

Chapter 3 Clues

Across

3. An economy in which goods and services are produced the way they have always been produced. It is used in countries that are less developed and are not yet participating in the global economy.
8. A strategy that uses the same product and marketing strategy worldwide.
10. An action imposed by the government to stop the export or import of a product completely.
13. The value of a currency in one country compared with the value in another.
14. A tax that a government places on certain imported products.
16. When a country can produce a good or service at a lower cost than other countries.
17. Items brought from other countries.
19. A situation in which a country imports (buys) more than it exports (sells).
20. The cost of using someone else's money.

Down

1. A selected area where products can be imported duty-free and then stored, assembled, and/or used in manufacturing.
2. A situation in which a country specializes in the production of a good or service at which it is relatively more efficient.
3. A situation in which a country exports (sells) more than it imports (buys).
4. Goods and services sold to other countries.
5. Restrictions to free trade.
6. Selling the right to use some intangible property (production process, trademark, or brand name) for a fee or royalty.
7. The difference between a country's total exports and total imports.
9. The making, buying and selling of goods and services within a country.
11. A factor that supports international trade in industrialized countries, including a nation's transportation, communication, and utility systems.
12. The accepted behaviors, customs, and values of a society.
15. The right to use a company name or business process in a specific way. It is a method often used to expand into other countries.
18. A government set limit on the quantity of a product that may be imported or exported within a given period.