

Answer those 40 questions only and provide me with the full and explained answer ...

[Business](#)



Questions and Answers on International Business Questions and Answers on International Business Q1. The developing markets such as Brazil, India, China, and Russia has half of the world GDP.

Q2. The countries that comprise the BRIC include China, Russia, India, and Brazil. BRIC does not include USA. They are also the four emerging markets. Also, Mexico is not. Though it was interested to be part of BRICS.

Q3. The worldwide economy can be viewed as a pyramid. The top of the pyramid are individuals with an earnings of 20, 000\$ or higher per annum. The triad comprises Japan, North America, and Western Europe. These are the well-developed countries.

Q4. The people who live in triad countries comprise individuals who form the top of the global economy pyramid.

Q5. Most MNEs are part of the base of the pyramid.

Q6. Those individuals who earn between 2000\$ to 20000\$ per annum form the pyramidal base.

Q7. Democracy is a system of government that people choose leaders of their choice.

Q8. Communist totalitarianism was practiced in Europe and Soviet until a revolution took place in 1989.

Q9. Political risk is divided into two, macro, and micro risk.

Q10. Civil law is a well-developed system that supports participation, request, and consistency, in light of a sensible and element taxonomy created by Roman law and reflected in the structure of the codes.

Q11. More than 80 countries practice civil law.

Q12. Jewish and Islamic laws are examples of religious laws.

Q13. Trademarks are the exclusive legal rights used by firms

Q14. Copyright are the legal rights used by authors to publish their work.

Q15. The TRIPS was brought up as an endeavor to restrict the gaps in the way these rights are protected everywhere, and to bring them under reasonable worldwide guidelines. It creates least levels of security that every legislature needs to provide for the intellectual property of individual (Peng, 2000). It strikes a harmony between the long haul advantages and conceivable transient expenses to society.

Q16. Masculinity was rated highly in Japan and countries in Europe such as Hungary.

Q17. Short-term orientation is not part of dimensional approaches

Q18. In a collective society, there is a principle that contains society, the individuals, the state, and so forth - has rights, needs, or real power above and separated from the people who include it. Individuals hear this thought regularly championed in such recognizable maxims.

Q19. The term " individualism" has an extraordinary mixture of implications in social and political philosophy. First, ontological individualism. Second, methodological individualism. Third, ethical or political individualism.

Ontological individualism is the teaching that social reality comprises, at last, just of persons who pick and act. Groups, for example, a social class, state, or a gathering, cannot work so they are not considered to have a reality autonomous of the activities of persons. Methodological individualists hold that the principal genuinely exploratory recommendations in social science are those that can be decreased to the activities, auras, and choices of people.

Q20. Collectivism does not describe the majority of firms in USA.

Q21. Absolute advantage refers to the capacity of a nation, individual, company or area to manufacture goods and deliver services at a lower expense. Materials with absolute advantages can produce an item or government utilizing a littler number of inputs and using a more effective methodology than another gathering offering the same item or management.

Q22. Comparative advantage is having the benefit of producing the commodity at the lower cost compared to others.

Q23. Adams Smith was the British economist who came up with the theory of absolute advantage.

Q24. Classical theories have evolved in Neolithic Europe.

Q25. Raymond divided the world into three classes. The top innovation countries, developed countries and developing countries.

Q26. To reduce the first firms location benefits by getting location advantage.

Q27. A free market view, which is a political view.

Q28. Internalization.

Q29. Intra-firm trade.

Q30. The demonstration effect underestimates the role MNEs plays.

Q31. In the monetary and economic union.

Q32. Competitive analysis entails Gathering the data (with a first stage - choosing what to pick)

Changing over data into knowledge, (with three stages: CIA -Collate and index it, Integrate it with different bits of data and Analyze and translate it)

Imparting the knowledge and countering any unfavorable contender activities - i. e. utilizing the knowledge.

Q33. The business law stated.

Q34. It is an example of communication gap between the customer and the premises.

Q35. It is an example of export-oriented strategies.

Q36. It becomes more apparent, and the weight of influence resources and direction exercises across borders picks up direness.

Q37. If the firm had the necessary materials and allowed by FDI.

Q38. It is referred to as managerial dynamism and commitment.

Q39. Challenges of procurement and leasing problems face retail system in the franchise.

Q40. To bring investments in their countries thus improving the nations economy.

Reference

Peng, M. (2000). Business Strategies in Transition Economies. CA: Sage.