six point five

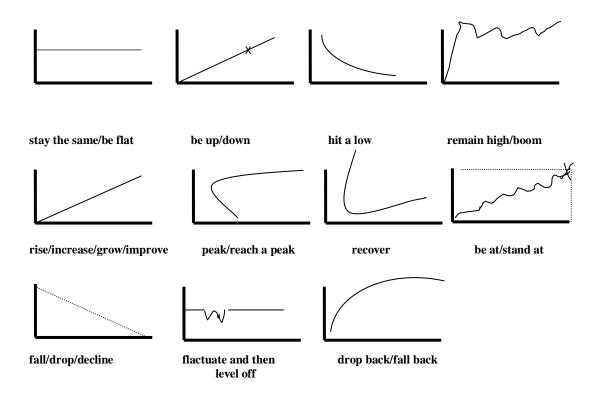
0.25 nought/zero point two five (Not point twenty five)

Large numbers:

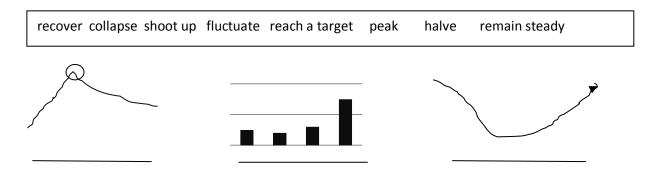
- A comma can be used to separate thousands from hundreds. Notice the use of ,and' in British English:
- 6.200 six thousand two hundred (in BrE and AmE)
- 6.280 six thousand six thousand two hundred and eighty (in BrE, but AmE has no ,and' here)
- 2 m two million (Not millions)
- 2.5 m two point five/two and a half million

#### **B.** Trends

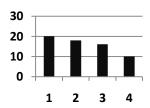
Study these verbs that describe different trends(= tendencies)



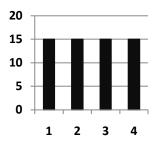
#### 2. Match the following verbs of change with the diagrams below:











#### 3. complete each sentence with the correct option:

1. This ...... here shows exactly how our payment processing works. *b. flow chart* c. pie chart a. graph 2. We need to get a bank.....to finance the new machinery. a. credit b. finance c.loan 3. The market was flooded with cheap..... products from abroad. a. genuine b. shelf life c.contact 4. All our products come with a standard one-year............ b.shelf life a. warranty c.contracts 5. The haed of departament will have to..... the payment. a.authorise b.summarise c.analyse 6. I'm afraid delivery will be late because we have a ......of orders. a.back date b. batch c. backlog 7. We don't make any profit on it. We're using it as a.....to get market share. a. trademark b.loss-leader c.concession 8. We're paying .......of about 6 per cent on our finance. b.penalties c.interest 9. We're moving our headquarters to a new.....next month. a. leasehold b.location c .construction 10. Everyone agreed and it was a.....decision. a.unanimous b . summary c. representative

#### 5. Translate in to English:

- 1. საგადამხდელო ბალანსის დეფიციტი საქართველოში ძირითადად სავაჭრო ბალანსის დეფიციტითაა განპირობებული.
- 2. საქართველოს საგარეო ვაჭრობის თითქმის 70 % ძირითად ათ სავაჭრო პარტნიორზე მოდის, ხოლო იმპორტირებული საქონლის უმეტესი წილს სამომხარებლო საქონელი შეადგენს.
- 3. საექსპორტო ბაზრების სტაბილურობა და იმპორტით უზრუნველყოფა პატარა ქვეყნების ეკონომიკებისათვის არსებით როლს თამაშობს.
- 4. 2009 წლის ფინანსური კრიზისის შედეგად მსოფლიოში საინვესტიციო აქტივობა მნიშვნელოვნლად შემცირდა.
- 5.ბოლო პერიოდში შემოსული ტრანსფერების მატება დონორი ქვეყნებიდან მომავალმა ფულადმა დახმარებებმა განაპირობა.

# <u>Dictionary</u> <u>International Economic Relations</u> <u>English- Georgian</u> (Lexical minimum)

#### Α

Absolute advantage

Acceptance

Accomplished adjusted

Account balance

Accounts

Accounts receivable Acquired advantage Ad valorem duty

Addendum

Adjustment

Adjustment for price changes

Advance payment Advertising Advice

After sales service, post sales service

Agent

Agents and brokers

Agio Agreement

Agreement on government procurement

Agreement on industrial standards

Air consignment note

Air waybill Alliance

American depositary receipt adr

**Amount** 

Anticipated profit, expected profit

Anti-dumping duties

Antitrust law Aquisitor Arbitrage

Asked price, ask price, asking, selling price

Assessment of a product's competitiveness

ᲐᲒᲡᲝᲚᲣᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ

7969390

ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐ, ᲛᲝᲮᲓᲔᲜᲘᲚᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ

ᲓᲔᲑᲘᲢᲝᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲔᲫᲔᲜᲘᲚᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ ᲐᲓᲕᲐᲚᲝᲠᲔᲛᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲐᲟᲘ ᲐᲓᲔᲜᲓᲣᲛᲘ(ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ,

**ᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ**)

900

ᲨᲣᲡᲬᲝᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲐᲡᲘᲡ ᲪᲕᲚᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲖᲔ

ᲡᲐᲐᲕᲐᲜᲡᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲘ

ᲠᲔᲙᲚᲐᲛᲐ ᲐᲕᲘᲖᲝ

ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲛᲓᲒᲝᲛᲘ ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ

<u> გგენ</u>ტი

ᲐᲒᲔᲜᲢᲔᲑᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲑᲠᲝᲙᲔᲠᲔᲑᲘ

5<del>1</del>000

3002649399

ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲝ ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲛᲠᲔ೪ᲕᲔᲚᲝ ᲡᲢᲐᲜᲓᲐᲠᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

ᲐᲕᲘᲐᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲜᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲓᲝᲙᲣᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘ

**ᲐᲕᲘᲐᲖᲔᲓᲜᲐᲓᲔᲑᲘ** 

**ალიანსი** 

ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲜᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲐᲛᲔᲠᲘᲙᲣᲚᲘ

ᲮᲔᲚᲬᲔᲠᲘᲚᲔᲑᲘ ᲠᲐᲝᲓᲔᲜᲝᲑᲐ

ᲛᲝᲡᲐᲚᲝᲓᲜᲔᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲐ ᲐᲜᲢᲘᲓᲔᲛᲞᲘᲜᲒᲣᲠᲘ ᲑᲐᲥᲔᲑᲘ ᲐᲜᲢᲘᲢᲠᲔᲡᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲐᲜᲝᲜᲘ

ᲐᲙᲕᲘᲖᲘᲢᲝᲠᲘ ᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲥᲘ

ᲒᲐᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲘᲡ

~30876399 94699999 Assets

Auction, public sale

Auction, public sell bid, bidding, tender

Automatic fixed rate system

Aval

Average bond

ᲐᲣᲥᲪᲘᲝᲜᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ

ᲐᲔᲢᲝᲒᲐᲢ ᲚᲑ ᲘᲦ८४ᲘᲠᲘᲥᲡᲘᲬ ᲓᲑᲠᲚᲢ८६ᲝᲢᲒᲑ

ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ ᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘ

ᲐᲕᲐᲠᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲝᲜᲓᲘ

В

Balance of payments

Balance of payments deficit

Balance of payments surplus

Bank guarantee Bank credit Bank credit Bank transfers Banknote Bankrupt Barge

Barriers to trade

Barter

**Barter transactions** 

Basis price

Bid price, buyer's price

Bilateralism

Bill

Bill of exchange, b/e draft Bill of exchange, b/e draft Bill of exchange; b/e draft Bill of lading, waybill

Bill of landing

Bill of landing, bill of parcels

Blank back

Board of executive directors

Board of governance

Bond market Bookkeeping Bracking Brain drain

Branch, branch office, branch house

Brand, mark, label

Branded goods

Breton woods system

Broker Brokerage Budget ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘᲡ

ᲓᲔᲤᲘᲪᲘᲢᲘ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘᲡ ᲜᲐᲛᲔᲢᲘ

ᲒᲐᲜᲙᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘᲐ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ

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ᲑᲐᲜᲙᲜᲝᲢᲘ ᲑᲐᲜᲙᲠᲝᲢᲘ ᲑᲐᲠᲟᲐ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲒᲐᲠᲘᲔᲠᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲒᲐᲪᲕᲚᲐ

ᲑᲐᲠᲢᲔᲠᲣᲚᲘ **Ო**ᲞᲔᲠᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲖᲘᲡᲝ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ ᲛᲧᲘᲓᲒᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ ᲑᲘᲚᲐᲢᲔᲠᲐᲚᲘᲖᲛᲘ

**ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲘ** 

ტრატა

ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲘ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ ᲡᲐᲢᲐᲠᲜᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲖᲔᲓᲜᲐᲓᲔᲑᲘ

ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘ ᲖᲔᲓᲜᲐᲓᲔᲑᲘ

ᲨᲔᲣᲕᲡᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲣᲙᲐᲜᲐ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲘᲗ

ᲨᲔᲛᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲔᲚ ᲓᲘᲠᲔᲥᲢᲝᲠᲗᲐ ᲡᲐᲑᲰᲝ

ᲛᲛᲐᲠᲗᲕᲔᲚᲗᲐ ᲡᲐᲑᲰᲝ ᲝᲑᲚᲘᲒᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

ᲑᲣᲦᲐᲚᲢᲔᲠᲘᲐ ᲑᲠᲐᲙᲔᲠᲐᲟᲘ

&3060d0b &5%060d5

<u> ფილიალი</u>

ᲛᲐᲠᲙᲐ/ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ

ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲙᲝ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ ᲑᲠᲔᲢᲝᲜ-ᲕᲣᲦᲡᲘᲡ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ

გროკერი

ᲡᲐᲑᲠᲝᲙᲔᲠᲝ ᲝᲞᲠᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ

0**%**0%%06

Business
Business offer
Business plan
Business portfolio
Buy on credit
Buy-back agreement

Buying rate

გიზნესი

კომერციული წინადადება

**Გ**ᲘᲖᲜᲔᲡᲒᲔᲒᲛᲐ

ᲨᲔᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲞᲝᲠᲢᲤᲔᲚᲘ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲨᲘ ᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ

ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲣᲙᲣᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐᲖᲔ

ᲛᲧᲘᲦᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

C

Cabotage Cancellation

Cancellation of an order; order cancellation

Capabilities

Capacity of market Capital assets

Capital goods; production goods, investment

Goods

Capital outflow Capital turnover Capital, funds

Cargo

Carriage and insurance paid to

Carriage paid to ...cip

Carriage paid to..cpt

Carrier Carrier

Carry out, execute a contract

Cartel Case

Case method

Cash against documents

Cash on delivery Cash on delivery

Cash sale

Catalogue, catalog

Ceiling price, maximum price

Central(issuing) bank
Certificate of origin
Certificate of quaility
Certificates of deposit

Ceteris paribus

Chain Charter Checklist, Classification ᲙᲐᲑᲝᲢᲐᲟᲘ ᲐᲜᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲨᲔᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲞᲝᲢᲔᲜᲪᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲫᲚᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ

(ფიომის)

ᲒᲐᲖᲠᲘᲡ ํᲢᲔᲕᲐᲦᲝᲑᲐ ᲫᲘᲠᲘᲗᲐᲦᲘ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ

ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲢᲐᲜᲐ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲑᲠᲣᲜᲕᲐ

ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ ᲙᲐᲠᲒᲝ

ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲓᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ ᲐᲜᲐᲖᲦᲐᲣᲠᲔᲒᲣᲚᲘᲐ ..ᲛᲓᲔ

ᲒᲐᲓᲐ**Ზ**ᲘᲓᲕᲐ ᲐᲜᲐᲖᲦᲐᲣᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐ...ᲛᲓᲔ

ᲨᲠᲐᲮᲢᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲓᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲮᲓᲘᲚᲘᲐ...ᲛᲓᲔ

ფობ**ა**ტი გაღახღილია..მღე

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ᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲜᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ

პარტელი

კონკრეტული სიტუაციები

კონკრეტული სიტუაციების მეთოდი

65660 8260 66299 6526

ᲡᲐᲜᲐᲪᲕᲚᲝᲓ

ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲮᲓᲐ ᲜᲐᲦᲓᲘ ᲤᲣᲚᲘᲗ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲮᲓᲘᲡ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ ᲒᲐᲘᲓᲕᲐ ᲜᲐᲦᲓ ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲖᲔ

<u>კ</u>ატალოგი

ᲛᲐᲥᲡᲘᲛᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

ᲪᲔᲜᲢᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ(ᲔᲛᲘᲡᲘᲣᲠᲘ) ᲑᲐᲜᲙᲘ ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲨᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲔᲠᲗᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲢᲘ ᲮᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘᲡ ᲡᲔᲠᲢᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲢᲘ ᲓᲔᲙᲝᲖᲘᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲔᲠᲗᲘᲤᲙᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲮᲕᲐ ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲑᲐᲠ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲨᲘ

*Ქ*ᲡᲔᲚᲘ/ᲛᲐᲦᲐᲖᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ

გარტერ0

ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲝᲚᲝ ᲡᲘᲐ ᲙᲚᲐᲡᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲐ Clearing house interbank payment system, chips

Closed bid, closed biding

Closed economy

Code of conduct on subsidies and countervailing

duties Codification

Combined transport bill of lading fbl

Comfort letters

Commercial agents, sales agents

Commission

Commission agent, mercantile agent

Commitment, obligation Commodity exchange Commodity market,

Commodity turnover, goods turnover, commodity

circulation

Common market Company, firm. Agency Comparative advantage

Competition, competitive rivalry

Competitive advantage Competitive price Competitiveness analysis

Competitiveness, competitive position

Competitor, rival Compound duty

Concern

Conclude a contact

Conclusion

Conditions of sale Confirmation of order Confirming house

Conglomerate combination
Conglomerate, multimarket firm

Consignee

Consignee, addressee, recipient Consignel, addressee, recipient Consigner, forwarder of goods

Consignment
Consignor, sender
Consinor, consigner

Consortium
Consortium bank
Consumer credit
Consumer goods
Consumer, user
Consumption

Contact of carriage

ᲑᲐᲜᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲚᲘᲠᲘᲜᲑᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ ᲓᲐᲮᲣᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲭᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ ᲓᲐᲮᲣᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ

ᲥᲪᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲓᲔᲥᲡᲘ ᲡᲣᲑᲡᲘᲓᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲛᲔᲞᲔᲜᲡᲐᲪᲘᲝ ᲑᲐᲥᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲛᲐᲠᲗ

ᲙᲝᲓᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲐ

ᲨᲔᲠᲔᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲜᲔᲢᲘ ᲬᲔᲠᲘᲚᲔᲑᲘ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲓᲐᲰᲔᲠᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲐᲒᲔᲜᲢᲘ
ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲛᲘᲡᲘᲝᲔᲑᲘ
ᲙᲝᲛᲘᲡᲘᲝᲜᲔᲠᲘ
ᲕᲐᲚᲓᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ
ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲑᲘᲠᲥᲐ
ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ
ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲑᲠᲣᲜᲕᲐ

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲝ <u>Გ</u>ᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

30935605

ᲨᲔᲓᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲠᲫᲝᲚᲐ ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ

ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘ

ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲐ

ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲘ ᲨᲔᲠᲔᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲐᲟᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲪᲔᲠᲜᲘ

ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲓᲔᲑᲐ ᲓᲐᲓᲔᲑᲐ/ᲛᲐᲒ: ᲙᲝᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡᲐ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ ᲨᲔᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲓᲐᲡᲢᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲡᲐᲮᲚᲘ

ᲙᲝᲜᲒᲚᲝᲛᲔᲠᲐᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ

ᲙᲝᲜᲒᲚᲝᲛᲔᲠᲐᲢᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲡᲘᲒᲜᲐᲢᲝᲠᲘ ᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲛᲦᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲛᲦᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲛᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲘ

პონსიგნაცია

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ᲙᲝᲜᲡᲘᲒᲜᲐᲜ<mark></mark>ᲢᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲡᲝᲠᲪᲘᲣᲛᲘ

ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲡᲝᲠᲪᲘᲣᲛᲘ ᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ

ᲛᲝᲛᲮᲛᲐᲠᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲮᲛᲐᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ

85858083583 ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ Contact price, contractual price ᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ Contact, agreement კონტეინერი Container Contention on international factoring (ottawa) **306561760 50806801 3015808** კონტობქტი Contract ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ Contract prices, contractual prices, agreed prices ᲓᲐᲖᲐᲠᲐᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲣᲓᲔᲕᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ Contributory negligence გაგო 60<sup>3</sup>00<sup>6</sup>30<sup>6</sup>306306805 630<sup>6</sup>800 Convection on the limitation period in ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ**Შ**Ი international sale of goods new-york ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲥᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲬᲧᲕᲔᲢᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲐᲦᲘᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐᲨᲘ ᲛᲝᲧᲕᲐᲜᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲠᲙᲘᲜᲘᲒᲖᲐᲗᲐ **ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜ**ᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ Convention concerning international carriage be rail ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲝᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲪᲘᲐ(ᲕᲔᲜᲐ) ᲡᲐ<del>Ქ</del>ᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ Convention on contracts for international sales of ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘ**Ს** goods(uncitral, vienna) ᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲝᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ Convention on international bill of exchange and ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲘ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ international promissory notes(geneva) uncitral ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲣᲑᲠᲐᲚᲝ **ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲝᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡ** Convention on the carriage of goods by ᲡᲐᲖᲦᲕᲐᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲮᲔᲑ sea(hamburg rules) (358274801 \$3636) 35580F 306836805 F290F60F Convention on the law applicable to contracts for ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ the international sale of goods (the hague) ᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐᲨᲘ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲧᲔᲜᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲜᲝᲛᲘᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲞᲠᲝᲪᲔᲜᲢᲝ Convention on the recognition and enforcement of 8565333000 foreign arbitral awards united nations, new-york 35580L 306336805 L5406\000e90L Convention relating to a uniform law on the ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲧᲘᲓᲒᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲒᲘᲡ international sale of goods(uniform law on sales) ᲔᲠᲗᲒᲕᲐᲠᲝᲕᲐᲜᲘ ᲙᲐᲜᲝᲜᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ (the hague), convention relating to a uniform law on the formation of contacts for the international sale of goods(uniform law on formation) the hague

Convention the execution of foreign arbitral

awards(geneva)

ᲥᲔᲜᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠ

ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲟᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲬᲧᲔᲢᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ

Convertible Copyright Corporation

Correlation analysis Cost and freight cfr

Cost price

Cost, insurance and freight cif Cost-effectiveness, profitability

Costs, expences, outlay

Counter offer Countertrade

Countertrade agreement Country-similarity theory

Credit Credit limit Credit line Credit period Criterion

Currency devaluation Currency revaluation Current account

Current assets, working capital

Current market rate; going market rate

Current-account balance

Curve

Customer transfers
Customer, client
Customs duty, tariffs
Customs union
Customs valuation
Customs valuation code

Cycle

Damage

ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲠᲢᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐᲦᲝᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲐᲕᲢᲝᲠᲝ ᲣᲤᲚᲔᲑᲐ

კემპერაცია

ᲙᲝᲠᲔᲚᲐᲪᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲨᲠᲐᲮᲢᲘ

ᲗᲕᲘᲗᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ

ᲓᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ, ᲓᲐ<del>Ზ</del>ᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲤᲠᲐᲮᲢᲘ

რე<u>ნ</u>**%**აგელოგა

ᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲝᲤᲔᲠᲢᲘ

ᲨᲔᲛᲮᲔᲓᲕᲠᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ

ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲔᲛᲮᲕᲔᲓᲠ ᲕᲐᲭᲠᲝᲑᲐᲖᲔ ᲥᲕᲔᲧᲜᲐᲗᲐ ᲛᲡᲐᲒᲐᲕᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲔᲝᲠᲘᲐ

კრეᲓიტი

ᲡᲐᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲝ ᲚᲘᲛᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲝ ᲮᲐᲖᲘ ᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲦᲐ ᲙᲠᲘᲢᲔᲠᲘᲣᲛᲘ

35ᲚᲣᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲔᲕ5ᲚᲕ5ᲪᲘ5 35ᲚᲣᲢᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲕ5ᲚᲕ5ᲪᲘ5 80ᲛᲓᲘᲜ5ᲠᲔ 56Გ5ᲠᲘᲨᲘ 3530Ტ5ᲚᲘ Ს5ᲑᲠᲣᲜ5ᲕᲘ

ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲡᲘ, ᲛᲘᲛᲦᲘᲜᲐᲠᲔ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

ᲛᲘᲛᲓᲘᲜᲐᲠᲔ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ

მრუღი

**ൌ**സ გაგგავნა

კლიენტი

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲥᲝ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲥᲝ ᲥᲐᲕᲨᲘᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲥᲝ ᲨᲔᲤᲐᲡᲔᲒᲐ

155540 30851560 JUECACI

ციკლი

D

ზარალ0

Data freight receipt Dealing Debenture Debt Debtor

Debts
Declarant
Declaring
Deduction

Default Default 590∠M01: 490M7

**&30ᲠᲗᲘᲡ Ქ30ᲗᲐᲠᲘ** 

ᲓᲘᲚᲘᲜᲒᲘ ᲓᲔᲑᲔᲜᲢᲣᲠᲐ ᲕᲐᲚᲘ ᲓᲔᲑᲘᲢᲝᲠᲘ ᲓᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ ᲓᲔᲙᲚᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘ ᲓᲔᲙᲚᲐᲠᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲙᲚᲔᲑᲐ, ᲓᲐᲙᲐᲕᲔᲑᲐ, ᲓᲐᲥᲕᲘᲗᲕᲐ

გაღაუხღელოგა

ᲕᲐᲚᲓᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲣᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲐ

Delivered ex ship des
Delivery order
Delivery to dock

00 የጣደጋኔ 3 ማሪ63 ጥ 6ጋፅ በ
00 የጣደጋኔ የጣደጋል የ

Demand analysis මෆ්ගාහ් පිරිස් පිරිස් විර්ය Demand and supply, supply and demand මෆ්ගාහ් පිරිස් සිට මග් ගත්තිව Demand curve මෆ්ගාහ් මහ් මහ් මහ් මහ්

DeportღეპᲝᲠᲢᲘDepreciationბაუფასურმბაDepressionღეპრმსმაDeregulationღერმბულირმბა

Derivatives market წარმომბული ოკერაციმბის ბაზარი

შმსახმგ

Distinctive competence, strengths d୯୧୦୬୯୦ ଖଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥର /ଅଠାନ୍ତ ।

Distribution network სამაჭრ მსელი
Distributor, whole sale
Division of labor შრომის ඉანაზილმბა

Domestic prices, home trade internal trade

Domestic prices, internal prices

Double entries

შიბა მაჭრ(ෆბა

შიბა მაჭრ(ෆბა

ირმაბი ჩაზერა

Double taxation (7) අපුරව සිදුව සිද

Draw up, write a contact პෆ6&რბქ&ის შეৎბენბ

Drop shipment 30 ø ደ 30 ø ε 20 ø ε 2

Duty ბაჟი

**Export house** 

Ε ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲔᲢᲠᲘᲙᲐ **Econometrics** Economic efficiency ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲔᲤᲔᲥᲢᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲐ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲠᲔᲛᲝ Economic environment ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲘᲜᲢᲔᲒᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ **Economic integration** ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ **Economical** 030609035 **Economics** 0*d*5069a0 **Economics** 33060909 Economy, saving Elasticity coefficient ᲔᲚᲐᲡᲢᲘᲣᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲔᲤᲘᲪᲘᲔᲜᲢᲘ ᲔᲚᲐᲡᲢᲘᲣᲠᲝᲑᲐ Elasticity, thrifty ᲛᲝᲜᲐᲪᲔᲛᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲔᲚᲔᲥᲢᲠᲝᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲪᲕᲚᲐ Electronic data interchange edi ემგარგო **Embargo** 063560 Encashment 069066769990 **Endorsement** 0მშლმგა Enforcement 06306060680 Engineering სბწბრმრ Enterprise, manufacturing venture, concern, business 90%7490697 Entrepreneurship, enterprise business გაზარზე გას<u>ვლა</u> Entry (in) to a market ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲒᲐᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲝ ᲠᲔᲥᲘᲛᲘ Equal treatment ᲛᲝᲬᲧᲝᲑᲘᲚᲝᲑᲐ Equipment ფოახ<u></u>დის მყაოი თანხა Eump sum freight **ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ** Euro credit **ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲓᲝᲚᲐᲠᲘ** Euro dollar ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲐᲥᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ Euro equity market ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲐ Eurocurrency **ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ** European community ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲞᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲔᲠᲗᲔᲣᲚᲘ, European currency unit, ecu G02C European economic community ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲞᲣᲚᲘ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ გართიანმგა ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲞᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ European monetary system **J36M37334040** European union, eu 99371997 Evaluation, assessment გარ0გეგა ლ<u>ია ანგარ</u>03000 Evidence account transaction **%**36369 **%**3536035 Ex factory Ex warehouse, ex store **%** Ex works 8569696968 Exceed ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲑᲘᲠᲥᲐ Exchange market, currency market 35ᲚᲣᲢᲘᲡ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ Exchange rate ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲒᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ Exchange rates mechanism erm 803560880 გაცვლა Exchange, interchange, barter **3**300%0 Excise Expenses; out lay, expenditure **ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲮᲐᲠ**%ᲔᲑᲘ ეჟსპრდზე **Export** 

**Export incentives** 

Export led development

Export risk guarantee

**Export tariff** 

**Export transaction** 

External trade; overseas trade; international

trade, foreign trade

ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ ᲡᲢᲘᲛᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠঙᲖᲔ ᲝᲠᲘᲔᲜᲢᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ

გ?Დმდეያ?

ᲒᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘᲐ ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲝᲞᲔᲠᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ

რისპისბ

858560b 8510

სამჟსპტოფო გარიგმაა

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ

F

Face value

Factor

Factoring factorizing

Factor-proportions theory

Factors of production

Favorable balance of trade

Final sales value Financial analysis

Financial engineering

Fine trade bill

Firm

Fixed assets, fixed capital

Fixed costs

Fixed exchange rate Flexible exchange rate Floating exchange rate Floor price, minimum price

Forecasting models, forecast method

Foreign bonds

Foreign exchange confirmation Foreign exchange control

Foreign market

Foreign trade organization

Foreign-currency market, foreign exchange

market

Forward market, futures market

Forward purchase

Fractional reserve concept goods

Franchisee Franchiser Franchising Franco domicile Free alongside ship fas

Free carrier

ᲜᲝᲛᲘᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ

**ფაქტ**ტრ0 **ფაქ**ტორ06გ0

**ᲡᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘ**Ს **ᲒᲐᲥ**ᲓᲝᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲐᲜᲤᲐᲠᲓᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲔᲝᲠᲘᲐ ᲓᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ *Ფ*ᲐᲥᲢᲝᲠᲔᲑᲘ

გაზორგა

ᲐᲥᲢᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲑᲝᲚᲝᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ **ᲨᲘᲜᲐᲜᲡᲣᲠᲘ ᲛᲓᲒᲝᲛᲐᲠᲔᲝᲑᲘᲡ** 

ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘ(ᲤᲘᲠᲛᲘᲡ)

30676fau 0ea0e040e90 ᲞᲘᲠᲕᲔᲚᲘ ᲙᲚᲐᲡᲘᲡ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ

30692

ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ ᲫᲘᲠᲘᲗᲐᲦᲘ ᲛᲣᲦᲛᲘᲕᲘ ᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘ

ᲨᲘᲥᲡᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲪᲕᲚᲔᲚᲘ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ ᲛᲝᲥᲜᲘᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ ᲛᲪᲣᲠᲐᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

ᲛᲘᲜᲘᲛᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

3ᲠᲝᲒᲜᲝ<del>Ს</del>ᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲓᲘ ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠᲘ ᲝᲑᲚᲘᲒᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲒᲐᲠᲘᲒᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲓᲐᲡᲢᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲝᲚᲘ

ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠᲘ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

**3076761720 528240** 

**ᲐᲕᲐᲜᲡᲐᲓ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ** 

65°0°°036030 ᲠᲔᲖᲔᲠᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ

306693602 **ფობნში**ტი **ფოანშიაიზერი** ფობნშიგი<u>ნ</u>გი

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ

გესწდ03

**%**3630 85%38%0%330

Free delivery Free of equities Free on board fob

Free servicing, free service

Free trade

Free trade area fta, free trade zone ftz

Freely floating exchange rates

Freely fluctuating

Freight

Fundamentally different

**Futures contact** 

G

Garnish

General agreement on tariffs and trade, gatt

General license

Generalized system of preferences gsp

Geneva convention of the unification of the law

relating to rills of exchange

Geneva protocol on arbitration clauses

Global company
Gold standard
Goodwill
Government
Government credit
Government credit
Government purchases
Grant issue of a patent(for)
Grant, extend, give credit

Gratis

Gross national product, gnp

**Group treatment** 

Guarantee; guaranty, warranty Guarantor, guarantee, surety გარნიში

კურსეგ0

მრახტ0

ᲒᲔᲜᲔᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ

083<sup>2</sup>085 5<sup>6</sup>108000 18600

&ᲐᲠᲘᲨᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲕᲐᲦᲘᲐᲜᲘ(ᲤᲘᲣᲩᲔᲠᲡᲣᲚᲘ)

ᲒᲔᲜᲔᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲚᲘᲪᲔ**Ნ**ᲖᲘᲐ

**%63630 30**809333

**ᲣᲤᲐᲡ**Ო ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲨᲐᲚᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ

**Უ**ᲕᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲕᲚᲔᲑᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲝᲠᲢᲖᲔ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲜᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲚᲐᲓ ᲛᲪᲣᲠᲐᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲚᲐᲓ ᲛᲪᲣᲠᲐᲕᲘ ᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲐ

3ᲠᲔᲤᲔᲠᲔᲜᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲝ ᲡᲘᲡ<u>Ტ</u>ᲔᲛᲐ

ᲥᲔᲜᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲣᲜᲘᲨᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

ᲥᲔᲜᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲝᲥᲛᲘ ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲒᲘᲢᲠᲐᲥᲝ ᲨᲔᲡᲬᲝᲠᲔᲒᲐᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲒ ᲒᲚᲝᲒᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲝᲛᲙᲐᲜᲘᲐ ᲝᲥᲠᲝᲡ ᲡᲢᲐᲜᲓᲐᲠᲢᲘ

ᲒᲣᲦᲕᲘᲚᲘ ᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲐ

ᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲝ ᲡᲐᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲦᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲛᲬᲘᲤᲝᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲦᲕᲔᲑᲘ

35@36@0F 92G392 3@3%0@0F 92G392

უფასოფ

ᲔᲠᲗᲝᲑᲚᲘᲕᲘ ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲓᲣᲥᲢᲘ

%ᲒᲣᲤᲣᲠᲘ ᲠᲔᲥᲘᲛᲘ

ᲒᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘᲐ ᲗᲐᲕᲓᲔᲑᲘ

Н

Hague rules relating to bills of lading

Hard currencies Head lease

Heads of agreement

Hedging Higling

Horizontal combination

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘᲡ ᲣᲜᲘᲨᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ

**Ა**ᲝᲒᲘᲔᲠᲗᲘ ᲓᲔᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ(ᲰᲐᲐᲒᲘᲡ

(0*5*C*J*C*y* 

ᲛᲧᲐᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲔᲑᲘ ᲫᲘᲠᲘᲗᲐᲓᲘ ᲐᲠᲔᲜᲓᲐ

ᲞᲣᲜᲥᲢᲣᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲰᲔᲯᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲰᲘᲒᲚᲘᲜᲒᲘ

ᲰᲝᲠᲘᲖᲝᲜᲢᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ

House bill of lading Hyper markets Hyperinflation Hypothecation ᲨᲘᲒᲐ ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲜᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲭᲠᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲚᲔᲥᲡᲔᲑᲘ ᲰᲘᲞᲔᲠᲘᲜᲤᲚᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲘᲞᲝᲗᲔᲙᲐ

1

Identical goods Identification Identify needs

Identify, determine a demand (for)

**Import** 

Import deposit
Import leasing
Import surcharge
Import tariff
In nominate term

Income and expenditure

Income tax Incorporation Indemnity Independence

Index

Indicator, index, rate, determinant

Infant-industry argument

Inflation

Initial allowance

Initial price, original price Installment sale, credit sale

Insurance Insurance Integration

Intermediary, middlemen, broker, go-between

Intermediate term Intermediation

International bank for reconstruction and

development ibrd

International banking facility ibf
International chamber of commerce icc
International commercial terms incoterms

International convention concerning the carriage

goods by rail

International convention safe containers csc

International court of justice

International development association ida

International finance corporation ifc

ᲘᲦᲔᲜᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ

850808338

ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲡᲐᲖᲦᲕᲠᲐ

ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲡᲐᲖᲦᲕᲠᲐ

**Ი**ᲛᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘ

033ᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲖᲘᲢᲘ 033ᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲚᲘᲖᲘᲜᲒᲘ 033ᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲛᲐᲢᲘ

ᲨᲔᲢᲐᲜᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲥᲘ

ᲣᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲝ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ

ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲒᲚᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ

0630%30%5805

ᲒᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘᲐ ᲖᲐᲠᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲐᲖᲦᲐᲣᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ

ᲘᲜᲦᲔᲥᲡᲘ ᲛᲐᲩᲕᲔᲜᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ

ᲛᲝᲡᲐᲖᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲐᲮᲐᲚᲒᲐᲖᲠᲓᲐ ᲓᲐᲒᲠᲘᲡ

ᲓᲐᲪᲕᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲘᲜᲤᲚᲐᲪᲘᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲓᲐᲞᲘᲠᲕᲔᲚᲘ ᲨᲔᲦᲐᲕᲐᲗᲘ

**ᲡᲐᲬᲧᲘᲡᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ** 

ᲓᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ ᲓᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ ᲘᲜᲢᲔᲒᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲨᲣᲛᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘ

ᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲓᲣᲠᲘ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ

შუამა3ლოგა

ᲠᲔᲙᲝᲜᲡᲢᲣᲥᲪᲘᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲕᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ

153600530060to 55630

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲡᲐᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲭᲠᲝ ᲞᲐᲚᲐᲢᲐ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲔᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ

**ტერმ06ეგ0** 

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲠᲙᲘᲜᲘᲒᲖᲘᲗ ᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ

ᲣᲡᲐᲤᲠᲗᲮᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲔᲘᲜᲔᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲕᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ

**ᲐᲡ**ᲝᲪᲘᲐᲪᲘᲐ

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲤᲘᲜᲐᲜᲡᲝ

კროპრობციბ **ᲨᲘᲨᲔᲠᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲔᲨᲔᲥᲢᲘ** International fisher effect ife ᲒᲐᲚᲢᲘᲘᲡ ᲥᲕᲔᲧᲜᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘ**Ს**Ო International maritime conference of baltic region ᲡᲐᲖᲦᲒᲐᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲤᲔᲠᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲨᲘᲨᲘ <u>Ტ</u>ᲕᲘᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ International maritime dangerous goods code კოფეჟსი სამრთაშორისო გაზარი International market ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲤᲝᲜᲓᲘ International monetary fund imf ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲢᲔᲠᲛᲘᲜᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲛᲐᲠᲢᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ International rules for trade interpreting of trade 150605306010 701050terms incoterms ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ International tenders ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ International trade 06%0%306805 Intervention ჩარმმა Intervention 06306&560%5805 Inventory; stock-tacking **%56896668** Investment Investment ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨ-*Ფ*ᲐᲥᲢᲣᲠᲐ Invoice 854&765 Invoice, bill 858093335 Issue ᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲪᲔᲛᲐ Issue, grant a licensee J %<a>ტ</a> Jobber ᲡᲐᲐᲥᲪᲘᲝ ᲡᲐᲖᲝᲒᲐᲓᲝᲔᲑᲐ Joint stock company ერთიანი ტარიფი Joint tariff ᲔᲠᲗᲝᲚᲘᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝ Joint venture ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲔᲠᲢᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲤᲐᲡᲔᲑᲐ Jury of export opinion L შრომა Labor **ᲣᲠᲝᲛᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ** Labor market ᲨᲠᲛᲘᲗᲘ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲔᲝᲠᲘᲐ Labor theory of vale ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ Laisser fair(ფრ. ესე ფერ) 356060 Law ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲙᲐᲜᲝᲜᲘ Law of demand ლიღერ<u>ი</u> Leader **ა**რმნᲓა Lease, leasing rent **Ლ**0%0680 Leasing, lease Legal person, juridical person **Დ**ᲐᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲔᲑᲐ Lending ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲡᲘᲪᲝᲪᲚᲝ ᲪᲘᲙᲚᲘᲡ Length of product life cycle *ᲮᲐᲜᲒᲠᲫ*ᲚᲘᲕᲝᲑᲐ Letter of credit **53**60208030 926093990 Liabilities Licensee Ლ0ᲪᲔᲜᲖ0১ Licensee(license **Ლ**0ᲪᲔᲜᲖ0ᲠᲔᲑᲐ Licensing ᲡᲐᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲝ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ Licensing agreements ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ Licensing arrangement ᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲦᲔᲥᲡᲘ Licensing code

Merchandise imports

Merchandise trade balance

Licensor ᲚᲘᲮᲢᲘᲝᲠᲘ-ᲒᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲝᲠᲢᲘ Ligter abroa ship lash ᲨᲔᲖᲦᲣᲦᲣᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲥᲜᲘᲚᲝᲑᲐ Limited flexibility ᲠᲔᲘᲡᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲡᲜᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲖᲔᲦᲜᲐᲦᲔᲑᲘ Liner waybill Ლ0330ᲓᲣᲠᲝ**Ბ**Ა Liquidity ᲡᲐᲡᲔᲡᲮᲝ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ Loan market სმსხ0 Loan, grant ᲐᲦᲒᲘᲚᲝᲑᲠᲘᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲒᲖᲐᲕᲠᲝ Local passenger carriage 858986835 603560 603560 Logogram, logo, logograph logotype ᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘ ᲚᲝᲜᲓᲝᲜᲘᲡ London inter-bank bid rate libid ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲖᲘᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲙᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡ გაზარზმ ᲒᲐᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ (ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲕᲐᲖᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ) London interbank offered rate libor ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘ ᲚᲝᲜᲓᲝᲜᲘᲡ ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲖᲘᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ *გ*ანკთაულდის გაზადზე ᲡᲐᲜᲒᲠᲫᲚᲘᲕᲘ ᲘᲜᲢᲔᲠ**Ე**ᲡᲘ Long interest ᲒᲠᲫᲔᲚᲕᲐᲦᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ Long term capital \$58335 66666\$ Losses, damages ლ(უტ() Lot ᲗᲐᲜᲮᲐ ᲞᲐᲣᲨᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ Lump sum ᲐᲙᲝᲠᲓᲣᲚᲘ <u>Გ</u>ᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ Lump sum tax M ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨ-ᲤᲐᲥᲢᲣᲠᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲬᲔᲠᲐ Make out an invoice ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲐ Make, earn a profit on a sell ᲛᲐᲠᲗᲒᲐᲓᲘ ᲤᲘᲥᲡᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐᲓᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ Managed fixed exchange rate მურსი ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘ ᲛᲐᲠᲗᲕᲐᲖᲔ Management contracts ᲛᲐᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲓᲔᲑᲘ Management methods **ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘ** Manufacturing cost, production cost მარშა Margin გაზარი Market Market capitalization ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ Market economy Market price ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ ᲒᲐᲖᲠᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲙᲕᲚᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲓᲘ Market research techniques **ᲒᲐᲖᲠᲘᲡ ᲒᲐ**%ᲔᲠᲔᲑᲐ Market saturation ᲙᲝᲜᲘᲣᲜᲥᲢᲣᲠᲐ Market situation, state of the market ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ Market value **ᲛᲐᲠᲙᲔ**ᲢᲘᲜᲒᲘ Marketing 926906099 Marking, labeling 85659580 Markup, markup mark on ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲑᲐᲜᲘ Means of deliver **ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ** Means of production ᲕᲐᲚᲓᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ Meet a commitment; meet, fulfill an obligation ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲙᲛᲐᲧᲝᲤᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐ Meet, satisfy a demand for Mercantilism ᲛᲔᲠᲙᲐᲜᲢᲘᲚᲘᲖᲛᲘ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘ Merchandise exports

ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲘᲛᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘ

ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲒᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ

Merger Merger, consolidation; amalgamation Methods of trading Minimum charge

Misrepresentation Mixed venture Monopoly Monopoly price

Most-favored-nation MFN

Multilateral investment guarantee agency miga

Multinational corporation mnc Multinational enterprise mne Multiple unit packaging

Mutual fund

Name; appellation

Named point of destination Named port of destination Named port of shipment

National income Natural advantage

Needs, wants, requirements Needs, wants, requirements

Negligence Negotiable

Negotiable certificate Neomerchantilizm Net national product nnp

Net profit Nikkei index Nontariff barriers Notify party

Obtain credit
Official reserves

Offset

Offset arrangements
Offshore financial centers

Oligopoly
On its face
Open account

Open bid, open biding, advertised biding, public

auction

Option Order Order

Organization

კომპანიათა გაერთიანება

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3ᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲦᲔᲑᲘ ᲛᲘᲜᲘᲛᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲘ ᲨᲔᲪᲓᲝᲛᲐᲨᲘ ᲨᲔᲧᲕᲐᲜᲐ ᲨᲔᲠᲔᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝ

ᲛᲝᲜᲝᲞᲝᲚᲘᲐ

ᲛᲝᲜᲝᲞᲝᲚᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

ᲧᲕᲔᲚᲐᲖᲔ ᲮᲔᲚᲡᲛᲘᲡᲐᲬᲕᲓᲝᲛᲘ ᲠᲔᲥᲘᲛᲘ

ᲘᲜᲒᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲠᲜᲢᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲐᲒᲜᲔᲢᲝ

ᲛᲠᲐᲕᲐᲚᲜᲐᲪᲘᲝᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲝᲠᲞᲝᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲛᲠᲐᲕᲐᲚᲜᲐᲪᲘᲝᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲙᲝᲛᲞᲚᲔᲥᲢᲔᲑᲐ

ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲖᲘᲐᲠᲘ ᲤᲝᲜᲓᲘ

Ν

ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ; ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐ

ᲓᲐᲜᲘᲨᲜᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲞᲣᲜᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲓᲐᲜᲘᲨᲜᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ

ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲒᲚᲘ ᲑᲣᲜᲔᲑᲠᲘᲕᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ

ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲙᲐᲚᲐᲗᲐ

ᲓᲐᲣᲓᲔᲕᲠᲝᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲒᲠᲣᲜᲐᲕᲘ/ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘ/

ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲝ ᲡᲔᲠᲗᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲢᲘ

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ᲓᲛᲘᲜᲓᲐ ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ <u>Პ</u>ᲠᲝᲓᲣᲥᲢᲘ

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ᲐᲠᲐᲡᲐᲢᲐᲠᲘᲨᲝ ᲑᲐᲠᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘ ᲨᲔᲐᲢᲧᲝᲑᲘᲜᲔᲗ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲡ

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**Ო**ᲤᲘᲪᲘᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲠᲔᲖᲔᲠᲕᲔᲑᲘ

კომპენსაცია

ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲨᲞᲔᲜᲡᲐᲪᲘᲝ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ ᲝᲤᲨᲝᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲤᲘᲜᲐᲜᲡᲝ ᲪᲔᲜᲢᲔᲠᲑᲘ

ᲝᲚᲘᲒᲝᲞᲝᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲐᲠᲔ ᲜᲘᲨᲜᲔᲑᲘᲗ ᲦᲘᲐ ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘ ᲦᲘᲐ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ

ᲝᲞᲔᲠᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲦᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲩᲐᲑᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲗ

ᲝᲠᲓᲔᲠᲘ ᲨᲔᲙᲕᲔᲗᲐ ᲝᲞᲪᲘᲝᲜᲘ Organization

Organization structure, organizational structure

Outsider

Over expenditure
Over-head expenses

Ρ

**Packing** 

Par of exchange Par value Paramount

Partnership

Parts, components

Patent Payment

Payment in due course Payment, pay remuneration

Pegged rates Penalty Perpetuity Personal contact

Physical distribution system Physical distribution, logistics

Political environment Preferential tariff Preferred stock

Pre-sales service, before-sales service

Present value

Price

Price discrimination Price leadership Price-fixing, pricing

Pricing
Pricing policy
Primage
Prime rate

Private capital market
Private enterprise
Private ownership
Pro rata freight
Process of exhaustion
Product brand

Product life cycle plc

Product mix, merchandise mix product portfolio

**Product policy** 

Product quality, quality of a product Product, goods, commodity wares

Production function

(<sup>1</sup> ტგანიზაცია (<sup>1</sup> ტგანიზაციული 1 აგ « უკგუკა (2019) ა

Ს&ᲠᲣᲥ&ᲣᲠᲐ(ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲘᲡ, ᲤᲘᲠᲛᲘᲡ)

ᲐᲣᲢᲡᲐᲘᲦᲔᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲮᲐᲠ%ᲕᲐ

**%**30,000 %30,

&\$8\$£@3\$\$

35ᲚᲣᲢᲘᲡ 35ᲠᲘᲢᲔᲢᲘ

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**ᲞᲘᲠᲕᲔᲚᲮᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲝᲕᲐᲜᲘ** 

ᲛᲜᲘᲨᲕᲜᲔᲝᲚᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲬᲝᲠᲔᲑᲐ

35%@60M%M35

ᲛᲐᲙᲝᲛᲞᲚᲔᲥᲢᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲜᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲘ

ᲞᲐᲢᲔᲜᲢᲘ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲘ

ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲮᲓᲐ ᲓᲐᲓᲒᲔᲜᲘᲚ <u>Გ</u>ᲐᲓᲐᲨᲘ

ᲐᲜᲐᲖᲦᲐᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲛᲘᲑᲛᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

%26092

ᲣᲒᲐᲓᲝ ᲨᲐᲡᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲥᲐᲦᲐᲚᲦᲘ

30ᲠᲐᲓᲘ <u>Კ</u>ᲝᲜᲢᲐᲥᲢᲘ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲛᲝᲫᲠᲐᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲛᲝᲫᲠᲐᲝᲑᲐ ᲞᲝᲚᲘᲢᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲠᲔᲛᲝ ᲨᲔᲦᲐᲕᲐᲗᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲘ ᲞᲠᲘᲕᲘᲚᲘᲒᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲐᲥᲪᲘᲐ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲕᲘᲡᲬᲘᲜᲐ ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲛᲘᲛᲓᲘᲜᲐᲠᲔ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲑᲐ

8560

*ᲒᲐᲡᲘ*Ს *Გ*ᲐᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲔᲑᲐ

ᲨᲐᲡᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲥᲛᲜᲘᲡ ᲞᲝᲚᲘᲢᲘᲙᲐ ᲬᲐᲜᲐᲛᲐᲢᲘ ᲤᲠᲐᲮᲢᲖᲔ/ᲒᲠᲐᲤᲘᲢᲐᲪᲘᲐ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲖᲘᲡᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘ ᲙᲔᲠᲫᲝ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

ᲙᲔᲠᲫᲝ ᲛᲔᲬᲐᲠᲛᲔᲝᲑᲐ ᲙᲔᲠᲫᲝ ᲡᲐᲙᲣᲗᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲞᲠᲝᲞᲝᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲨᲠᲐᲮᲢᲘ ᲒᲐᲦᲛᲝᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲞᲠᲝᲪᲔᲡᲘ

ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲛᲐᲠᲙᲐ

3ᲠᲝᲓᲣᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲡᲘᲪᲝᲪᲮᲚᲝ ᲪᲘᲙᲚᲘ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲜᲝᲛᲔᲜᲙᲚᲐᲢᲣᲠᲐ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲞᲝᲚᲘᲢᲘᲙᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲮᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘ

ს5ძონელი

ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲝ **Შ**ᲣᲜᲥᲪᲘᲐ

Profit maximization objective

Profit, return

Profitability in relation to investment

Profitability in relation to sales

Prolongation Promissory bill Promissory note Promissory note Protection

Protection; prevention

Protective tariff, protective duty

Public ownership

Purchase contact, procurement contact

Purchase prices, buying price Purchasing-power parity ppp

Pure monopoly; perfect monopoly, absolute

monopoly

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ᲘᲜᲕᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲜᲢᲐᲑᲔᲚᲝᲑᲐ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲜᲢᲐᲑᲔᲚᲝᲑᲐ ᲒᲐᲒᲠᲫᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ; ᲒᲐᲮᲐᲜᲒᲠᲫᲚᲘᲕᲔᲑᲐ

ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ ᲣᲑᲠᲐᲚᲝ

30ᲥᲡᲔᲚᲘ

ᲣᲑᲠᲐᲚᲝ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲢᲔᲥᲪᲘᲝᲜᲘᲖᲛᲘ

**26869** 

ᲞᲠᲝᲢᲔᲥᲪᲘᲝᲜᲘᲡᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲘ ᲡᲐᲖᲝᲒᲐᲦᲝᲔᲑᲠᲘᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲣᲗᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲦᲕᲐᲖᲔ

ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ

ᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲗᲘ *ᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝ*ᲑᲘᲡ *Პ*ᲐᲠᲘᲢᲔᲢᲘ

Q

Qualified liability

Quality

Quality assesment, quality evaluation

Quality criterion Questionnaire Quota

Quotation

Ratchet effect

Rate

Rate of return

Rate of return, rate of profitability

Rate regulation

Rating

Raw materials, primary goods, basic materials

Reasonable costs

Receipt

Received for shipment Received for shipment Received for shipment Receiver, recipient

Reciprocal Redeem Reduction Reference price Remoteness Report

ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲞᲐᲡᲣᲮᲘᲡᲛᲖᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲐ

ხარისხი

ᲮᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲨᲐᲡᲔᲑᲐ ᲮᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘᲡ ᲙᲠᲘᲢᲔᲠᲘᲣᲛᲘ

ᲐᲜᲙᲔᲢᲐ ᲙᲕᲝᲢᲐ ᲙᲝᲢᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ

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ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲜᲝᲠᲛᲐ

ᲠᲔᲜᲢᲐᲑᲔᲚᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲜᲝᲠᲛᲐ ᲡᲐᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡ

ᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲠᲔᲘᲢᲘᲜᲑᲘ ᲜᲔᲓᲚᲔᲣᲚᲘ

ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲑᲣᲗᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘ

**ᲮᲔᲚ**ᲬᲔᲠᲘᲚᲘ

ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲐᲓ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲐ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲐᲓ ᲩᲐᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲐᲓ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲘ

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ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲡᲧᲘᲦᲒᲐ ᲤᲐᲡᲩᲐᲛᲝᲙᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲪᲜᲝᲑᲐᲠᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ ᲮᲐᲜᲦᲐᲖᲛᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ

**ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘ** 

Report
Research and development R & D
Technical research

Retail establishment, retail institution

Retail price Retained earnings

Revision

Revolving credit

Revolving credit

Revolving credit

Right Risk

Road haulage, road transport, trucking

Roll on/roll off Royalties

Rules for the regulation of contractual relations

Rules of conciliation and arbitration

Safety stock
Sale contract
Sale contract
Sale price
Sale, selling

Sales opportunities, market conditions, market

situation

Sales organization Sales volume Sample Saving

Self induced inability to perform

Self insurance Sell of credit

Sell through an intermediary Sell, selling, marketing

Seller, merchant, trader, dealer, tradesman

Selling rate

Shipped

Semi manufactured goods. Semi-finished Semi-manufactured materials and parts

Service contract Service, servicing Services market Share, stock Shareholder

Shipping certificate

რეკ(რტტ)

ᲡᲐᲛᲔᲪᲜᲘᲔᲠᲝ-ᲙᲕᲚᲔᲕᲘᲗᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲡᲐᲪᲓᲔᲚ-ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲜᲡᲢᲠᲣᲥᲢᲝᲠᲝ ᲡᲐᲛᲣᲨᲐᲝᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲪᲐᲚᲝ ᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝ

ᲡᲐᲪᲐᲚᲝ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ

**ᲒᲐᲣᲜᲐ**ᲬᲘᲚᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲐ

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ᲐᲕᲢᲝᲛᲐᲢᲣᲠᲐᲓ <u>ᲒᲐᲜ</u>ᲐᲮᲚᲔᲑᲐᲓᲘ

კრეᲓᲘᲢᲘ

ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲐᲕᲢᲝᲛᲐᲢᲣᲠᲐᲓ

განახლეგაფი

ᲠᲔᲕᲝᲚᲕᲔᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ

უფლეგა რ0სპ0

**ᲐᲕ**ᲢᲝᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲐ

ᲓᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲐ/ᲒᲐᲦᲛᲝᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲕᲐ

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ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲝ ᲣᲠᲗᲘᲔᲠᲗᲝᲑᲐᲗᲐ

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ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲟᲝ

რეგლ<u>ამე</u>ნტი

S

ᲡᲐᲠᲔᲖᲔᲠᲕᲝ ᲛᲐᲠᲐᲒᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲒᲐᲖᲔ ᲧᲘᲦᲒᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲒᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ

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ᲒᲠᲘᲡ Ვ<del>Ი</del>ᲜᲘᲔᲜᲥᲓᲔᲠᲐ

ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲦᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲝᲪᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ ᲜᲘᲛᲣᲨᲘ(ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ)

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ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲝᲠᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲖᲔᲖᲘᲗ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲬᲕᲔᲣᲚᲘ

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ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲦᲔᲑᲐ ᲛᲝᲕᲐᲰᲠᲔ

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ᲡᲐᲒᲝᲠᲢᲝ/ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲜᲔᲢᲘ/ ᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲝ ᲡᲔᲠᲢᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘ Shipping point Shopping center Short term capital

Shortage
Sign a contract
Similar goods
So fort

Society for worldwide interbank

telecommunication swift Solvency, solvability Solvency, solvability

Solvent, solvable, creditworthy Special drawing rights sdr

Specialization Specific duty

Standard international trade classification

Stock capital

Stock exchange, stock market; securities market

securities exchange Strategic planning system

Strategy

Strength and weaknesses analysis

Subsidy, grant Supplier vendor Supply curve Swap transaction Systems selling

Table; schedule; time sheet

Take a lease
Tariff
Tariff system
Tax haven
Tax incentives
Tax of turnover
Taxable income

**Taxes** 

Technical service, maintains

Technology transfer

Tenant

The confirmation ship
The frame work agreement
Theory of country size

Tied aid
Tied credit
Time bill
Time bill
Title flow

ᲠᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲞᲣᲜᲥᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲪᲔᲜᲢᲠᲘ

ᲛᲝᲙᲚᲔᲕᲐᲦᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ

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ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲮᲔᲚᲛᲝᲬᲔᲠᲐ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲝᲒᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ

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ᲛᲡᲝᲨᲚᲘᲝ ᲑᲐᲜᲙᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲨᲘᲜᲐᲜᲡᲝ ᲢᲔᲚᲔᲙᲝᲛᲣᲜᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲖᲝᲒᲐᲓᲝᲔᲑᲐ

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ᲡᲐᲐᲥᲪᲘᲝ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲤᲝᲜᲓᲝ ᲑᲘᲠᲥᲐ

ᲡᲢᲠᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲑᲔᲑᲛᲕᲘᲡ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ

სტრბტეგებ

ᲫᲚᲘᲔᲠᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲡᲣᲡᲢᲘ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲔᲑᲘᲡ

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ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲛᲞᲔᲜᲡᲐᲪᲘᲝ ᲒᲐᲠᲘᲒᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ

T

ცხრილი

ᲐᲠᲔᲜᲓᲘᲗ <u>Ა</u>ᲦᲔᲑᲐ

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ᲒᲠᲣᲜᲕᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ ᲓᲐᲑᲔᲒᲕᲠᲐᲓᲘ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘ

გაღასახაღეგი

ᲢᲔᲥᲜᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲢᲔᲥᲜᲝᲚᲝᲒᲘᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲪᲔᲛᲐ

<u></u> არენᲓატორი

ᲓᲐᲓᲐᲡᲢᲣᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲤᲣᲠᲪᲔᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲠᲩᲝᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ ᲥᲕᲔᲧᲜᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲛᲘᲡ ᲗᲔᲝᲠᲘᲐ ᲨᲔᲑᲝᲰᲘᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲮᲛᲐᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲕᲐᲓᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ ᲕᲐᲓᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲣᲗᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲣᲤᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲪᲔᲛᲐ(Მ**೪**ᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲚᲘᲓᲐᲜ

გ<del>ამ</del>ყიღველზე)

Title of ownership საპუთრების უფლება

Trade commerce trading 35ჭრ(9გა

Trade controls საგარეო მაჭრობის რეგულირეგა

Trade credit, commercial credit პრ<sup>ე</sup><sup>2</sup>0ტ0 პომერციული კომერციული კრედიტი

Trade turnover სამაჭრო ბრუნმა

Trademark, trademark brand სამაჭრო მარძა
Trading possibilities lines სამაჭრო მუწებათა მრუწე

Trading possibilities lines სამაჭრ( მმსაი Transfer გაგაცემა

Transfer paymentგაღასარიცხი გაღასახალიTransfer pricingტრანსშერული ფასების ღაწესება

Transfers, interdivisional transfer ფირსმისშიბა ბრუნმა

Transit rate სථම්ශ්රිලිභීවම්ෆ ම්රිත්ව

Transnational corporation tnc ტრანსნაციონალური პორაცია

U

Transship(ment) ბაღატ30რ03ა

Triangular swap სამმხრივი პომპენსაცია

Turnover ბრუნმალობა

UN convention on international multimodal transport of goods

\$\delta \cdot \delta \cdot \delta \del

Uncid uniform rules of conduct for interchange of trade data by telecommunication ქცემის უნიფიციტებული საუუბლებებით

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲛᲝᲜᲐᲪᲔᲛᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲪᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲓᲠᲝᲡ

ᲙᲝᲛᲑᲘᲜᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲜᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ

প্রতিপ্রতি এই তার তার প্রতিরোধ পর্যা প্রতিরোধ বিষয় বিষয়ে প্রতিরোধ বিষয়ে প্রতিরোধ বিষয়ে প্রতিরোধ বিষয়ে বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বিষয়ে বিষয় বিষয়

სახალ მამომლაბს გარანტიმაისათვის Unilateral ცალმხრივი

Unit of account საანბარიშო მოთმული Unitary transportation მოთმანი ბაღაზიომა United nations commission of international trade law, uncitral United nations conference on trade and development, unctad

Unprofitable, loosmaking

Utility criterion

ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲝᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲒᲐ**Ჰ**ᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲛᲘᲡᲘᲐ

ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲝᲡ ᲕᲐ**ᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐ**ᲜᲕᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ 30680406602

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V

Valid for

Value added tax vat

Value in use Vending machine

Venture

Venture capital

Venture company, start-up company

Vertical combination Vienna conventions Volume of expenditures

Volume of output, volume of production

Voluntary export quota

Voluntary export restrictions

W

Warrant

Warsaw convention relating to the unification of certain rules relating to international air carriage

Weaknesses

Wear; deterioration; depreciation Where the goods are situated Wholesale merchant, distributor; wholesaler, wholesaler establishment

Wholesale price

Whollystic administrative document

Work done by contract

World bank

World trade organization WTO

მარგისი

ᲓᲐᲛᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ

გაფასაზაფი

ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲐᲕᲢᲝᲛᲐᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲠᲘᲡᲙᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐ

3ᲔᲠ<u>Გ</u>ᲘᲙᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ

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ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲝᲪᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ **ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲝᲪᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ** 

ᲜᲔᲑᲐᲧᲝᲤᲚᲝᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ

კვოტა

ᲜᲔᲑᲐᲧᲝᲤᲚᲝᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ

**ᲨᲔ**ᲖᲦᲣᲓᲕᲐ

მარანტი

3549530F 96856605 F2540029040F6 **ᲖᲝᲒᲘᲔᲠᲗᲘ ᲬᲔᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ** ᲡᲣᲡᲢᲘ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲔᲑᲘ/ᲤᲘᲠᲛᲘᲡ

633005

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲐᲦᲒᲘᲚᲡᲐᲛᲧᲝᲤᲔᲚᲘ

ᲡᲐᲑᲘᲗᲣᲛᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

ᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲐᲦᲛᲘᲜᲘᲡᲢᲠᲐᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ

ᲓᲝᲙᲣᲛᲔ**Ნ**ᲢᲘ

ᲡᲐᲜᲐᲠᲓᲝ ᲡᲐᲛᲣᲨᲐᲝ ᲛᲡᲝᲤᲚᲘᲝ ᲑᲐᲜᲙᲘ

ᲛᲡᲝᲤᲚᲘᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ

<u>არმწღა</u>

ᲐᲠᲔᲜᲓᲐᲢᲝᲠᲘ

**ᲐᲣᲢᲡᲐᲘᲓᲔᲠᲘ** 

**54&03350** 

ᲐᲠᲔᲜᲓᲘᲗ <u>Ა</u>ᲦᲔᲑᲐ

ᲐᲥᲢᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ

# <u>Dictionary</u> <u>International Economic Relations</u> <u>Georgian- English</u> (Lexical minimum)

# <u>ა</u>

ᲐᲒᲡᲝᲚᲣᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲣᲙᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ absolute advantage ეტმნგე agent ᲐᲒᲔᲜᲢᲔᲑᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲑᲠᲝᲙᲔᲠᲔᲑᲘ agents and brokers ᲐᲓᲒᲘᲚᲝᲑᲠᲘᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲒᲖᲐᲕᲠᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲐ local passenger carriage ᲐᲓᲔᲜᲓᲣᲛᲘ(ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ, ᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ) addendum ᲐᲦᲕᲐᲚᲝᲠᲔᲛᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲐᲥᲘ ad valorem duty <u> გვ</u>გლი aval 2820638 \$290835 forward purchase ᲐᲕᲐᲠᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲝᲜᲓᲘ average bond **ᲐᲕᲘᲐᲖᲔᲓᲜᲐᲓᲔᲑᲘ** air waybill 530%(<sup>1</sup>) advice ᲐᲕᲘᲐᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲜᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲓᲝᲙ<del>Უ</del>ᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘ air consignment note **Ა**ᲛᲢᲝᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲐ road haulage, road transport, trucking ᲐᲕᲢᲝᲛᲐᲢᲣᲠᲐᲓ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲮᲚᲔᲑᲐᲓᲘ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ revolving credit ᲐᲕᲢᲝᲛᲐᲢᲣᲠᲐᲓ ᲨᲘᲥᲡᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐᲓᲘ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘᲡ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ automatic fixed rate system 5330%0&MM0 aquisitor ᲐᲙᲝᲠᲓᲣᲚᲘ <u>Გ</u>ᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ lump sum tax **ა**ლ0ანს0 alliance ე-ვონტო a conto **ᲐᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘᲕᲘ** letter of credit ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲝᲒᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ similar goods <u> გ</u>ნეგლაურეგა payment, pay remuneration **26994099999** accounts **ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘ** report **ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨ-ᲤᲐᲥᲢᲣᲠᲐ** invoice 29C3M03-824@JW0F 979W2999 make out an invoice **ბნ**შე**ტ**გ questionnaire **ᲐᲜ**ᲓᲔᲠᲐ**Ე**Ტ0680 underwriting ᲐᲜᲢᲘᲓᲔᲛᲞᲘᲜᲒᲣᲠᲘ <u>Ბ</u>ᲐᲥᲔᲑᲘ anti-dumping duties ᲐᲜᲢᲘᲢᲠᲔᲡᲢᲣᲚᲘ <u>Კ</u>ᲐᲜᲝᲜᲘ antitrust law **ანულ**ირეგა cancellation 29909999 auction, public sale 5300 agio ᲐᲠᲐᲡᲐᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲝ <u>Გ</u>ᲐᲠᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘ nontariff barriers ეცვოდენობ arbitrage

lease, leasing rent

favorable balance of trade

tenant

outsider

assets

take a lease

აქცეპტი acceptance აქცეა share, stock აქცეას excise

market

გაგარ0

ბაზარზე ბას3ლა entry (in) to a market market research techniques

ბაზოის ბაჯეოება market saturation sales opportunities, market conditions,

market situation

ბაზრის ტევალობა capacity of market

ბაზრ(<sup>0</sup>ბა fair

ბანთაუორისი საკლირინბო ბაღასახლელების clearing house interbank payment system,

სისტემა chips ბაჟი duty ბანპნ(^)ტი banknote ბანპოტი bankrupt

ბარტერული (ოკერაციები barter transactions

ბარშა barge
ბ0%6მს0 business
ბ0%6მსბმბმა business plan
ბ0%ატერალ0%მ0 bilateralism
ბ0უ%მტ0 budget
ბრაპერაშ0 bracking

ბრმტონ-მულსის სისტემა Breton Woods System

ბრ(^) ან broker

ბრუნვა გ(^) ან turnover

ბრუნვის ბა გასახა გ() tax of turnover

ბუნებრივი უკირა ტეს(^) აა natural advantage

ბუგა გალატერია bookkeeping

2

ბაბრძელება; ბახანბრძლ03ება prolongation

გელები ანეგლე ერებულია...მლე carriage paid to

გაღაზიღვა ღა ღაზღვევა ანაზღაურებულია carriage and insurance paid to

..მღე

გაღამზიღავი carrier გაღამეტეგა exceed

გელესებზე გენი თემესემი bill of exchange; b/e draft

გელესერიცხი გელესებსებს

გერესეცები taxes

გაღასახღელი payment გაღატვერთვა transship(ment)

ბაღატვირთვის კორტის ღასახელება named port of shipment

გაღაუხღელოგა default გაღაცემა transfer

ბაღახარ%მა over expenditure

გეღეხღე ფეღგენილ ვეღეში payment in due course

გაღახღა 6ალი ფულით cash on delivery

გაღახღის კირობები cash on delivery გაღახღისშნარიანობა solvency, solvability

85%869%35 revision

გაღმოტვირთვის პროცესი process of exhaustion

850803385 identification

ბამრ00ანმბა merger, consolidation; amalgamation

ბამროს მაჭრობის ფა ბანმითარმბის United Nations Conference On Trade And

პონფერენცია Development, UNCTAD

ბაერ(<sup>1</sup>ს საერთაუორის(<sup>1</sup> ვაჭრ(<sup>1</sup>ბის) United Nations Commission Of

სამართლის პომისია International Trade Law, UNCITRAL

ბამროს პონმმნცია სამრთაშორისო Convention On International Bill Of ბაღასაბზამნი თამასუძმბისა ღა Exchange And International Promissory სამრთაშორისო უგრალო თამასუძმბის Notes(Geneva)

სამრთაშორისო უგრალო თამასუძმგის Notes(Geneva) შმსახმგ

გაეროს კონვეცია(ვენა) საძონლის Convention On Contracts For International საერთაშორისო მიღვა-ბამიღვის Sales Of Goods(Uncitral , Vienna)

bundant and the states of Goods (Orichtal, Viellia)

გაეროს კონვენცია <u>ტვირთების</u> UN Convention On International

საერთაუორისო ფერეული ბაღაზიღვების Multimodal Transport Of Goods

ბაერ(<sup>1</sup>ს კონ3ენცია ტ3ირთების საზღვა(<sup>1</sup>) Convention On The Carriage Of Goods By გალაზილვების შესხებ (ჰამბურბის წესები) Sea (Hamburg Rules)

ბამ(<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>ლება, <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> , <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> ) deduction

შმსახმგ

85906109688 redeem

859093335 issue

ᲒᲐᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ (ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲕᲐᲖᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ) ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘ London Interbank Offered Rate Libor ᲚᲝᲜᲓᲝᲜᲘᲡ ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲖᲘᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲙᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡ

გაზარზე

ᲒᲐᲛᲧᲘᲦᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ selling rate

ᲒᲐᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ asked price, ask price, asking, selling price

**ᲒᲐᲜᲕᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲑᲐᲓᲘ ᲥᲕᲔᲧᲜᲔᲑᲘ** Developing countries

გა630*0*0არებული ქვეყნები Developed countries. industrialized

countries

sell, selling, marketing

*გ*9630007409901 *9*7630 Development bank

ᲒᲐᲜᲕᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲐᲡᲝᲪᲘᲐᲪᲘᲐ International Development Association IDA

გერენტ05 Guarantee; guaranty, warranty

ᲒᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘᲐ ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲝᲞᲔᲠᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲠᲘᲡᲙᲘᲡᲐ export risk guarantee

ᲒᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘᲐ ᲖᲐᲠᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲐᲖᲦᲐᲣᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ indemnity

გგრე 6036ეგით on its face

**ᲒᲐᲠᲘᲒᲔᲑᲐ ᲦᲘᲐ ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘᲗ** evidence account transaction 0წ0მტგგ garnish

გასაღმგა

ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲦᲔᲑᲘᲡ (ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ sales organization

export tariff **8583606 3530 ᲒᲐᲣᲜᲐ**ᲬᲘᲚᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲑᲔᲑᲐ retained earnings

გაუფასურეგა depreciation 8590835 sale, selling

**ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲕᲐᲓᲔᲑᲘᲗ** installment sale, credit sale **ᲒᲐᲘᲦᲕᲐ ᲜᲐᲦᲓ ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲖᲔ** cash sale

profitability in relation to sales ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲜᲢᲐᲑᲔᲚᲝᲑᲐ

*გ*290&30₽ 30Დ conditions of sale 8580&30F 32F0 sale price

ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲑᲝᲚᲝᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ final sales value

ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲛᲓᲒᲝᲛᲘ ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ after sales service, post sales service \$250\\\$062\\$ pre-sales service, before-sales service

ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲝᲪᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ

გაცვლა

ᲒᲔᲜᲔᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲚᲘᲪᲔ**Ნ**ᲖᲘᲐ

general license ᲒᲔᲜᲔᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade,

3234W90r 33r2439 **GATT** გლ<u>ოგალურ</u>ი კომკანია global company ᲒᲠᲫᲔᲚᲕᲐᲦᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ long term capital

გუ<u>ღვ</u>ელე goodwill

853568335

ᲓᲐᲑᲔᲑᲕᲠᲐᲓᲘ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲓᲔᲑᲐ/ᲛᲐᲒ: ᲙᲝᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡᲐ

**%535**\$\$0563\$\$ **Დ**ᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ

ᲓᲔᲑᲘᲢᲝᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ

investment taxable income conclusion debts insurance

sales volume

exchange, interchange, barter

accounts receivable

"ᲓᲐᲒᲕᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲔᲜ**Ტ**Ი" "State" bill of landing ᲓᲐᲓᲐᲡᲢᲣᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲣᲠᲪᲔᲚᲘ The confirmation ship **ᲓᲐ**ᲮᲐᲠᲐᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲣᲓᲔᲕᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲛᲝ contributory negligence **%5%%3035** insurance ღაკრეღიტეგა lending ᲓᲐᲛᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲓᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ value added tax VAT ᲓᲐᲛᲝᲙᲘᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ dependence **ᲓᲐᲛ**ᲝᲣᲙᲘᲓᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲐ independence **%**363%%%% saving **%5653**ლ0ს0 shortage **%**363636%3300 expenses; out lay, expenditure ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲝᲪᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ volume of expenditures ᲓᲐᲜᲘᲨᲜᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ named port of destination ᲓᲐᲜᲘᲨᲜᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲞᲣᲜᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ named point of destination ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲑᲣᲗᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘ reasonable costs ᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲔᲑᲐ: ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐ name; appellation ᲓᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲐ/ᲒᲐᲦᲛᲝᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲕᲐ roll on/roll off **გაფასტეგა** packing ᲓᲐᲮᲣᲠᲣᲚᲘ 3ᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ closed bid, closed biding ᲓᲐᲮᲣᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ closed economy ღაუღევრ<u>ტ</u>გა negligence **28869** protection; prevention ᲓᲔᲑᲔᲜᲢᲣᲠᲐ debenture **ᲓᲔᲑᲘᲢᲝᲠᲘ** debtor ᲓᲔᲖᲘᲜᲤᲚᲐᲪᲘᲐ disinflation ᲓᲔᲙᲚᲐᲠᲐᲜᲢᲘ declarant ᲓᲔᲙᲚᲐᲠᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ declaring Დ<del>Ე</del>ᲚᲘᲥ&Ი tort; delict **ᲓᲔᲛᲔᲠᲔ**%0 demurrage **ᲓᲔᲛᲞᲘᲜ**ᲒᲘ dumping ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲖᲘᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲔᲠᲗᲘᲤᲙᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘ certificates of deposit ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲜᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲐᲛᲔᲠᲘᲙᲣᲚᲘ ᲮᲔᲚᲬᲔᲠᲘᲚᲔᲑᲘ American depositary receipt ADR დეკრტტ() deport დეპრეს05 depression **ᲓᲔᲤᲚᲐᲪᲘᲐ** deflation ᲓᲔᲠᲔᲒᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ deregulation **୯୦**0% ১ Ქ ୦ ୯ disaggio dealing **2013280** dispatch ᲓᲘᲡᲙᲠᲘᲛᲘᲜᲐᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘ discriminating tariff; multiple tariff იგოტლაი გაქიო დეს და კენი და distributor, whole sale ᲓᲝᲢᲐᲪᲘᲐ subsidy, grant ᲓᲝᲣ %ᲝᲜᲡᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲛᲠᲔ೪ᲕᲔᲚᲝ ᲘᲜᲓᲔᲥᲡᲘ Dow Jones Industrial Average, DYIA Დუ<u>Ო</u>ᲞᲝᲚᲘᲐ duopoly

4

ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲐᲥᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲒᲐ ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲓᲝᲚᲐᲠᲘ ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲐ ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲙᲐᲕᲨᲘᲠᲘ

ᲓუᲝᲙᲡᲝᲜᲘᲐ

euro equity market European Community euro dollar eurocurrency European union, EU

duopsony

ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ euro credit ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲞᲣᲚᲘ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ **European Economic Community** ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲞᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲔᲠᲗᲔᲣᲚᲘ, ᲔᲙᲘᲣ European currency unit, ECU ᲔᲕᲠᲝᲞᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ European Monetary system ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲔᲢᲠᲘᲙᲐ econometrics 33060903 economy, saving **ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ** economics ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲠᲔᲛᲝ economic environment J30960903F0 economics ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲔᲤᲔᲥᲢᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲐ economic efficiency ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲘᲜᲢᲔᲒᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ economic integration ელასტიუროგა elasticity, thrifty ᲔᲚᲐᲡᲢᲘᲣᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲔᲨᲘᲪᲘᲔᲜᲢᲘ elasticity coefficient ემგარგო embargo ერთიანი ტარიფი joint tariff ᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲐᲦᲛᲘᲜᲘᲡᲢᲠᲐᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲝᲙᲣᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘ whollystic administrative document ᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲖᲘᲦᲕᲐ unitary transportation ᲔᲠᲗᲝᲑᲚᲘᲕᲘ ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲦᲣᲥᲢᲘ Gross national product, GNP ᲔᲠᲗᲝᲚᲘᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝ Joint venture ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲚᲘ National income ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲔᲠᲢᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲤᲐᲡᲔᲑᲐ Jury of export opinion 0.6990 July 1990 export ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ ᲡᲢᲘᲛᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ export incentives ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠঙᲖᲔ ᲝᲠᲘᲔᲜᲢᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲐ export led development 35&05E0 09592F140 time bill 35ᲚᲓᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ commitment, obligation 35ᲚᲓᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑ5Თ5 ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑ5 meet a commitment; meet, fulfill an obligation 35ᲚᲓᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑ5ᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲣᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲐ default 35ლ0 debt 35ᲚᲣᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲔᲕ5Ლ<u>3</u>5805 currency devaluation 35<sup>2</sup>7806 37660 exchange rate 35ᲚᲣᲢᲘᲡ <u>3</u>5ᲠᲘᲢᲔᲢᲘ par of exchange ᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲒᲐᲚᲒᲐᲪᲘᲐ Currency revaluation მარანტ0 warrant მარგისი valid for 3549530F 905306305 PS040059040PG Warsaw Convention relating to the ᲐᲕᲘᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ <u>ᲣᲜ</u>ᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲒᲘᲔᲠᲗᲘ Unification of certain rules relating to International Air Carriage მბჭრ ტგბ trade, commerce, trading 3234609090 auction, public sell, bid, bidding, tender 35%60701 90006070 methods of trading 35\$MM30L 80KDR300) 70VM60R0 06R040 trade weighted index 30606 30630630630600 3063063060030 vienna Conventions 30667ᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ venture capital 3ᲔᲠ<u></u>ᲢᲘᲙᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ vertical combination 3ექსელ0 promissory note

g

ზარალი damage

**%**198638330

**%**19863930 **%**3%330

bill of landing, bill of parcels over-head expenses

<u>0</u>2

**0532350** 

ᲗᲐᲕᲓᲐᲞᲘᲠᲕᲔᲚᲘ ᲨᲔᲦᲐᲕᲐᲗᲘ ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲨᲐᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲝᲠᲢᲖᲔ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲨᲐᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲝᲠᲢᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲡᲬᲠᲘᲕ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲐᲚᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲨᲐᲚᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲜᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲨᲐᲚᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲚᲐᲓ ᲛᲪᲣᲠᲐᲕᲘ ᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲐ

ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲚᲐᲓ ᲛᲪᲣᲠᲐᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲔᲑᲘ

**0583630** 

ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲘ

ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲒᲐᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲝ ᲠᲔᲥᲘᲛᲘ

ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲖᲘᲐᲠᲘ ᲤᲝᲜᲦᲘ ᲗᲐᲜᲖᲐ ᲞᲐᲣᲨᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲗᲕᲘᲗᲓᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ ᲗᲕᲘᲗᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ guarantor, guarantee, surety

initial allowance free on board FOB free alongside ship FAS

free trade

Free trade area FTA, free trade zone FTZ

Laisser fair(ფრ. ლესე ფერ)

freely fluctuating

freely floating exchange rates

bill

bill of exchange, B/E draft

time bill promissory bill equal treatment mutual fund lump sum self insurance

cost price

<u>O</u>

ᲘᲦᲔᲜᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ

0მპᲝᲠᲢ0

033ᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲛᲐᲢᲘ 033ᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲔᲞᲝᲖᲘᲢᲘ 033ᲝᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲚᲘᲖᲘᲜᲒᲘ

ᲘᲜᲓᲔᲥᲡᲘ ᲘᲜᲕᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ

ᲘᲜᲦᲝᲡᲐᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘ ᲘᲜᲔᲠᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲔᲤᲔᲥᲢᲘ ᲘᲜᲕᲔᲜᲢᲐᲠᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ

სააგნეფო

ᲘᲜᲕᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲜᲢᲐᲑᲔᲚᲝᲑᲐ

063060Რ0680 0635ᲡᲝ

06ᲙᲝᲠᲞᲝᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ 06ᲢᲔᲒᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ 06ᲢᲔᲠᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ 0ᲞᲝᲗᲔᲙᲐ

ᲘᲜᲤᲚᲐᲪᲘᲐ

083<sup>2</sup>085 56608000 68600

იკულეგა

identical goods

import

import surcharge import deposit import leasing

index investment

endorsement ratchet effect

inventory; stock-tacking

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

**MIGA** 

profitability in relation to investment

engineering encashment incorporation integration intervention hypothecation

legal person, juridical person

inflation

fundamentally different

enforcement

З

ენ**გ**ტონგნ cabotage 356060 law ᲙᲐᲜᲝᲜᲘᲔᲠᲘ ᲛᲤᲚᲝᲑᲔᲚᲘ a holder in due course <u> პ</u>აკეტალე capital, funds ᲡᲐᲐᲥᲪᲘᲝ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ stock capital ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲑᲠᲣᲜᲐᲕᲘ current assets, working capital ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ ᲫᲘᲠᲘᲗᲐᲦᲘ fixed assets, fixed capital ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲑᲠᲣᲜᲕᲐ capital turnover ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲢᲐᲜᲐ capital outflow <u> კ</u>არგტ cargo პარ<u></u>ტელი cartel პატალოგი catalogue, catalog ᲙᲔᲠᲫᲝ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ private capital market ᲙᲔᲠᲫᲝ ᲛᲔᲬᲐᲠᲛᲔᲝᲑᲐ private enterprise ᲙᲔᲠᲫᲝ ᲡᲐᲙᲣᲗᲠᲔᲑᲐ private ownership კვტტა quota **კლას0**80კაცია classification კლიენტი customer, client ᲙᲝᲓᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲐ codification ᲙᲝᲛᲔᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ trade debt ᲙᲝᲛᲔᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲬᲘᲜᲐᲓᲐᲓᲔᲑᲐ business offer კომისიონერი commission agent, mercantile agent 30935605 company, firm. agency ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐᲗᲐ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ merger 30933663605 offset ᲙᲝᲜᲒᲚᲝᲛᲔᲠᲐᲢᲘ conglomerate, multimarket firm ᲙᲝᲜᲒᲚᲝᲛᲔᲠᲐᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ conglomerate combination ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲠᲢᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐᲦᲝᲑᲐ convertible პონიუნქტურა market situation, state of the market ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲠᲔᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲘᲢᲣᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ case ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲠᲔᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲘᲢᲣᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲓᲘ case method ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲘ competitor, rival ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲠᲫᲝᲚᲐ competition, competitive rivalry ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ competitive advantage ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲐ competitiveness, competitive position ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘ competitiveness analysis ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ competitive price კონოსამენტი bill of landing კონსიგნანტი consinor, consigner ᲙᲝᲜᲡᲘᲒᲜᲐᲢᲝᲠᲘ consignee consignment კონსიგნაცია 306ᲡᲝᲠᲪᲘᲣᲛᲘ consortium კონტეინერი container კონტრბქტ0 contract ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘ ᲛᲐᲠᲗᲕᲐᲖᲔ management contracts ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲕᲐᲖᲔ sale contract 306865480 3560560(3016161260) futures contact ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐᲖᲔ service contract ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲖᲘᲦᲕᲐᲖᲔ contact of carriage

ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐᲖᲔ purchase contact, procurement contact ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲓᲔᲑᲐ conclude a contact ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲦᲒᲔᲜᲐ draw up, write a contact ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ carry out, execute a contract ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲮᲔᲚᲛᲝᲬᲔᲠᲐ sign a contract კონტოოფეოტი counter offer კონცეონი concern ᲙᲝᲠᲔᲚᲐᲪᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘ correlation analysis კორკორაცია corporation 300@0@0999 quotation პრეᲓᲘᲢᲘ credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲐᲕᲢᲝᲛᲐᲢᲣᲠᲐᲓ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲮᲚᲔᲑᲐᲓᲘ revolving credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲙᲝᲛᲔᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ trade credit, commercial credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲜᲙᲝ bank credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲝ government credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ consumer credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘᲡ ᲕᲐᲓᲐ credit period ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲪᲔᲛᲐ grant, extend, give credit 36990830 8590935 sell of credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲨᲘ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲐ obtain credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲨᲘ ᲧᲘᲦᲕᲐ buy on credit ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲝᲠᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲖᲔᲖᲘᲗ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲬᲕᲔᲣᲚᲘ ᲐᲛᲐᲝᲔᲑᲐ self induced inability to perform ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘ**Ტ**ᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲘ solvent, solvable, creditworthy კოეღიტუნაოიანოგა solvency, solvability criterion კრ**ი**ტერიუგი მშრსმ

**Ლ**0ᲓᲔᲠ0 leader **Ლ**0%0680 leasing, lease Ლ0330ᲓᲣᲠᲝ**Ბ**Ა liquidity **二元**0636808 licensee(license) **空0836805何0 Ლ**0ცენზ056**%**0 ᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲪᲔᲛᲐ **Ლ**0ცე6ზ0Რეგა ᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲦᲔᲥᲡᲘ **Ლ**0Ხ�0ᲝᲠ0-ᲒᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲝᲠᲢ0

licensor licensee issue, grant a licensee licensing licensing Code

ligter\_abroa ship LASH

lot

rate

ᲛᲐᲙᲝᲛᲞᲚᲔᲥᲢᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲜᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲘ ᲛᲐᲠᲗᲕᲐᲓᲘ ᲤᲘᲥᲡᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐᲓᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣঙᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

managed fixed exchange rate

parts, components

brand, mark, label

ᲛᲐᲠᲙᲐ/ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ

 $\mathbb{C}^{0}$ 

management methods

ᲛᲐᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲓᲔᲑᲘ **მ**არკეტ0680 924304399 მარშა ᲛᲐᲥᲡᲘᲛᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

marketing marking, labeling

margin

ceiling price, maximum price

ᲛᲝᲥᲜᲘᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

ᲛᲠᲐᲕᲐᲚᲜᲐᲪᲘᲝᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐ

ᲛᲝᲬᲧᲝᲑᲘᲚᲝᲑᲐ

მოხმარმგა

9290639 so fort მაჩვენებელ0 indicator, index, rate, determinant 903200 shareholder ᲛᲔᲠᲙᲐᲜᲢᲘᲚᲘᲖᲛᲘ mercantilism 9087490697 entrepreneurship, enterprise business 8005860055 government ᲛᲘᲑᲛᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ pegged rates 808206360 36836080 current account 808906560 50608753 present value ᲛᲘᲛᲓᲘᲜᲐᲠᲔ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲒᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ current-account balance 8082380 receiver, recipient Მ<u>Ი</u>ᲛᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ supplier vendor ᲛᲘᲜᲘᲛᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲘ minimum charge ᲛᲘᲜᲘᲛᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ floor price, minimum price ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐ ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲐᲓ received for shipment delivery, supply 80808399 ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐ ᲒᲐᲥᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲮᲓᲘᲗ delivered duty unpaid DDP delivery to dock ᲛᲘᲑᲡᲐ <u>Მ</u>ᲓᲐ୧୨Ს <del>Მ</del> delivered ex ship DES ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐ ᲤᲠᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲛᲘᲡᲐᲓᲒᲝᲛᲘ delivered ex quay duty paid DEQ ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐ ᲤᲠᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲡᲐᲖᲦᲕᲐᲠᲘ delivered at frontier DAF 026% 1020%080%08 supply curve ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲝᲠᲓᲔᲠᲘ delivery order ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲑᲐᲜᲘ means of deliver ᲛᲛᲐᲠᲗᲕᲔᲚᲗᲐ ᲡᲐᲑᲰᲝ Board of Governance 866696 profit, return 309990P 92409082809 profit maximization objective ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲐ make, earn a profit on a sell ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲜᲝᲠᲛᲐ rate of return 9037340 seller, merchant, trader, dealer, tradesman 8000p0369 ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐ demand and supply, supply and demand ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘ demand analysis ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲡᲐᲖᲦᲕᲠᲐ identify, determine a demand (for) ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲙᲛᲐᲧᲝᲤᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐ meet, satisfy a demand for ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲙᲐᲜᲝᲜᲘ law of demand ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲛᲠᲣᲦᲘ demand curve ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐ needs, wants, requirements ᲛᲝᲗᲮᲝᲕᲜᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲡᲐᲖᲦᲕᲠᲐ identify needs ᲛᲝᲙᲚᲔᲒᲐᲓᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘ short term capital ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ service, servicing ᲛᲝᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ services market ᲛᲝᲛᲮᲛᲐᲠᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ consumer, user ᲛᲝᲜᲐᲪᲔᲛᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲔᲚᲔᲥᲢᲠᲝᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲪᲕᲚᲐ electronic data interchange EDI მონოკოლია monopoly ᲛᲝᲜᲝᲞᲝᲚᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ monopoly price ᲛᲝᲡᲐᲖᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲐᲮᲐᲚᲒᲐᲖᲠᲓᲐ ᲓᲐᲒᲠᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲪᲕᲘᲡ infant-industry argument შესახეგ ᲛᲝᲡᲐᲚᲝᲓᲜᲔᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲑᲔᲑᲐ anticipated profit, expected profit

flexible exchange rate

multinational enterprise MNE

equipment

consumption

ᲛᲠᲐᲕᲐᲚᲜᲐᲪᲘᲝᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲙᲝᲠᲞᲝᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲛᲠᲣᲓᲘ ᲛᲡᲝᲤᲚᲘᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲙᲘ ᲛᲡᲝᲤᲚᲘᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲙᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲤᲘᲜᲐᲜᲡᲝ ᲢᲔᲚᲔᲙᲝᲛᲣᲜᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲖᲝᲒᲐᲓᲝᲔᲑᲐ ᲛᲡᲝᲤᲚᲘᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲛᲣᲓᲛᲘᲕᲘ ᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲘ ᲛᲧᲐᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲔᲑᲘ ᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘ ᲚᲝᲜᲓᲝᲜᲘᲡ ᲓᲔᲙᲝᲖᲘᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲙᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲖᲐᲠᲖᲔ ᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

850830£01 3210

ᲛᲪᲣᲠᲐᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ

multinational corporation MNC curve
World bank
Society For Worldwide Interbank
Telecommunication SWIFT
World Trade Organization WTO
fixed costs
hard currencies
London INTER-bank bid rate LIBID

buying rate bid price, buyer's price floating exchange rate

<u>6</u>

ᲜᲐᲡᲔᲡᲮᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲞᲔᲪᲘᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲣᲤᲚᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ 65PPO 37PO PM3799689990 126263PMP 65%0<del>~</del>%030 ᲠᲔᲖᲔᲠᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲪᲔᲞᲪᲘᲐ 6269324832403289990 65b035695560356035 @5 @0&5@050 ᲜᲔᲑᲐᲧᲝᲤᲚᲝᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲙᲕᲝᲢᲐ ᲜᲔᲑᲐᲧᲝᲤᲚᲝᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲨᲔᲖᲦᲣᲦᲕᲐ 60997990 ᲜᲔᲝᲛᲔᲠᲙᲐᲜᲢᲘᲚᲘᲖᲛᲘ 60300t 06204t0 608780(LS4M6E0L) 60°J-00°M306 30°6306805 654068906 ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲧᲘᲦᲕᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲦᲕᲐᲨᲘ ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲟᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲬᲧᲕᲔᲢᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲐᲦᲘᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐᲨᲘ ᲛᲝᲧᲕᲐᲜᲘᲡ შმსახმგ ᲜᲝᲛᲘᲜᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲞᲠᲝᲪᲔᲜᲢᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘ 6090622960 £060232035

special drawing rights SDR
cash against documents
fractional reserve concept goods
semi manufactured goods. semi-finished
semi-manufactured materials and parts
voluntary export quota
voluntary export restrictions
raw materials, primary goods, basic materials
Neomerchantilizm
Nikkei Index
sample
Convention On The Recognition And
Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards
United Nations, New-York

nominal interest rate face value

0

bond market
oligopoly
option
organization
organization
organization structure, organizational
structure
order
double taxation
double entries
Contention on International Factoring
(Ottawa)
official reserves

ᲝᲨᲨᲝᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲨᲘᲜᲐᲜᲡᲝ ᲪᲔᲜᲢᲠᲔᲑᲘ ᲝᲥᲠᲝᲡ ᲡᲢᲐᲜᲓᲐᲠᲢᲘ offshore financial centers gold standard



ᲞᲐᲠᲘᲢᲔᲢᲘ
ᲞᲐᲠᲢᲜᲘᲝᲠᲝᲑᲐ
ᲞᲐᲡᲘᲕᲔᲑᲘ
ᲞᲐᲢᲔᲜᲢᲘ
ᲞᲐᲢᲔᲜᲢᲘ
ᲞᲐᲢᲔᲜᲢᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲪᲔᲛᲐ
ᲞᲘᲠᲐᲓᲘ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲐᲥᲢᲘ
ᲞᲘᲠᲓᲐᲞᲘᲠᲘ ᲛᲘᲬᲝᲓᲔᲑᲐ
ᲞᲘᲠᲕᲔᲚᲘ ᲙᲚᲐᲡᲘᲡ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲘ
ᲞᲘᲠᲕᲔᲚᲮᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲝᲕᲐᲜᲘ ᲛᲜᲘᲨᲕᲜᲔᲝᲚᲝᲑᲘᲡ
ᲨᲔᲡᲬᲝᲠᲔᲑᲐ
ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲞᲐᲡᲣᲮᲘᲡᲛᲖᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲐ
ᲞᲝᲚᲘᲢᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲠᲔᲛᲝ
ᲞᲝᲢᲔᲜᲪᲘᲣᲠᲘ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲫᲚᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ (ᲤᲘᲠᲛᲘᲡ)
ᲞᲠᲔᲤᲔᲠᲔᲜᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲝ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ

ᲞᲠᲘᲕᲘᲚᲘᲒᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲐᲥᲪᲘᲐ ᲞᲠᲝᲒᲜᲝᲖᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲓᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲓᲣᲥᲢᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲡᲘᲪᲝᲪᲮᲚᲝ ᲪᲘᲙᲚᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲞᲝᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲢᲔᲥᲪᲘᲝᲜᲘᲖᲛᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲢᲔᲥᲪᲘᲝᲜᲘᲡᲢᲣᲚᲘ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲘ ᲞᲣᲜᲥᲢᲣᲐᲪᲘᲐ par value
partnership
liabilities
patent
grant issue of a patent(for)
personal contact
drop shipment
fine trade bill
paramount

qualified liability political environment capabilities generalized System of Preferences GSP

preferred stock
Forecasting models, forecast method product life cycle PLC proportional tax protection protective tariff, protective duty heads of agreement



ᲥᲔᲜᲔᲒᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠ ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲥᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲬᲧᲔᲢᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲥᲔᲜᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲗᲐᲛᲐᲡᲣᲥᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲣᲜᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲥᲔᲜᲔᲒᲘᲡ ᲝᲥᲛᲘ ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲥᲝ ᲨᲔᲡᲬᲝᲠᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ convention the Execution Of foreign Arbitral Awards(Geneva) Geneva Convention of the Unification of the law relating to rills of exchange Geneva protocol on Arbitration Clauses



ᲠᲐᲝᲓᲔᲜᲝᲑᲐ ᲠᲔᲕᲝᲚᲕᲔᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲠᲔᲘᲡᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲡᲜᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲖᲔᲓᲜᲐᲓᲔᲑᲘ ᲠᲔᲘᲢᲘᲜᲒᲘ ᲠᲔᲙᲚᲐᲛᲐ ᲠᲔᲙᲝᲜᲡᲢᲣᲥᲪᲘᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲜᲕᲘᲗᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲙᲘ ᲠᲔᲜᲢᲐᲑᲔᲚᲝᲑᲐ ᲠᲔᲜᲢᲐᲑᲔᲚᲝᲑᲡ ᲜᲝᲠᲛᲐ ᲠᲔᲙᲝᲠᲢᲘ ᲠᲘᲡᲙᲘ ᲠᲙᲘᲜᲘᲒᲖᲐᲗᲐ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲛᲒᲖᲐᲕᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲠᲝᲘᲐᲚᲢᲘ amount
revolving credit
liner waybill
rating
advertising
International bank for reconstruction and
development IBRD
cost-effectiveness, profitability
rate of return, rate of profitability
report
risk
Convention concerning International Carriage
be rail
royalties

b

ᲡᲐᲐᲕᲐᲜᲡᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲐᲕᲢᲝᲠᲝ ᲣᲤᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲝ ᲔᲠᲗᲔᲣᲚᲘ 1999999 010969990 0168 MJ08661 ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲐ ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲙᲐᲙᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲡᲘ, ᲛᲘᲛᲓᲘᲜᲐᲠᲔ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲑᲐᲖᲠᲝ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ 199999 9299040 080999 @PP? 64614868 WE9291

ᲡᲐᲑᲘᲗᲣᲛᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ 152993940 M34280999 *ᲡᲐᲑᲠᲣᲜᲐᲕᲘ/ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲔᲜ*Ტ*Ი/* ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲝ ᲨᲔᲦᲐᲕᲐᲗᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲝ ᲰᲐᲕᲐᲜᲐ 65858565899999898660ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘᲡ ᲓᲔᲤᲘᲪᲘᲢᲘ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲓᲔᲚᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘᲡ ᲜᲐᲛᲔᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲒᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ სამრთაშორისო გაზარი ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲢᲐᲜᲓᲐᲠᲢᲣᲚᲘ კლ<u>ა</u>სიფიკაცია ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲔᲠᲪᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲢᲔᲠᲛᲘᲜᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘᲡ **ᲣᲜᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲪᲘᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲒᲘᲔᲠᲗᲘ ᲬᲔᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ** ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲠᲙᲘᲜᲘᲒᲖᲘᲗ

**&30ᲠᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲖᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ** ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲣᲡᲐᲤᲠᲗᲮᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲔᲘᲜᲔᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲡᲐᲛᲡᲐᲮᲣᲠᲘ

advance payment copyright unit of account joint stock company

prime rate basis price market economy market capitalization

current market rate; going market rate

market price market value consortium Bank bank credit customs union customs duty, tariffs customs valuation customs valuation code

wholesale merchant, distributor; wholesaler,

wholesaler establishment

wholesale price shipped brokerage negotiable tax incentives tax haven account balance

balance of payments deficit balance of payments surplus

external trade; overseas trade; international

trade, foreign trade balance of payments trade controls

foreign trade organization international market international trade international tenders

Standard International Trade Classification

international commercial terms INCOTERMS Hague Rules relating to bills of lading

International Convention concerning the carriage goods by rail **International Convention Safe Containers CSC** International Banking Facility IBF

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲨᲝᲜᲦᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲞᲐᲚᲐᲢᲐ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲝ

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲡᲐᲤᲘᲜᲐᲜᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲠᲞᲝᲠᲐᲪᲘᲐ

ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲝ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲒᲐᲠᲘᲒᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲡᲐᲮᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲑᲘᲠᲥᲐ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲒᲐᲠᲘᲒᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲓᲐᲡᲢᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲝᲚᲘ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲣᲢᲝ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲥᲐᲜᲘᲖᲛᲘ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲐᲒᲔᲜᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲐᲒᲢᲝᲛᲐᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲑᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲑᲐᲠᲘᲔᲠᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲑᲠᲣᲜᲒᲐ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲚᲔᲥᲡᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲨᲠᲝ ᲛᲐᲠᲙᲐ ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲨᲠᲝ ᲡᲐᲮᲚᲘ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲢᲔᲠᲛᲘᲜᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲜᲛᲐᲠᲢᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ

15060053006010 1506005300

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲥᲡᲔᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲨᲣᲐᲛᲐᲕᲚᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲫᲚᲔᲑᲚᲝᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲛᲠᲣᲦᲘ

ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲪᲔᲜᲢᲠᲘ

ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲰᲠᲝ ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲛᲐᲦᲒᲔᲜᲔᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲖᲝᲒᲐᲦᲝᲔᲑᲠᲘᲕᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲣᲗᲠᲔᲑᲐ

653090600300

*Ს*ᲐᲙᲝᲛᲞᲔᲜᲡᲐᲪᲘᲝ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲝᲚᲝ ᲡᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲝ ᲚᲘᲛᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲝ ᲮᲐᲖᲘ ᲡᲐᲙᲣᲗᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲣᲤᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲙᲣᲗᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲣᲕᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ

ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲪᲔᲛᲐ(ᲛᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲚᲘᲓᲐᲜ ᲒᲐᲛᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲚᲖᲔ)

ᲡᲐᲚᲘᲪᲔᲜᲖᲘᲝ **ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜ**ᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲙᲝ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ

ᲡᲐᲛᲔᲪᲜᲘᲔᲠᲝ-ᲙᲕᲚᲔᲕᲘᲗᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲡᲐᲪᲓᲔᲚ-ᲡᲐᲙᲝᲜᲡᲢᲠᲣᲥᲢᲝᲠᲝ ᲡᲐᲛᲣᲨᲐᲝᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲛᲮᲠᲘᲕᲘ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲔᲜᲡᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲙᲐᲚᲐᲗᲐ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲝᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲑᲚᲝ ᲓᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ

0.686961 ტაგაგას

ᲡᲐᲠᲒᲔᲑᲚᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲙᲠᲘᲢᲔᲠᲘᲣᲛᲘ

ᲡᲐᲠᲔᲖᲔᲠᲕᲝ ᲛᲐᲠᲐᲒᲘ

International Monetary Fund IMF
International Chamber of commerce ICC

International Court of Justice

International Finance corporation IFC

common market export transaction export house

exchange market, currency market foreign exchange confirmation foreign exchange control exchange rates mechanism ERM

commercial agents, sales agents

vending machine trade balance barriers to trade trade turnover hyper markets licensing arranges

licensing arrangement trademark, trademark brand

confirming house

International Rules For Trade Interpreting Of

Trade Terms INCOTERMS

distribution network

trade salespeople, commercial agent

trading possibilities lines

shopping center trade representative public ownership commission swap transaction offset arrangements

contact price, contractual price

checklist, credit limit credit line title of ownership

title flow

licensing agreements branded goods

research and development R & D technical

research

government credit triangular swap

needs, wants, requirements

consumer credit consumer goods value in use

work done by contract

utility criterion safety stock

ᲡᲐᲠᲘᲡᲙᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲠᲘᲡᲙᲝ ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲒᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲒᲘᲠᲥᲐ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲔᲥᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲘᲛᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲙᲠᲔᲓᲘᲢᲘ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲛᲐᲠᲙᲐ ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲞᲝᲚᲘᲢᲘᲙᲐ

ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲝ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲭᲠᲝ ᲒᲐᲚᲐᲜᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲡᲔᲡᲮᲝ ᲙᲐᲞᲘᲢᲐᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

ᲡᲐᲢᲐᲠᲘᲤᲝ ᲒᲐᲜᲐᲙᲕᲔᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲠᲔᲒᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲜᲖᲘᲢᲝ ᲑᲐᲥᲘ ᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲜᲖᲘᲢᲝ ᲢᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘ ᲡᲐᲢᲐᲠᲜᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲖᲔᲓᲜᲐᲓᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲢᲠᲐᲜᲡᲞᲝᲠᲢᲝ ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲐᲜᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲝ ᲡᲔᲠᲢᲘᲨᲘᲙᲐᲢᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲤᲘᲠᲛᲝ ᲜᲘᲨᲐᲜᲘ ᲡᲐᲤᲝᲜᲓᲝ ᲑᲘᲠᲥᲐ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲘ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲑᲠᲣᲜᲕᲐ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲒᲐᲪᲕᲚᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲛᲝᲫᲠᲐᲝᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲔᲚᲛᲝᲫᲠᲐᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲐᲓᲒᲘᲚᲡᲐᲛᲧᲝᲤᲔᲚᲘ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲛᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲘ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲙᲝᲛᲞᲚᲔᲥᲢᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲙᲣᲠᲔᲜᲢᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲤᲐᲡᲔᲑᲐ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲛᲦᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲐ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲐᲓ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲜᲝᲛᲔᲜᲙᲚᲐᲢᲣᲠᲐ

ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲡᲘᲪᲝᲪᲚᲝ ᲪᲘᲙᲚᲘᲡ

ᲮᲐᲜᲒᲠᲫᲚᲘᲕᲝᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲮᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘ

ᲡᲐᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲚᲝ ᲒᲐᲓᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲓᲘ

ᲡᲐᲨᲘᲨᲘ ᲢᲕᲘᲗᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲙᲝᲓᲔᲥᲡᲘ

ᲡᲐᲪᲐᲚᲝ <u>ᲒᲐ</u>ᲰᲠᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝ

ᲡᲐᲪᲐᲚᲝ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ ᲡᲐᲪᲜᲝᲒᲐᲠᲝ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ

სბზბრმრ

ᲡᲐᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲝ **Შ**ᲣᲜᲥᲪᲘᲐ

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ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲛᲬᲘᲤᲝᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘ

ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲝ ᲡᲔᲠᲗᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲢᲘ

ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲝ ᲤᲐᲡᲘ

ᲡᲐᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲝ ᲣᲠᲗᲘᲔᲠᲗᲝᲑᲐᲗᲐ

ᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲬᲔᲡᲔᲑᲘ

სმსხი

venture company, start-up company

venture

commodity market, commodity exchange merchandise exports merchandise imports

tied credit product brand product policy

merchandise trade balance

loan market rate regulation transit tariff transit rate

bill of lading, waybill

carrier

shipping certificate

logogram, logo, logograph logotype stock exchange, stock market; securities

market securities exchange

product, goods, commodity wares commodity turnover, goods turnover,

commodity circulation

barter

physical distribution, logistics physical distribution system where the goods are situated consigner, forwarder of goods multiple unit packaging

assessment of a product's competitiveness

consignel, addressee, recipient

received for shipment

product mix, merchandise mix product

portfolio

length of product life cycle

product quality, quality of a product

income tax

International maritime dangerous Goods code

retail establishment, retail institution

retail price reference price

enterprise, manufacturing venture, concern,

business

production function initial price, original price government purchases negotiable certificate

contract prices, contractual prices, agreed

prices

Rules for the Regulation of contractual

relations loan, grant

ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ ᲡᲞᲔᲪᲘᲐᲚᲘᲖᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲞᲔᲪᲘᲤᲘᲙᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲟᲘ ᲡᲢᲠᲐᲢᲔᲒᲘᲐ ᲡᲢᲠᲐᲢᲔᲒᲘᲣᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲒᲔᲒᲛᲕᲘᲡ ᲡᲘᲡᲢᲔᲛᲐ ᲡᲣᲡᲢᲘ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲔᲑᲘ/ᲤᲘᲠᲛᲘᲡ ᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲗᲘ ᲣᲜᲐᲠᲘᲐᲜᲝᲑᲘᲡ ᲞᲐᲠᲘᲢᲔᲢᲘ ᲡᲮᲕᲐ ᲗᲐᲜᲐᲒᲐᲠ ᲞᲘᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲨᲘ

systems selling specialization specific duty strategy strategic planning system weaknesses purchasing-power parity PPP

ceteris paribus

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tariff
tariff system
technical service, maintains
technology transfer
brain drain
consignor, sender
consignee, addressee, recipient
data freight receipt
transnational corporation TNC
transfer pricing
drawer
bill of exchange, B/E draft

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უგრალო თამასუძი უვაღო ფასიანი ძაღალღი უნიფიცირებული დესები პომბინირებული სატრანსპორტო ღოპუმენტებისათვის უნიფიცირებული დესები სახელუმპრულებო ბარანტიებისათვის უნიფიცირებული დეს-ჩვეულებები და პრაძტიპა ღოპუმენტური აპრეღიტივებისათვის ურთიერთუესყილვები უცასოდ უფასო მომსახურება უფლება

promissory note
perpetuity
Uniform Rues for a combined transport
Document
Uniform Rules for Contractual Guarantees
ICC
Uniform Customs and Practice for
Documentary Credits UCP

reciprocal
in nominate term
gratis

free servicing, free service

right free of equities

foreign market

foreign-currency market, foreign exchange

market foreign bonds

ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠᲘ ᲝᲑᲚᲘᲒᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘ

**Უ**ᲤᲚᲔᲑᲐᲗᲐ ᲗᲐᲕᲘᲡᲣᲤᲚᲔᲑᲐ

ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲚᲣᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

**ᲣᲪᲮᲝᲣᲠᲘ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ** 

3

ფასი

**ტრ**ბტბ

ფასის გაანგა<u>დ</u>იფეგა

**35101 2529365/3512549046965/** 

price pricing

price-fixing, pricing

**%376797**%0

ᲨᲐᲡᲣᲠᲘ ᲓᲘᲡᲙᲠᲘᲛᲘᲜᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲨᲐᲡᲔᲑᲨᲘ ᲓᲘᲡᲙᲠᲘᲛᲘᲜᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲨᲐᲡᲔᲑᲨᲘ ᲚᲘᲓᲔᲠᲝᲑᲐ

შასჩამოკლეგა

ᲤᲐᲡᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲥᲛᲜᲘᲡ ᲞᲝᲚᲘᲢᲘᲙᲐ

ᲨᲐᲥᲢᲝᲠᲘ ᲨᲐᲥᲢᲝᲠᲘᲜᲒᲘ ᲨᲐᲥᲢᲣᲠᲐ ᲨᲘᲚᲘᲐᲚᲘ

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ᲨᲘᲠᲡᲛᲘᲡᲨᲘᲑᲐ ᲑᲠᲣᲜᲕᲐ ᲨᲘᲣᲩᲔᲠᲡᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ

ᲕᲘᲨᲔᲠᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲔᲨᲔᲥᲢᲘ ᲨᲘᲥᲡᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲪᲕᲚᲔᲚᲘ ᲙᲣᲠᲡᲘ ᲤᲠᲐᲜᲙᲝ ᲐᲓᲒᲘᲚᲛᲓᲔᲒᲐᲠᲔᲝᲒᲐ

ფრანპ( გაღამზიღამი ფრანპ( მიწ() მეგები ფრანპ( საწმ() გი ფრანპ( ფაგრეპა ფრანპ( ძარგანა ფრანშ() აბრგანა

ᲚᲠᲐᲜᲨᲘᲖᲘ ᲤᲠᲐᲜᲨᲘᲖᲘᲜᲒᲘ ᲤᲠᲐᲮᲢᲘ

**36560 67 6786333 9787660** 

ფოახ<u></u>დის მმაოი თანხა

**37**50 85885365

markup, markup mark on price discrimination price leadership

discount, rebate abatement

reduction pricing policy factor

factoring factorizing

invoice, bill

branch, branch office, branch house

financial engineering financial analysis

firm

transfers, interdivisional transfer forward market, futures market International Fisher effect IFE

fixed exchange rate franco domicile free carrier free delivery

ex warehouse, ex store

ex factory ex works franchiser franchisee franchising freight

carriage paid to...CPT carriage paid to...CIP eump sum freight customer transfers

1

ᲥᲕᲔᲧᲜᲘᲡ ᲖᲝᲛᲘᲡ ᲗᲔᲝᲠᲘᲐ ᲥᲕᲔᲧᲜᲐᲗᲐ ᲛᲡᲐᲒᲐᲕᲡᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲔᲝᲠᲘᲐ ᲥᲡᲔᲚᲘ/ᲛᲐᲦᲐᲖᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲥᲪᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲓᲔᲥᲡᲘ ᲡᲣᲑᲡᲘᲓᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ

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₫ᲪᲔᲕᲘᲡ ᲣᲜᲘᲤᲘᲪᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲬᲣᲡᲔᲑᲘ >ᲝᲛᲐᲘᲚᲒᲔᲑᲚᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲚᲐᲚᲔᲡᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲕᲐᲖᲑᲘ

ᲙᲝᲛᲞᲘᲣᲢᲔᲠᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘᲗ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲭᲠᲝ ᲛᲝᲜᲐᲪᲔᲛᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲪᲔᲛᲘᲡ ᲦᲠᲝᲡ theory of country size country-similarity theory chain

Code of Conduct on subsidies and

Countervailing Duties

UNCID Uniform Rules of conduct For Interchange of Trade Data by Telecommunication



ᲓᲘᲐ ᲐᲜᲒᲐᲠᲘᲨᲘ ᲓᲘᲐ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲔᲑᲘ

ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ, ᲓᲐᲖᲦᲕᲔᲕᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲤᲠᲐᲮᲢᲘ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲤᲠᲐᲮᲢᲘ open account open bid, open biding, advertised biding, public auction cost, insurance and freight CIF cost and freight CFR

4

ᲧᲕᲔᲚᲐᲖᲔ ᲮᲔᲚᲡᲛᲘᲡᲐᲬᲕᲦᲝᲛᲘ ᲠᲔᲥᲘᲛᲘ ᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲢᲠᲐᲥᲢᲘ

most-favored-nation MFN sale contract

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ᲨᲔᲐᲢᲧᲝᲑᲘᲜᲔᲗ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲡ ᲨᲔᲑᲝᲭᲘᲚᲘ ᲓᲐᲮᲛᲐᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲔᲓᲐᲠᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲣᲞᲘᲠᲐᲢᲔᲡᲝᲑᲐ ᲨᲔᲖᲦᲣᲓᲣᲚᲘ ᲛᲝᲥᲜᲘᲚᲝᲑᲐ

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ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲣᲙᲣᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐᲖᲔ

ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲔᲛᲮᲕᲔᲓᲠ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐᲖᲔ

ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲛᲠᲔᲬᲕᲔᲚᲝ ᲡᲢᲐᲜᲓᲐᲠᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ

შესახეგ

**ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲛᲗᲐᲕᲠᲝᲑᲝ ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ** 

შესახეგ

ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲘᲗᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲡᲐᲐᲠᲑᲘᲢᲠᲐᲥᲝ ᲠᲔᲒᲚᲐᲛᲔᲜᲢᲘ

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ᲨᲔᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲣᲚᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲔᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲓᲐᲡᲢᲣᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲔᲙᲕᲔᲗᲘᲡ ᲞᲝᲠᲢᲨᲔᲚᲘ ᲨᲔᲛᲝᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲒᲐᲡᲐᲕᲐᲚᲘ

ᲨᲔᲛᲮᲔᲦᲕᲠᲘ ᲕᲐᲰᲠᲝᲑᲐ

ᲨᲔᲛᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲔᲚ ᲓᲘᲠᲔᲥᲢᲝᲠᲗᲐ ᲡᲐᲑᲖᲝ

**ᲨᲔᲠᲔᲣᲚᲘ ᲑᲐᲥᲘ** 

ᲨᲔᲠᲔᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲝ ᲙᲝᲜᲝᲡᲐᲛᲜᲔᲢᲘ

**ᲝᲜ**ᲠᲐᲨᲐ ᲘᲚᲬᲘᲠᲔᲬ

ᲨᲔᲡᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘᲐ, ᲛᲝᲮᲓᲔᲜᲘᲚᲘᲐ

ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ ᲨᲔᲡᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲨᲐᲡᲘ

ᲨᲣᲡᲬᲝᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲨᲐᲡᲘᲡ ᲪᲕᲚᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐᲖᲔ

ᲨᲔᲡᲬᲝᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲧᲕᲔᲚᲐᲖᲔ ᲮᲔᲚᲡᲐᲧᲠᲔᲚᲘ ᲙᲚᲘᲔᲜᲢᲘᲡ

შესახეგ

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ᲨᲔᲢᲧᲝᲑᲘᲜᲔᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲒᲖᲐᲕᲜᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

ᲨᲔᲣᲕᲡᲔᲑᲔᲚᲘ ᲣᲙᲐᲜᲐ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲘᲗ

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შრომა

ᲨᲠᲛᲘᲗᲘ ᲦᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲔᲝᲠᲘᲐ

ᲨᲠᲝᲛᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ
ᲨᲠᲝᲛᲘᲡ ᲓᲐᲜᲐᲬᲘᲚᲔᲑᲐ
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შუმავალი

notify party tied aid

comparative advantage limited flexibility agreement

buy-back agreement countertrade agreement

agreement on industrial standards

agreement on government procurement

rules of conciliation and arbitration

order

cancellation of an order; order cancellation

confirmation of order business portfolio income and expenditure

countertrade

board of executive directors

compound duty

combined transport bill of lading FBL

mixed venture

accomplished adjusted purchase prices, buying price

adjustment

adjustment for price changes

a most favored customer, m.f.c. clause

import tariff

dispatch note, advice note

blank back

evaluation, assessment preferential tariff discount price misrepresentation acquired advantage

labor

labor theory of vale labor market division of labor intermediate term

domestic prices, internal prices

domestic prices, home trade internal trade

house bill of lading

sell through an intermediary

intermediary, middlemen, broker, go-between

#### შუამავლოგა

intermediation

ჩარმმა ჩარტერ0

**ᲒᲐᲠᲬᲝᲘᲐᲜᲘ ᲨᲔᲗᲐᲜᲮᲛᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ** 

**ᲠᲐᲡᲐᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲐᲦ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲘ** 

**ᲠᲐ**ᲢᲒᲘᲠᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲞᲣᲜᲥᲢᲘ

intervention charter the frame work agreement received for shipment shipping point

 $\mathcal{L}$ 

ცალმხრ030

G36&ᲠᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ(380L0ᲣᲠᲘ) ᲒᲐ630

633002 303**2**0

ცხრილი

unilateral

central(issuing) bank

wear; deterioration; depreciation

table; schedule; time sheet

<del>Ძ</del>ᲘᲠᲘᲗᲐᲓᲘ ᲐᲠᲔᲜᲓᲐ <del>Ძ</del>ᲘᲠᲘᲗᲐᲦᲘ ᲒᲐᲦᲐᲡᲐᲮᲐᲦᲘ <del>მ</del>0რ0თაღი კაკიტალი

<del>ძ</del>ლიერი მხარეები /ფირმის

ᲫᲚᲘᲔᲠᲘ ᲓᲐ ᲡᲣᲡᲢᲘ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲔᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘ/ᲤᲘᲠᲛᲘᲡ

head lease underlying tax capital assets

distinctive competence, strengths strength and weaknesses analysis



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**%298930960** 

**ᲡᲐ**ᲛᲐᲓᲘ <u>Გ</u>ᲓᲐ₽ᲓᲐᲛᲐᲓᲐᲛᲐᲓᲐᲛ

**ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲛᲝᲪᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ ᲡᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ** 

ᲓᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ **Შ**ᲐᲥᲢᲝᲠᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲗᲐᲜᲨᲐᲠᲦᲝᲑᲘᲡ

**0000605** 

**ᲡᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲨᲣᲐᲚᲔᲑᲔᲑᲘ ᲡᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲘ**Ს **ᲮᲐᲠ**%ᲔᲑᲘ

**ᲬᲐᲠᲛᲝᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲝᲞᲔᲠᲐᲪᲘᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲑᲐᲖᲐᲠᲘ** 

**%**3650800%01 106008035%0 **ᲬᲔᲠᲘᲚᲔᲑᲘ ᲛᲮᲐᲠᲓᲐᲰᲔᲠᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ** 

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**ᲬᲛᲘᲜᲓᲐ ᲛᲝᲜᲝᲞᲝᲚᲘᲐ** 

losses, damages

unprofitable, loosmaking

primage

volume of output, volume of production

capital goods; production goods, investment

goods

factors of production factor-proportions theory

means of production

manufacturing cost, production cost

derivatives market certificate of origin comfort letters net profit

net national product NNP

pure monopoly; perfect monopoly, absolute

monopoly



ᲡᲐᲜᲒᲠᲫᲚ030 0**Ნ**ᲢᲔᲠᲔᲡ0 **ᲮᲐᲜ**ᲓᲐᲖᲛᲣᲚᲝᲑᲐ

long interest remoteness

ᲡᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘ
ᲡᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘᲡ ᲙᲠᲘᲢᲔᲠᲘᲣᲛᲘ
ᲡᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘᲡ ᲡᲔᲠᲢᲘᲤᲘᲙᲐᲢᲘ
ᲡᲐᲠᲘᲡᲮᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲤᲐᲡᲔᲑᲐ
ᲡᲐᲠ%ᲔᲑᲘ
ᲡᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐ
ᲡᲔᲚᲬᲔᲠᲘᲚᲘ
ᲡᲕᲔᲓᲠᲘᲗᲘ ᲡᲐᲠ%ᲔᲑᲘ

 $\mathscr{X}$ 

%ᲐᲛᲣᲠᲘ ᲛᲝᲒᲔᲑᲐ %ᲐᲠᲘᲛᲐ %ᲒᲣᲤᲣᲠᲘ ᲠᲔᲟᲘᲛᲘ %ᲝᲑᲔᲠᲘ total profits penalty group treatment jobber

total unit costs

quality

receipt

quality criterion

certificate of quaility

costs, expences, outlay

contact, agreement

quality assesment, quality evaluation



ᲞᲐᲐᲒᲘᲡ ᲙᲝᲜᲕᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲧᲘᲓᲕᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲕᲘᲡ ᲔᲠᲗᲒᲕᲐᲠᲝᲕᲐᲜᲘ ᲙᲐᲜᲝᲜᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ

35580Ს ᲙᲝᲜᲒᲔᲜᲪᲘᲐ ᲡᲐᲥᲝᲜᲚᲘᲡ ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲧᲘᲓᲒᲐ-ᲒᲐᲧᲘᲓᲒᲘᲡ ᲮᲔᲚᲨᲔᲙᲠᲣᲚᲔᲑᲐᲨᲘ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲧᲔᲜᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲐᲛᲐᲠᲗᲚᲘᲡ ᲨᲔᲡᲐᲮᲔᲑ ᲰᲔ%ᲘᲠᲔᲑᲐ ᲰᲘᲒᲚᲘᲜᲒᲘ ᲰᲘᲙᲔᲠᲘᲜᲤᲚᲐᲪᲘᲐ ᲰᲝᲠᲘᲖᲝᲜᲢᲐᲚᲣᲠᲘ ᲒᲐᲔᲠᲗᲘᲐᲜᲔᲑᲐ Convention Relating To A Uniform Law On The International Sale Of Goods(Uniform Law On Sales) (The Hague), Convention Relating To A Uniform Law On The Formation Of Contacts For The International Sale Of Goods(Uniform Law On Formation) The Hague Convention on the Law applicable to contracts for the international sale of goods (The Hague) hedging higling hyperinflation horizontal combination

# <u>ᲡᲐᲔᲠᲗᲐᲨᲝᲠᲘᲡᲝ ᲔᲙᲝᲜᲝᲛᲘᲙᲣᲠ ᲣᲠᲗᲘᲔᲠᲗᲝᲑᲔᲑᲨᲘ ᲒᲐᲒᲠᲪᲔᲚᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ</u> ᲐᲑᲘᲔᲬᲔᲑᲢᲚᲢᲐᲘ

- AAR-Against all risks
- A.C.C.-Accepted
- APEC: Asia An Pacific Ocean Economic Cooperation
- ADR-American depositary receipt
- A.F.-Advanced freight
- AG-Aktiongeselschaft<sup>6</sup>
- A.G.M. –Actual gross weight
- A.P. -Additional preminm
- ATA-Actual time of arrival
- ATD-Actual time of departure
- AWB-Air waybill
- A.w.t.s. –all working time saved
- B.B. Ballast Bonus
- B.C.-Bulk cargo
- B/E-Bill of exchange
- B/L Bill of landing
- B.N. Booking note
- BSEC: Black See Economic Cooparation
- BSS Basis (ETA Basis)<sup>7</sup>
- EC: European Community
- ECO: Economic Cooperation Organization
- EP-European Parliament
- EU:European Union
- CFR-Cost and Freight
- CFS-Container Freight Station
- CIF- Cost, Insurance and Freight
- CIM- Convention Internationale concernantle transport des mechandises par chemin de fer
- CIP- Carriage and Isuraence paied to...
- Ch.fwd. Charges forward<sup>8</sup>
- COD-Casch on delivery
- COTIF- Convention relative aux transports internationaux ferroviares(Convention concerning International carriage by Rail)
- CPT- Carriage paied to
- CT-Community Transit(Certificate)
- CT-Combined Transport
- CM: Common Market
- CU: customs union
- DAF- Delivered at Frontier
- D/A Documents to be delivered on acceptance of bill of exchange

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> ᲡᲐᲐᲥᲪᲘᲝ ᲡᲐᲖᲝᲒᲐᲓᲝᲔᲑᲐ (ᲒᲔᲠᲛᲐᲜᲣᲚ.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> ᲡᲐᲒᲐᲖᲝ ᲞᲝᲠᲢᲘ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> ᲮᲐᲠᲯᲔᲑᲡ ᲒᲐᲘᲦᲔᲑᲡ ᲢᲕᲘᲠᲗᲛᲘᲛᲦᲔᲑᲘ

- DCP-Freight/Carriage paid to
- DDP-Delivery duty paid to
- DDU-Delivery duty unpaid
- DEQ-Delivered ex quay
- DES-delivered ex ship
- D/P Documents to be delivered on payment of bill of exchange
- ECU-Economic Community Unit
- EMS-European Monetary Unit
- EU-European Union
- EXW-Ex Works
- FAO- Food and Agriculture Organization
- FAA-Free of all average
- FAS-Free alongside ship
- FCA- Free carrier
- FCL-Full container load
- FLATA-Federation Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimiles
- FLATA-FCR-FLATA- Forwarders' Certificate of Receipt
- FBL-FLATA Negotiable Combined Transport bill of Landing
- FOB-Free on board
- FPA-Free of particular average
- GATT-General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade
- GNP-Gross national Product
- GR. WT -Gross weight
- IBRD- International bank for reconstruction and development
- ICC(Inco)- International Chamber of commerce
- ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- IDA -International Development Association
- IFAD- International Fund For Agricultural Development
- IFC- International Finance Corporation
- ILO-International Labor Organization
- IMF International Monetary fund
- IMO International Marine Organization
- INC. Incorporated
- ISO International Organization For Standardization
- ITO-International Telecommunication Union
- ITC- International Trade Enter
- IAEA -International Atomic Energy Agency
- K.G. Kommandit-Gesellschaft<sup>9</sup>
- LASH-Lighter abroad ship
- Libid- London Inter-Bank offered rate
- LIBOR-London Inter bank offered rate
- LCL-Less than full container load
- Ltd-Limited

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> ᲙᲝᲛᲐᲜᲓᲘᲢᲣᲠᲘ ᲡᲐᲖᲝᲒᲐᲓᲝᲔᲑᲐ(ᲒᲔᲠᲛᲐᲜᲣᲚ.)

- m.f.c. price-most forward customer price
- MIGA-Mutilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- MNC Multinational Corporation
- MNE-Multinational Enterprise
- MU-Monetary union
- NI- National Income
- NNP- Net National product
- NOC-Notice of compilation
- NOD- Notice of dispatch
- NOR, N/R -Notice of readiness
- NT WT- Net Weight
- NVD -No value declared
- NAFTA- North Americas Free Trade Agreement
- OECD -Organization For Economic Development And Cooperation
- Plc. Public limited company
- Ro/Ro Roll on/ Roll off
- SA- Societe Anonym
- SAD-Single Administrative document (Customs)
- SDRs- Special Drawing Rights
- SGS<sup>10</sup> -Societe Generale de Surveillence S.A
- SWIFT -Society For World Wide Interbank Financial telecommunication
- TT- Telegraphic transfer
- UCC -US Uniform Commercial Code
- UCP -Uniform Customs and Practice For Documentary Credits
- **UN- United Nations**
- UNESCO-UN Educational Scientific And Cultural Organization
- UNCITRAL- United Nations Commission On International Trade Law
- UNCTAD- United nations conference on Trade and development
- UNIDO -UN Industrial Development Program
- UNCDF- UN Capital Development Fund
- UNDP UN Development Program
- **UNEF- UN Environment Program**
- UNIDCP -UN International Drug Control Program
- UPU -Universal Postal Union
- WFP- World Food Program
- WA- With Average
- WHO -World Health Organization
- WIPO- World Intellectual Property Organization
- WTO -World Trade Organization
- W/T -Weight

- WBG- World Bank Group
- WMO -World Meteorological Organization

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$  36MRTIGOOL 656OL6OL 3M6&6MROL5 R5 &3L&O638OL L363OLOL 3M8356O5

# **World Cuurency Symbols**

Country and Currency	<u>Currency</u>	Graphic
	Code	Image
America (United States of America), Dollars	USD	\$
Afghanistan, Afghanis	AFN	غ
Australia, Dollars	AUD	\$
Azerbaijan, New Manats	AZN	ман
Belarus, Rubles	BYR	p.
Bolivia, Bolivianos	ВОВ	\$b
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Convertible Marka	BAM	KM
Bulgaria, Leva	BGN	ЛВ
Brazil, Reais	BRL	R\$
Britain (United Kingdom), Pounds	GBP	£
Canada, Dollars	CAD	\$
Chile, Pesos	CLP	\$
China, Yuan Renminbi	CNY	¥
Colombia, Pesos	СОР	\$
Cuba, Pesos	CUP	₱
Czech Republic, Koruny	CZK	Řč
Denmark, Kroner	DKK	kr
Dominican Republic, Pesos	DOP	RD\$
Egypt, Pounds	EGP	£
England (United Kingdom), Pounds	GBP	£
Estonia, Krooni	EEK	kr
Euro	EUR	€
France, Euro	EUR	€
Georgia	GEL	GEL
Holland (Netherlands), Euro	EUR	ŧ.
Hong Kong, Dollars	HKD	\$

Hungary, Forint	HUF	Ft
Iceland, Kronur	ISK	kr
India, Rupees (Rs or Rs. are commonly used instead of the symbol)	INR	Rs
Indonesia, Rupiahs	IDR	Řр
Iran, Rials	IRR	<i>کالِی</i>
Israel, New Shekels	ILS	Ŋ
Italy, Euro	EUR	€.
Jamaica, Dollars	JMD	J\$
Japan, Yen	JPY	¥
Kazakhstan, Tenge	KZT	ЛВ
Korea (North), Won	KPW	₩
Korea (South), Won	KRW	₩
Kyrgyzstan, Soms	KGS	ЛВ
Latvia, Lati	LVL	Ls
Liechtenstein, Switzerland Francs	CHF	CHF
Lithuania, Litai	LTL	Lt
Macedonia, Denars	MKD	ден
Malta, Euro	EUR	€.
Mexico, Pesos	MXN	\$
Mongolia, Tugriks	MNT	<b>¥</b>
Nepal, Rupees	NPR	Ŕs
Netherlands Antilles, Guilders (also called Florins)	ANG	f
Netherlands, Euro	EUR	€
New Zealand, Dollars	NZD	\$
North Korea, Won	KPW	₩
Norway, Krone	NOK	kr
Pakistan, Rupees	PKR	Rs
Panama, Balboa	PAB	B/.

Peru, Nuevos Soles	PEN	S/
Philippines, Pesos	PHP	Php
Poland, Zlotych	PLN	zł
Qatar, Rials	QAR	ريال
Romania, New Lei	RON	lei
Russia, Rubles	RUB	руб
Saudi Arabia, Riyals	SAR	کیال
Serbia, Dinars	RSD	Дин.
Singapore, Dollars	SGD	\$
South Africa, Rand	ZAR	Ř
South Korea, Won	KRW	₩
Sweden, Kronor	SEK	kr
Switzerland, Francs	CHF	CHF
Syria, Pounds	SYP	£
Taiwan, New Dollars	TWD	元
Thailand, Baht	ТНВ	B
Trinidad and Tobago, Dollars	TTD	TT\$
Turkey, Lira	TRY	TL
Ukraine, Hryvnia	UAH	7
United Kingdom, Pounds	GBP	£
United States of America, Dollars	USD	\$
Uruguay, Pesos	UYU	\$U
Uzbekistan, Sums	UZS	ЛВ
Venezuela, Bolivares Fuertes	VEF	Bs
Vietnam, Dong	VND	₫

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