

c2

Student: _____

1. According to the opening case, what caused the economic turnaround in Ghana?

- A. the country's dependence on cash crops
- B. the domination of the economy by state-owned enterprises
- C. the government adopting a socialist ideology
- D. military coups
- E. a liberalized economy

2. Collectively, we refer to political, economic, and legal systems as constituting the _____ economy of a country.

- A. domestic
- B. civic
- C. administrative
- D. political
- E. governing

3. Political systems can be assessed according to two related dimensions:

- A. the degree to which they emphasize individualism opposed to totalitarian and the degree to which they are individualistic versus democratic
- B. the degree to which they are market orientated opposed to production orientated and the degree to which they are democratic versus individualistic
- C. the degree to which they emphasize social democracy opposed to communism and the degree to which they emphasize collectivism opposed to individualism
- D. the degree to which they emphasize collectivism opposed to individualism and the degree to which they are democratic or totalitarian
- E. the degree to which they emphasize capitalism as opposed to communism and the degree to which they emphasize cultural freedom as opposed to cultural monitoring

4. The two dimensions of political systems are interrelated; systems that emphasize _____ tend towards totalitarianism, while systems that place a high value on _____ tend to be democratic.

- A. individualism; collectivism
- B. collectivism; individualism
- C. socialism; individualism
- D. individualism; socialism
- E. theocracy; capitalism

5. _____ refers to a system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals.

- A. Collectivism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Individualism
- D. Totalitarian
- E. Democracy

6. When _____ is practiced, the needs of society as a whole are generally viewed as being more important than individual freedoms.

- A. totalitarianism
- B. collectivism
- C. individualism
- D. capitalism
- E. theocracy

7. _____ is consistent with the notion that an individual's right to do something may be restricted because it runs counter to "the good of society" or "the common good."

- A. Totalitarian
- B. Collectivism
- C. Autocratic
- D. Capitalism
- E. Platonism

8. Modern _____ trace their intellectual roots to Karl Marx.

- A. Separatists
- B. Capitalists
- C. Individualists
- D. Socialists
- E. Federalists

9. The group that believed that socialism could be achieved only through violent revolution and totalitarian dictatorship were referred to as:

- A. Communists
- B. Fascists
- C. Political democrats
- D. Collectivists
- E. Mensheviks

10. Followers of socialist ideology who commit themselves to achieving socialism through democratic reforms are called:

- A. Communists
- B. Social democrats
- C. Individualists
- D. Political democrats
- E. New democrats

11. The communist version of socialism reached its high point in the late _____.

- A. 1940s.
- B. 1950s.
- C. 1960s.
- D. 1970s.
- E. 1980s

12. What country is the last major Communist power left?

- A. Russia
- B. China
- C. Vietnam
- D. North Korea
- E. Cuba

13. Social democracy has had its greatest influence in the following group of countries:

- A. Canada, United States, Mexico, and Spain
- B. India, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bhutan
- C. Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Ecuador, Columbia, and French Guiana
- D. Australia, Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, and Sweden
- E. Australia, Columbia, Venezuela, Cambodia, Brazil

14. Experience has demonstrated that state ownership of the means of production:

- A. often runs in parallel with the public interest
- B. is the most profitable way to organize production
- C. is the most efficient way to organize production
- D. often runs counter to the public interest
- E. leads to increased inefficiency, higher prices and higher taxes

15. Which of the following definitions best describes the concept of individualism?

- A. Political system in which an individual is governed by laws created to limit corruption and exploitation.
- B. Political system in which government is by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives.
- C. Political system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals.
- D. Form of government in which one person or political party exercises absolute control over all spheres of human life and in which opposing political parties are prohibited.
- E. Political philosophy that an individual should have freedom over his or her economic and political pursuits.

16. Which of the following can be traced to an ancient Greek philosopher, Aristotle?

- A. collectivism
- B. individualism
- C. socialism
- D. totalitarianism
- E. theocracy

17. In contrast to collectivism, _____ stresses that the interests of the individual should take precedence over the interests of the state.

- A. totalitarianism
- B. socialism
- C. individualism
- D. collectivism
- E. tribalism

18. Individualism is built on two central themes:

- A. socialism is the preferred political philosophy and an emphasis on the importance of collective interests over individual interests
- B. an emphasis on the importance of collective interests over individual interests and the belief that the welfare of society is best served by letting a collective body determine what is in society's best interest rather than individuals
- C. the needs of society as a whole are more important than individual freedoms and the welfare of society is best served by letting a collective body determine what is in society's best interest rather than individuals
- D. the public good is more important than corporate profits and the people exist to serve the state
- E. an emphasis on the importance of guaranteeing individual freedom and self expression and the belief that the welfare of society is best served by letting people pursue their own economic self-interest

19. The Cold War was essentially a war between _____, championed by the now-defunct Soviet Union, and _____, championed by the United States.
- A. collectivism; individualism
 - B. democracy; socialism
 - C. socialism; totalitarianism
 - D. individualism; collectivism
 - E. Stalinism; Reaganism
20. Which of the following is the political system in which government is by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives?
- A. despotism
 - B. democracy
 - C. totalitarianism
 - D. collectivism
 - E. tribalism
21. _____ is a form of government in which one person or political party exercises absolute control over all spheres of human life, and opposing political parties are prohibited.
- A. Capitalism
 - B. Totalitarianism
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Collectivism
 - E. Theocracy
22. _____ go "hand in hand."
- A. Anarchy and individualism
 - B. Collectivism and individualism
 - C. Totalitarianism and democracy
 - D. Democracy and collectivism
 - E. Democracy and individualism
23. A political system in which citizens periodically elect individuals to represent them is referred to as a _____.
- A. participatory collective
 - B. totalitarianism democracy
 - C. representative democracy
 - D. socialistic democracy
 - E. parliamentary democracy

24. In a representative democracy, if elected representatives fail to perform their job adequately, what will happen?

- A. a socialist democracy will take over
- B. a federalist republic will take over
- C. a collectivist federation will take over
- D. they will be voted out of office in the next election
- E. they will hold their offices for life

25. To guarantee that elected representatives can be held accountable for their actions by the electorate, an ideal representative democracy has a number of safeguards. Which of the following is not an example of a safeguard in an ideal representative democracy?

- A. a fair court system that is independent from the political system
- B. universal adult suffrage
- C. an individual's right to freedom of expression, opinion, and organization
- D. a political police force and armed services
- E. regular elections

26. _____ is a form of totalitarianism that advocates achieving socialism through totalitarian dictatorship.

- A. Tribal totalitarianism
- B. Democratic totalitarianism
- C. Communist totalitarianism
- D. Collective totalitarianism
- E. Theocratic totalitarianism

27. There are four major forms of totalitarianism in the world today. These are:

- A. collective, Marxist, right-wing, and ancestral
- B. theocratic, democratic, tribal, and communist
- C. communist, theocratic, tribal, and right-wing
- D. ancestral, Marxist, left-wing, and compiled
- E. tribal, Maoist, right-wing, and dictatorial

28. All of the following are forms of totalitarianism except:

- A. right-wing
- B. ancestral
- C. theocratic
- D. tribal
- E. communistic

29. A form of totalitarianism in which political power is monopolized by a party, group, or individual that governs according to religious principles is called _____.

- A. right-wing totalitarianism
- B. theocratic totalitarianism
- C. ancestral totalitarianism
- D. tribal totalitarianism
- E. fundamental totalitarianism

30. In which region of the world is tribal totalitarianism found?

- A. Africa
- B. Australia
- C. South America
- D. Asia
- E. Central America

31. Right-wing _____ generally permits individual economic freedom, but restricts individual political freedom on the grounds that it would lead to a rise of communism.

- A. socialism
- B. collectivism
- C. capitalism
- D. totalitarianism
- E. tribalism

32. Which of the following are the three broad types of economic systems?

- A. market economy, combined economy, production economy
- B. market economy, post-industrial economy, industrial economy
- C. combined economy, separate economy, mixed economy
- D. ordinance economy, production economy, political economy
- E. market economy, command economy, mixed economy

33. All of the following are types of economic systems except:

- A. market economy
- B. command economy
- C. mixed economy
- D. progressive economy
- E. none of the answers are an example of a type of economic system

34. In a pure _____ economy the goods and services that a country produces, and the quantity in which they are produced, is not planned by anyone. Rather it is determined by the interaction of supply and demand and signalled to producers through the price system.

- A. ordinance
- B. market
- C. command
- D. combined
- E. free

35. In a pure command economy the goods and services that a country produces, the quantity in which they are produced, and the prices at which they are sold are all planned by:

- A. private industry
- B. local trade associations
- C. individual entrepreneurs
- D. the government
- E. citizen committees

36. A _____ is an economic system in which the goods and services produced, the quantity in which they are produced, and the prices at which they are sold are all planned by the government.

- A. civic economy
- B. administrative economy
- C. command economy
- D. market economy
- E. post-industrial economy

37. In a pure _____ economy all businesses are state owned so the government can direct them to make investments that are in the best interests of the nation as a whole, rather than in the interest of private individuals.

- A. command
- B. mixed
- C. market
- D. state-directed
- E. new

38. In a _____ economy, certain sectors of the economy are left to private ownership and free market mechanisms, while in other sectors there is significant state ownership and government planning.

- A. command
- B. combined
- C. mixed
- D. political
- E. socialist

39. What kind of economies were once very common throughout much of the world, although they are becoming less so?

- A. mixed
- B. state-directed
- C. command
- D. market
- E. regulated

40. Canada could be described as having elements of both a _____ economy and a _____ economy.

- A. command; mixed
- B. mixed; regional
- C. market; regional
- D. command; regional
- E. market; mixed

41. The _____ is influenced by the prevailing political system.

- A. corporate system
- B. economic system
- C. technological system
- D. market system
- E. democratic

42. The _____ system evolved in England over hundreds of years and is based on tradition, precedent, and custom.

- A. civil
- B. theocratic
- C. common law
- D. economic law
- E. contract law

43. A _____ law system is based on a very detailed set of laws organized into codes.

- A. judicial
- B. theocratic
- C. common
- D. traditional
- E. civil

44. A law system that is based primarily on religious teachings, refers to a

- A. civil law system.
- B. theocratic law system.
- C. common law system.
- D. traditional law system.
- E. canon law system.

45. Quebec is the only province in Canada to use the _____ law system.

- A. common
- B. French
- C. canon
- D. civil
- E. judicial

46. Phillip is in the process of writing up a document that states his company will provide consulting on network applications for the next two weeks, for a specified amount of money. Phillip is in the process of creating what?

- A. a contract
- B. a contract law
- C. property law
- D. private action suit
- E. a memorandum of understanding

47. The parties to an agreement normally resort to _____ when one party feels the other has violated either the letter of the spirit of the agreement.

- A. property law
- B. arbitration
- C. third-party mediator
- D. contract law
- E. the courts

48. The _____ establishes a uniform set of rules governing certain aspects of the making and performance of everyday commercial contracts between sellers and buyers.

- A. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods
- B. The foreign practices act
- C. State directed economy
- D. The United Nations Human Development
- E. The Canadian Government

49. The _____ of a country refers to the rules that regulate behaviour, along with the processes by which the laws of a country are enforced and through which redress for grievances is obtained.

- A. political system
- B. administrative system
- C. economic structure
- D. legal system
- E. ethical system

50. The bundle of legal rights over the use to which a resource is put; and over the use made of any income that may be derived from that resource are called _____ rights.

- A. statutory
- B. asset
- C. taxable
- D. property
- E. users

51. The violation of _____ can be violated in two ways—through private action and through public action.

- A. patents
- B. copyrights
- C. warrants
- D. property rights
- E. individual rights

52. The Canadian legislation that makes bribery of a foreign official by a Canadian business person a criminal offense is known as what?

- A. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- B. Copyright infringement
- C. Corruption Perceptions Index
- D. Law OECD 1998
- E. Bill S-21

53. Which of the following describes the concept of intellectual property?

- A. Exclusive legal rights of authors, composers, playwrights, artists, and publishers to publish and dispose of their work as they see fit.
- B. Property, such as computer software, screenplays, musical scores, or chemical formulas for new drugs, that is the product of intellectual activity.
- C. Designs and names, often officially registered, by which merchants or manufacturers designate and differentiate their products.
- D. Document giving the inventor of a new product or process exclusive rights to the manufacturer, use, or sales of that invention.
- E. Property that can be digitized and copied

54. Suppose you invent a new product and want to obtain the exclusive rights to manufacture the product. To protect yourself, you should apply for a _____ on the product.

- A. trust
- B. patent
- C. copyright
- D. trademark
- E. logo

55. Suppose Blackberry corporation develops a new type of phone. Blackberry can protect its invention through what kind of protection?

- A. warrant
- B. patent
- C. copyright
- D. trademark
- E. contract

56. _____ are the exclusive legal rights of authors, composers, playwrights, artists, and publishers to publish and dispose of their work as they see fit.

- A. Patents
- B. Copyrights
- C. Trusts
- D. Licenses
- E. Franchises

57. A composer is able to protect an original musical score from being copied and sold by someone else through _____ protection.

- A. patent
- B. warrant
- C. trademark
- D. copyright
- E. logo

58. _____ are designs and names, often officially registered, by which merchants or manufacturers designate and differentiate their products.

- A. Copyrights
- B. Patents
- C. Warrants
- D. Trademarks
- E. Logos

59. As a result of _____ protection, the Nike "swoosh" logo is protected from being used by any other shoe manufacturer.
- A. logo
 - B. copyright
 - C. patent
 - D. warrant
 - E. trademark
60. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks are examples of _____ property laws.
- A. intellectual
 - B. administrative
 - C. official
 - D. central
 - E. individual
61. "Windows" is a computer operating system that is an exclusive _____ of the Microsoft corporation.
- A. sticker
 - B. hallmark
 - C. registry
 - D. trademark
 - E. brand
62. _____ to violate property rights refers to theft, piracy, and blackmail.
- A. Patents
 - B. Public action
 - C. Warrants
 - D. Private action
 - E. Public Patents
63. When public officials such as politicians and government bureaucrats, extort income or resources from property holders, this can be described as a(n)
- A. patents.
 - B. public action.
 - C. warrants.
 - D. private action.
 - E. nationalization

64. In the United States, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act was passed during the _____ following revelations that U.S. companies had bribed government officials in foreign countries in an attempt to win lucrative contracts.

- A. 1990s
- B. 1980s
- C. 1970s
- D. 1960s
- E. 1950s

65. In Canada, the Bill S-21 was passed during the _____ following a meeting with G7 leaders that endorsed the OECDs call to end bribery of foreign officials.

- A. 1997
- B. 1987
- C. 1999
- D. 1979
- E. 1991

66. Bill S-21 does what?

- A. Increases GNP
- B. Protects copyrights
- C. Protects trademarks
- D. Makes bribery a crime
- E. Increases PPP

67. An important international agreement signed by 187 countries to protect intellectual property, was called the

- A. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.
- B. Paris Convention on Human Development.
- C. Paris Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property.
- D. Paris Convention for the Development of Intellectual Innovation.
- E. Paris Convention for Related Aspects of Intellectual Rights.

68. When businesses feel that their intellectual property has been violated, they can lobby governments or they can do what?

- A. apply to TRIPS
- B. apply Bill S-21
- C. look at IPRs
- D. ask for a WTO ruling
- E. file lawsuits on their own behalf

69. Generally speaking, international laws about intellectual property rights are _____.

- A. Not part of TRIPS
- B. Not affected by the lobbying of specific firms
- C. Roughly the same as they were two decades ago
- D. Being weakened
- E. Being strengthened

70. _____ set certain safety standards to which a product must adhere.

- A. Turnout safety laws
- B. Product liability laws
- C. Product safety laws
- D. Contract liability laws
- E. Civil laws

71. _____ liability involves holding a firm and its officers responsible when a product causes injury, death, or damage.

- A. Turnout
- B. Contract
- C. Product
- D. Outcome
- E. Business

72. _____ allows for a more direct comparison of living standards in different countries.

- A. PPP
- B. UPN
- C. EOC
- D. IOF

73. GNP is increasingly being replaced by _____.

- A. PPP
- B. Atlas conversion
- C. GNI
- D. Atlas methodology
- E. IOF

74. What does the acronym GNP stand for?

- A. gross national profile
- B. gross national product
- C. gradual notational profile
- D. general natural productivity
- E. government natural product

75. PPP is an acronym that stands for:

- A. power purchasing procedures
- B. procurement priority procedures
- C. priority patent procedures
- D. purchasing power parity
- E. parallel parametric purchasing

76. In 2001, the World Bank has chosen to replace GNP with _____.

- A. GDP
- B. aggregate demand and aggregate supply
- C. GRP
- D. PPP
- E. GNI

77. The United Nations _____ index is based on life expectancy, literacy rates, and whether average incomes are sufficient to meet the basic needs of life in a country.

- A. Human Development
- B. Standard of Living
- C. Quality of Life
- D. Economic Development
- E. UNICEF

78. Amartya Sen believed that development should be assessed less by measures such as _____.

- A. Aggregate demand
- B. Aggregate supply
- C. PPP
- D. HDI
- E. GNP

79. Amartya Sen believed that development should be assessed more by measures such as _____.

- A. Aggregate demand
- B. Aggregate supply
- C. PPP
- D. HDI
- E. GNP

80. The Human Development Index is scaled from 0 to 1. Countries scoring less than _____ are classified as low human development (the quality of life is poor).

- A. .25
- B. .50
- C. .75
- D. .33
- E. .65

81. There is fairly wide agreement that _____ and _____ are the engines of long-run economic growth.

- A. small business; free markets
- B. government; consumer demand
- C. innovation; entrepreneurship
- D. agriculture; manufacturing
- E. exports; domestic sales

82. What is the process through which people create new products, new processes, new organization, new management practices, and new strategies called?

- A. bureaucracy
- B. administration
- C. development
- D. innovation
- E. invention

83. It has been argued that the economic freedom associated with a _____ economy creates greater incentives for innovation than either a planned or mixed economy.

- A. production
- B. market
- C. commercial
- D. manufacturing
- E. consumer

84. _____ is the process of selling state-owned enterprises to private investors.

- A. Political-economic divestiture
- B. Privatization
- C. Downsizing
- D. Ownership-transfer
- E. Nationalization

85. Besides a country's political and economic systems, another driver of economic development includes?

- A. PPP
- B. Geography
- C. History
- D. UN
- E. ITB

86. Privatization refers to:

- A. the selling of state-owned enterprises to private investors
- B. the selling of public corporations to private investors
- C. guarding company secrets from the general public
- D. transferring political power from the government to private citizens
- E. reducing regulation of private business

87. Since the late 1980s two major trends have emerged in the political economies of many of the world's national states. These are:

- A. a wave of communist revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from free market economies toward more centrally planned economies.
- B. a wave of socialistic revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from free market economies toward more centrally planned and mixed economies.
- C. a wave of democratic revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from centrally planned and mixed economies toward more free market economies.
- D. a wave of totalitarian revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from centrally planned and mixed economies toward more free market economies.
- E. a wave of consumer empowerment and there has been a strong move away from common law and towards civil code.

88. Which of the following is one of the three main reasons for the spread of democracy worldwide?

- A. the spread of democracy has been unchallenged worldwide
- B. in many countries the economic advances of the past 25 years have led to the emergence of increasingly prosperous middle and working classes, which have pushed for democratic reforms
- C. geography
- D. privatization
- E. intellectual property rights

89. Which of the following involves removing legal restrictions to the free play of markets, the establishment of private enterprises, and the manner in which private enterprises operate?
- A. privatization
 - B. simplification
 - C. deregulation
 - D. socialism
 - E. competition
90. The _____ movement started in Britain in the early 1980s when then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher started to sell state-owned assets.
- A. modification
 - B. simplification
 - C. privatization
 - D. deregulation
 - E. anti-nationalization
91. _____ transfers the ownership of state property into the hands of private individuals.
- A. Privatization
 - B. Simplification
 - C. Deregulation
 - D. Socialism
 - E. Nationalization
92. What are advantages that accrue to early entrants into a business market referred to as?
- A. standard-class advantages
 - B. first-mover advantages
 - C. prime-mover advantages
 - D. first-stage advantages
 - E. early adopter advantages
93. Firms that identify and invest in a potentially growing economic country gain what benefits?
- A. Can build brand loyalty
 - B. Can gain experience in local business practices
 - C. Can increase PPP.
 - D. Both A and B are correct
 - E. A, B, and C are correct

94. Handicaps suffered by late entrants into a business market are referred to as:

- A. late-mover disadvantages
- B. last-class disadvantages
- C. late-mover stumbling blocks
- D. late-mover difficulties
- E. switching costs

95. In the language of business strategy, early entrants into potential future economic profitable markets may be able to reap substantial _____ advantages, while late entrants may fall victim to _____ disadvantages.

- A. first-mover; late-mover
- B. initial-mover; last-mover
- C. first-class; final-class
- D. economic; financial
- E. systemic; monopolistic

96. The likelihood that political forces will cause drastic changes in a country's business environment that adversely affect the profit and other goals of a particular business enterprise is referred to as:

- A. political risk
- B. democratic risk
- C. administrative risk
- D. governmental risk
- E. business risk

97. _____ is the likelihood that economic mismanagement will cause drastic changes in a country's business environment that adversely affect the profit and other goals of a business enterprise.

- A. Industrial risk
- B. Commercial risk
- C. Legal risk
- D. Economic risk
- E. Incompetence risk

98. The likelihood that a trading partner will opportunistically break a contract or expropriate property rights is called:

- A. legitimate risk
- B. permissible risk
- C. constitutional risk
- D. legal risk
- E. business risk

99. The political, economic, and legal systems of a country are called the political economy.

True False

100. A system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals is called collectivism.

True False

101. Many social democratic governments nationalize private companies.

True False

102. There is essentially no relationship between collectivism and socialism.

True False

103. Individualism is opposite to collectivism. In a political sense, individualism refers to a philosophy that an individual should have freedom in his or her economic and political pursuits.

True False

104. A form of government in which one person or political party exercises absolute control over all spheres of human life, and opposing political parties are prohibited is referred to as totalitarianism.

True False

105. The four major forms of totalitarianism are: communist totalitarianism, theocratic totalitarianism, tribal totalitarianism, and right-wing totalitarianism.

True False

106. Tribal totalitarianism is found in states where political power is monopolized by a party, group, or individual that governs according to religious principles.

True False

107. In a market economy the goods and services that a country produces, and the quantity in which they are produced, is not planned by anyone. Rather, it is determined by the interaction of supply and demand and signalled to producers through the price system.

True False

108. There must be no restrictions on supply for a market economy to work.

True False

109. In a pure command economy, the goods and services that a country produces, the quantity in which they are produced, and the prices at which they are sold are all planned by the government.

True False

110. Command economies are relatively common among the states of Western Europe, although they are becoming less so. France, Italy, and Canada can all be classified as command economies.

True False

111. Contract law, civil law, and theocratic law are the three main types of legal systems in use around the world.

True False

112. Property rights refer to the bundle of legal rights over the use to which a resource is put and over the use made of any income that may be derived from that resource.

True False

113. Public action of property rights refers to theft, piracy, and blackmail.

True False

114. In Canada, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act was passed during the 1960s following revelations that Canadian companies had bribed government officials in foreign countries in an attempt to win lucrative contracts.

True False

115. Bill S-21 entered into force in 1999 to prevent foreign companies from paying bribes to Canadian government officials for lucrative contracts.

True False

116. The U.S. law enacted in 1977 that prohibits U.S. companies from making "corrupt" payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business is the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

True False

117. The extortion of income from property holders by public officials is called private action.

True False

118. A copyright grants the inventor of a new product or process exclusive right to the manufacture, use, or sales of that invention.

True False

119. A patent grants the investor of a new product or process exclusive rights to the manufacture, use, or sale of that invention.

True False

120. Designs and names, often officially registered, by which merchants or manufacturers designate and differentiate their products (e.g., Christian Dior clothes) are called patents.

True False

121. Historically, the enforcement of intellectual property rights has been fairly consistent across countries.

True False

122. Some of the worst countries for pirating software are China, Brazil, and India.

True False

123. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is an international agreement signed by 187 countries to protect intellectual property rights.

True False

124. Product liability involves holding a firm and its officers responsible when a product causes injury, death, or damage.

True False

125. A purchasing power parity adjustment allows for a more direct comparison of living standards in different countries.

True False

126. The Human Development Index is based on three measures: per capita income, life expectancy, and poverty rate.

True False

127. The selling of state-owned enterprises to private investors is called privatization.

True False

128. There is a strong relationship between economic freedom and economic growth.

True False

129. A growth factor that has received recent attention is geography.

True False

130. Francis Fukuyama sees a world split into different civilizations, each with its own value system and ideology.

True False

131. The closing case shows that Poland has totally completed its transition from a socialist economy to a market-based system.

True False

132. What is meant by the term "political system?" What are the two related dimensions by which a political system can be assessed?

133. Describe the difference between collectivism and individualism. Are these two ideologies compatible or in direct conflict? Which ideology seems to be gaining ground and which ideology is waning? Is this good news or bad news for international commerce? Explain your answer.

134. Draw a distinction between democracy and totalitarianism. Which political system facilitates the development of a free market economic system? Why?

135. What is intellectual property? What is the philosophy behind intellectual property law? Why is it so important to protect intellectual property rights? Are the laws that protect intellectual property rights fairly consistent across nations, or do they vary widely? Is this a problem?

136. How important is innovation? Does innovation have a better chance of catching hold in a market economy or a planned economy? Explain your answer.

137. What is the difference between political risk, economic risk, and legal risk?

138. One major ethical dilemma facing firms from Western democracies is whether they should do business in totalitarian countries that routinely violate the human rights of their citizens. What is the principle argument on both sides of this issue? What is your opinion?

139. A political system can be described in terms of whether it is more oriented towards collectivism or individualism. Is Canada oriented more towards collectivism or individualism?

140. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is described in the text as allowing a more direct comparison of living standards in different countries. What are the implications for business if PPP is used to assess the standard of living?

141. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology). What are the "pros" of entering such an agreement?

142. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology). What are the "cons" of entering such an agreement?

143. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology). Identify and describe any risk factor(s) that would be key to this business.

144. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology). If the Russian government does interfere with this business, identify and describe some of the future consequences of the Russian actions.

c2 Key

1. According to the opening case, what caused the economic turnaround in Ghana?

- A. the country's dependence on cash crops
- B. the domination of the economy by state-owned enterprises
- C. the government adopting a socialist ideology
- D. military coups
- E.** a liberalized economy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #1

2. Collectively, we refer to political, economic, and legal systems as constituting the _____ economy of a country.

- A. domestic
- B. civic
- C. administrative
- D.** political
- E. governing

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #2

3. Political systems can be assessed according to two related dimensions:

- A. the degree to which they emphasize individualism opposed to totalitarian and the degree to which they are individualistic verses democratic
- B. the degree to which they are market orientated opposed to production orientated and the degree to which they are democratic verses individualistic
- C. the degree to which they emphasize social democracy opposed to communism and the degree to which they emphasize collectivism opposed to individualism
- D.** the degree to which they emphasize collectivism opposed to individualism and the degree to which they are democratic or totalitarian
- E. the degree to which they emphasize capitalism as opposed to communism and the degree to which they emphasize cultural freedom as opposed to cultural monitoring

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #3

4. The two dimensions of political systems are interrelated; systems that emphasize _____ tend towards totalitarianism, while systems that place a high value on _____ tend to be democratic.

- A. individualism; collectivism
- B. collectivism; individualism**
- C. socialism; individualism
- D. individualism; socialism
- E. theocracy; capitalism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #4

5. _____ refers to a system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals.

- A. Collectivism**
- B. Capitalism
- C. Individualism
- D. Totalitarian
- E. Democracy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #5

6. When _____ is practiced, the needs of society as a whole are generally viewed as being more important than individual freedoms.

- A. totalitarianism
- B. collectivism**
- C. individualism
- D. capitalism
- E. theocracy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #6

7. _____ is consistent with the notion that an individual's right to do something may be restricted because it runs counter to "the good of society" or "the common good."

- A. Totalitarian
- B. Collectivism**
- C. Autocratic
- D. Capitalism
- E. Platonism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #7

8. Modern _____ trace their intellectual roots to Karl Marx.

- A. Separatists
- B. Capitalists
- C. Individualists
- D. Socialists**
- E. Federalists

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Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #8

9. The group that believed that socialism could be achieved only through violent revolution and totalitarian dictatorship were referred to as:

- A. Communists**
- B. Fascists
- C. Political democrats
- D. Collectivists
- E. Mensheviks

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Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #9

10. Followers of socialist ideology who commit themselves to achieving socialism through democratic reforms are called:

- A. Communists
- B. Social democrats**
- C. Individualists
- D. Political democrats
- E. New democrats

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #10

11. The communist version of socialism reached its high point in the late _____.

- A. 1940s.
- B. 1950s.
- C. 1960s.
- D. 1970s.**
- E. 1980s

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #11

12. What country is the last major Communist power left?

- A. Russia
- B. China**
- C. Vietnam
- D. North Korea
- E. Cuba

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #12

13. Social democracy has had its greatest influence in the following group of countries:

- A. Canada, United States, Mexico, and Spain
- B. India, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bhutan
- C. Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Ecuador, Columbia, and French Guiana
- D. Australia, Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, and Sweden**
- E. Australia, Columbia, Venezuela, Cambodia, Brazil

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #13

14. Experience has demonstrated that state ownership of the means of production:

- A. often runs in parallel with the public interest
- B. is the most profitable way to organize production
- C. is the most efficient way to organize production
- D. often runs counter to the public interest
- E. leads to increased inefficiency, higher prices and higher taxes**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #14

15. Which of the following definitions best describes the concept of individualism?

- A. Political system in which an individual is governed by laws created to limit corruption and exploitation.
- B. Political system in which government is by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives.
- C. Political system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals.
- D. Form of government in which one person or political party exercises absolute control over all spheres of human life and in which opposing political parties are prohibited.
- E. Political philosophy that an individual should have freedom over his or her economic and political pursuits.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #15

16. Which of the following can be traced to an ancient Greek philosopher, Aristotle?

- A. collectivism
- B. individualism**
- C. socialism
- D. totalitarianism
- E. theocracy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #16

17. In contrast to collectivism, _____ stresses that the interests of the individual should take precedence over the interests of the state.

- A. totalitarianism
- B. socialism
- C. individualism**
- D. collectivism
- E. tribalism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #17

18. Individualism is built on two central themes:

- A. socialism is the preferred political philosophy and an emphasis on the importance of collective interests over individual interests
- B. an emphasis on the importance of collective interests over individual interests and the belief that the welfare of society is best served by letting a collective body determine what is in society's best interest rather than individuals
- C. the needs of society as a whole are more important than individual freedoms and the welfare of society is best served by letting a collective body determine what is in society's best interest rather than individuals
- D. the public good is more important than corporate profits and the people exist to serve the state
- E. an emphasis on the importance of guaranteeing individual freedom and self expression and the belief that the welfare of society is best served by letting people pursue their own economic self-interest**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #18

19. The Cold War was essentially a war between _____, championed by the now-defunct Soviet Union, and _____, championed by the United States.

- A.** collectivism; individualism
- B. democracy; socialism
- C. socialism; totalitarianism
- D. individualism; collectivism
- E. Stalinism; Reaganism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #19

20. Which of the following is the political system in which government is by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives?

- A. despotism
- B.** democracy
- C. totalitarianism
- D. collectivism
- E. tribalism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #20

21. _____ is a form of government in which one person or political party exercises absolute control over all spheres of human life, and opposing political parties are prohibited.

- A. Capitalism
- B.** Totalitarianism
- C. Democracy
- D. Collectivism
- E. Theocracy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #21

22. _____ go "hand in hand."

- A. Anarchy and individualism
- B. Collectivism and individualism
- C. Totalitarianism and democracy
- D. Democracy and collectivism
- E.** Democracy and individualism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #22

23. A political system in which citizens periodically elect individuals to represent them is referred to as a _____.

- A. participatory collective
- B. totalitarianism democracy
- C. representative democracy**
- D. socialistic democracy
- E. parliamentary democracy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #23

24. In a representative democracy, if elected representatives fail to perform their job adequately, what will happen?

- A. a socialist democracy will take over
- B. a federalist republic will take over
- C. a collectivist federation will take over
- D. they will be voted out of office in the next election**
- E. they will hold their offices for life

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #24

25. To guarantee that elected representatives can be held accountable for their actions by the electorate, an ideal representative democracy has a number of safeguards. Which of the following is not an example of a safeguard in an ideal representative democracy?

- A. a fair court system that is independent from the political system
- B. universal adult suffrage
- C. an individual's right to freedom of expression, opinion, and organization
- D. a political police force and armed services**
- E. regular elections

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #25

26. _____ is a form of totalitarianism that advocates achieving socialism through totalitarian dictatorship.

- A. Tribal totalitarianism
- B. Democratic totalitarianism
- C. Communist totalitarianism**
- D. Collective totalitarianism
- E. Theocratic totalitarianism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #26

27. There are four major forms of totalitarianism in the world today. These are:

- A. collective, Marxist, right-wing, and ancestral
- B. theocratic, democratic, tribal, and communist
- C. communist, theocratic, tribal, and right-wing**
- D. ancestral, Marxist, left-wing, and compiled
- E. tribal, Maoist, right-wing, and dictatorial

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #27

28. All of the following are forms of totalitarianism except:

- A. right-wing
- B. ancestral**
- C. theocratic
- D. tribal
- E. communistic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #28

29. A form of totalitarianism in which political power is monopolized by a party, group, or individual that governs according to religious principles is called _____.

- A. right-wing totalitarianism
- B. theocratic totalitarianism**
- C. ancestral totalitarianism
- D. tribal totalitarianism
- E. fundamental totalitarianism

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Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #29

30. In which region of the world is tribal totalitarianism found?

- A.** Africa
- B. Australia
- C. South America
- D. Asia
- E. Central America

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #30

31. Right-wing _____ generally permits individual economic freedom, but restricts individual political freedom on the grounds that it would lead to a rise of communism.

- A. socialism
- B. collectivism
- C. capitalism
- D.** totalitarianism
- E. tribalism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #31

32. Which of the following are the three broad types of economic systems?

- A. market economy, combined economy, production economy
- B. market economy, post-industrial economy, industrial economy
- C. combined economy, separate economy, mixed economy
- D. ordinance economy, production economy, political economy
- E.** market economy, command economy, mixed economy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #32

33. All of the following are types of economic systems except:

- A. market economy
- B. command economy
- C. mixed economy
- D.** progressive economy
- E. none of the answers are an example of a type of economic system

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #33

34. In a pure _____ economy the goods and services that a country produces, and the quantity in which they are produced, is not planned by anyone. Rather it is determined by the interaction of supply and demand and signalled to producers through the price system.
- A. ordinance
 - B. market**
 - C. command
 - D. combined
 - E. free

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #34

35. In a pure command economy the goods and services that a country produces, the quantity in which they are produced, and the prices at which they are sold are all planned by:
- A. private industry
 - B. local trade associations
 - C. individual entrepreneurs
 - D. the government**
 - E. citizen committees

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Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #35

36. A _____ is an economic system in which the goods and services produced, the quantity in which they are produced, and the prices at which they are sold are all planned by the government.
- A. civic economy
 - B. administrative economy
 - C. command economy**
 - D. market economy
 - E. post-industrial economy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #36

37. In a pure _____ economy all businesses are state owned so the government can direct them to make investments that are in the best interests of the nation as a whole, rather than in the interest of private individuals.

- A.** command
- B. mixed
- C. market
- D. state-directed
- E. new

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #37

38. In a _____ economy, certain sectors of the economy are left to private ownership and free market mechanisms, while in other sectors there is significant state ownership and government planning.

- A. command
- B. combined
- C.** mixed
- D. political
- E. socialist

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #38

39. What kind of economies were once very common throughout much of the world, although they are becoming less so?

- A.** mixed
- B. state-directed
- C. command
- D. market
- E. regulated

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #39

40. Canada could be described as having elements of both a _____ economy and a _____ economy.

- A. command; mixed
- B. mixed; regional
- C. market; regional
- D. command; regional
- E. market; mixed**

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Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #40

41. The _____ is influenced by the prevailing political system.

- A. corporate system
- B. economic system**
- C. technological system
- D. market system
- E. democratic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #41

42. The _____ system evolved in England over hundreds of years and is based on tradition, precedent, and custom.

- A. civil
- B. theocratic
- C. common law**
- D. economic law
- E. contract law

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #42

43. A _____ law system is based on a very detailed set of laws organized into codes.

- A. judicial
- B. theocratic
- C. common
- D. traditional
- E. civil**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #43

44. A law system that is based primarily on religious teachings, refers to a

- A. civil law system.
- B. theocratic law system.**
- C. common law system.
- D. traditional law system.
- E. canon law system.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #44

45. Quebec is the only province in Canada to use the _____ law system.

- A. common
- B. French
- C. canon
- D. civil**
- E. judicial

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #45

46. Phillip is in the process of writing up a document that states his company will provide consulting on network applications for the next two weeks, for a specified amount of money. Phillip is in the process of creating what?

- A. a contract**
- B. a contract law
- C. property law
- D. private action suit
- E. a memorandum of understanding

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #46

47. The parties to an agreement normally resort to _____ when one party feels the other has violated either the letter of the spirit of the agreement.

- A. property law
- B. arbitration
- C. third-party mediator
- D. contract law**
- E. the courts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #47

48. The _____ establishes a uniform set of rules governing certain aspects of the making and performance of everyday commercial contracts between sellers and buyers.

- A.** United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods
- B. The foreign practices act
- C. State directed economy
- D. The United Nations Human Development
- E. The Canadian Government

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #48

49. The _____ of a country refers to the rules that regulate behaviour, along with the processes by which the laws of a country are enforced and through which redress for grievances is obtained.

- A. political system
- B. administrative system
- C. economic structure
- D.** legal system
- E. ethical system

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #49

50. The bundle of legal rights over the use to which a resource is put; and over the use made of any income that may be derived from that resource are called _____ rights.

- A. statutory
- B. asset
- C. taxable
- D.** property
- E. users

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #50

51. The violation of _____ can be violated in two ways—through private action and through public action.
- A. patents
 - B. copyrights
 - C. warrants
 - D. property rights**
 - E. individual rights

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #51

52. The Canadian legislation that makes bribery of a foreign official by a Canadian business person a criminal offense is known as what?
- A. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
 - B. Copyright infringement
 - C. Corruption Perceptions Index
 - D. Law OECD 1998
 - E. Bill S-21**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #52

53. Which of the following describes the concept of intellectual property?
- A. Exclusive legal rights of authors, composers, playwrights, artists, and publishers to publish and dispose of their work as they see fit.
 - B. Property, such as computer software, screenplays, musical scores, or chemical formulas for new drugs, that is the product of intellectual activity.**
 - C. Designs and names, often officially registered, by which merchants or manufacturers designate and differentiate their products.
 - D. Document giving the inventor of a new product or process exclusive rights to the manufacturer, use, or sales of that invention.
 - E. Property that can be digitized and copied

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #53

54. Suppose you invent a new product and want to obtain the exclusive rights to manufacture the product. To protect yourself, you should apply for a _____ on the product.

- A. trust
- B. patent**
- C. copyright
- D. trademark
- E. logo

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #54

55. Suppose Blackberry corporation develops a new type of phone. Blackberry can protect its invention through what kind of protection?

- A. warrant
- B. patent**
- C. copyright
- D. trademark
- E. contract

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #55

56. _____ are the exclusive legal rights of authors, composers, playwrights, artists, and publishers to publish and dispose of their work as they see fit.

- A. Patents
- B. Copyrights**
- C. Trusts
- D. Licenses
- E. Franchises

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #56

57. A composer is able to protect an original musical score from being copied and sold by someone else through _____ protection.

- A. patent
- B. warrant
- C. trademark
- D. copyright**
- E. logo

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #57

58. _____ are designs and names, often officially registered, by which merchants or manufacturers designate and differentiate their products.

- A. Copyrights
- B. Patents
- C. Warrants
- D. Trademarks**
- E. Logos

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #58

59. As a result of _____ protection, the Nike "swoosh" logo is protected from being used by any other shoe manufacturer.

- A. logo**
- B. copyright
- C. patent
- D. warrant
- E. trademark

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #59

60. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks are examples of _____ property laws.

- A. intellectual**
- B. administrative
- C. official
- D. central
- E. individual

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #60

61. "Windows" is a computer operating system that is an exclusive _____ of the Microsoft corporation.

- A. sticker
- B. hallmark
- C. registry
- D. trademark**
- E. brand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #61

62. _____ to violate property rights refers to theft, piracy, and blackmail.

- A. Patents
- B. Public action
- C. Warrants
- D. Private action**
- E. Public Patents

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #62

63. When public officials such as politicians and government bureaucrats, extort income or resources from property holders, this can be described as a(n)

- A. patents.
- B. public action.**
- C. warrants.
- D. private action.
- E. nationalization

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #63

64. In the United States, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act was passed during the _____ following revelations that U.S. companies had bribed government officials in foreign countries in an attempt to win lucrative contracts.

- A. 1990s
- B. 1980s
- C. 1970s**
- D. 1960s
- E. 1950s

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #64

65. In Canada, the Bill S-21 was passed during the _____ following a meeting with G7 leaders that endorsed the OECDs call to end bribery of foreign officials.

- A. 1997
- B. 1987
- C. 1999**
- D. 1979
- E. 1991

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #65

66. Bill S-21 does what?

- A. Increases GNP
- B. Protects copyrights
- C. Protects trademarks
- D. Makes bribery a crime**
- E. Increases PPP

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #66

67. An important international agreement signed by 187 countries to protect intellectual property, was called the

- A. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.**
- B. Paris Convention on Human Development.
- C. Paris Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property.
- D. Paris Convention for the Development of Intellectual Innovation.
- E. Paris Convention for Related Aspects of Intellectual Rights.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #67

68. When businesses feel that their intellectual property has been violated, they can lobby governments or they can do what?

- A. apply to TRIPS
- B. apply Bill S-21
- C. look at IPRs
- D. ask for a WTO ruling
- E. file lawsuits on their own behalf**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #68

69. Generally speaking, international laws about intellectual property rights are _____.

- A. Not part of TRIPS
- B. Not affected by the lobbying of specific firms
- C. Roughly the same as they were two decades ago
- D. Being weakened
- E. Being strengthened**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #69

70. _____ set certain safety standards to which a product must adhere.

- A. Turnout safety laws
- B. Product liability laws
- C. Product safety laws**
- D. Contract liability laws
- E. Civil laws

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #70

71. _____ liability involves holding a firm and its officers responsible when a product causes injury, death, or damage.

- A. Turnout
- B. Contract
- C. Product**
- D. Outcome
- E. Business

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #71

72. _____ allows for a more direct comparison of living standards in different countries.

- A. PPP**
- B. UPN
- C. EOC
- D. IOF

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #72

73. GNP is increasingly being replaced by _____.

- A. PPP
- B. Atlas conversion
- C. GNI**
- D. Atlas methodology
- E. IOF

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #73

74. What does the acronym GNP stand for?

- A. gross national profile
- B. gross national product**
- C. gradual notational profile
- D. general natural productivity
- E. government natural product

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #74

75. PPP is an acronym that stands for:

- A. power purchasing procedures
- B. procurement priority procedures
- C. priority patent procedures
- D. purchasing power parity**
- E. parallel parametric purchasing

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Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #75

76. In 2001, the World Bank has chosen to replace GNP with _____.

- A. GDP
- B. aggregate demand and aggregate supply
- C. GRP
- D. PPP
- E. GNI**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #76

77. The United Nations _____ index is based on life expectancy, literacy rates, and whether average incomes are sufficient to meet the basic needs of life in a country.

- A.** Human Development
- B. Standard of Living
- C. Quality of Life
- D. Economic Development
- E. UNICEF

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #77

78. Amartya Sen believed that development should be assessed less by measures such as _____.

- A. Aggregate demand
- B. Aggregate supply
- C. PPP
- D. HDI
- E.** GNP

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #78

79. Amartya Sen believed that development should be assessed more by measures such as _____.

- A. Aggregate demand
- B. Aggregate supply
- C. PPP
- D.** HDI
- E. GNP

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #79

80. The Human Development Index is scaled from 0 to 1. Countries scoring less than _____ are classified as low human development (the quality of life is poor).

- A. .25
- B.** .50
- C. .75
- D. .33
- E. .65

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #80

81. There is fairly wide agreement that _____ and _____ are the engines of long-run economic growth.

- A. small business; free markets
- B. government; consumer demand
- C. innovation; entrepreneurship**
- D. agriculture; manufacturing
- E. exports; domestic sales

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #81

82. What is the process through which people create new products, new processes, new organization, new management practices, and new strategies called?

- A. bureaucracy
- B. administration
- C. development
- D. innovation**
- E. invention

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #82

83. It has been argued that the economic freedom associated with a _____ economy creates greater incentives for innovation than either a planned or mixed economy.

- A. production
- B. market**
- C. commercial
- D. manufacturing
- E. consumer

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #83

84. _____ is the process of selling state-owned enterprises to private investors.

- A. Political-economic divestiture
- B. Privatization**
- C. Downsizing
- D. Ownership-transfer
- E. Nationalization

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #84

85. Besides a country's political and economic systems, another driver of economic development includes?

- A. PPP
- B. Geography**
- C. History
- D. UN
- E. ITB

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #85

86. Privatization refers to:

- A. the selling of state-owned enterprises to private investors**
- B. the selling of public corporations to private investors
- C. guarding company secrets from the general public
- D. transferring political power from the government to private citizens
- E. reducing regulation of private business

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #86

87. Since the late 1980s two major trends have emerged in the political economies of many of the world's national states. These are:

- A. a wave of communist revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from free market economies toward more centrally planned economies.
- B. a wave of socialistic revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from free market economies toward more centrally planned and mixed economies.
- C. a wave of democratic revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from centrally planned and mixed economies toward more free market economies.**
- D. a wave of totalitarian revolutions have swept the world and there has been a strong move away from centrally planned and mixed economies toward more free market economies.
- E. a wave of consumer empowerment and there has been a strong move away from common law and towards civil code.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #87

88. Which of the following is one of the three main reasons for the spread of democracy worldwide?

- A. the spread of democracy has been unchallenged worldwide
- B. in many countries the economic advances of the past 25 years have led to the emergence of increasingly prosperous middle and working classes, which have pushed for democratic reforms**
- C. geography
- D. privatization
- E. intellectual property rights

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #88

89. Which of the following involves removing legal restrictions to the free play of markets, the establishment of private enterprises, and the manner in which private enterprises operate?

- A. privatization
- B. simplification
- C. deregulation**
- D. socialism
- E. competition

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #89

90. The _____ movement started in Britain in the early 1980s when then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher started to sell state-owned assets.

- A. modification
- B. simplification
- C. privatization**
- D. deregulation
- E. anti-nationalization

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #90

91. _____ transfers the ownership of state property into the hands of private individuals.

- A. Privatization**
- B. Simplification
- C. Deregulation
- D. Socialism
- E. Nationalization

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #91

92. What are advantages that accrue to early entrants into a business market referred to as?

- A. standard-class advantages
- B. first-mover advantages**
- C. prime-mover advantages
- D. first-stage advantages
- E. early adopter advantages

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #92

93. Firms that identify and invest in a potentially growing economic country gain what benefits?

- A. Can build brand loyalty
- B. Can gain experience in local business practices
- C. Can increase PPP.
- D. Both A and B are correct**
- E. A, B, and C are correct

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #93

94. Handicaps suffered by late entrants into a business market are referred to as:

- A. late-mover disadvantages**
- B. last-class disadvantages
- C. late-mover stumbling blocks
- D. late-mover difficulties
- E. switching costs

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #94

95. In the language of business strategy, early entrants into potential future economic profitable markets may be able to reap substantial _____ advantages, while late entrants may fall victim to _____ disadvantages.

- A. first-mover; late-mover**
- B. initial-mover; last-mover
- C. first-class; final-class
- D. economic; financial
- E. systemic; monopolistic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #95

96. The likelihood that political forces will cause drastic changes in a country's business environment that adversely affect the profit and other goals of a particular business enterprise is referred to as:

- A.** political risk
- B. democratic risk
- C. administrative risk
- D. governmental risk
- E. business risk

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #96

97. _____ is the likelihood that economic mismanagement will cause drastic changes in a country's business environment that adversely affect the profit and other goals of a business enterprise.

- A. Industrial risk
- B. Commercial risk
- C. Legal risk
- D.** Economic risk
- E. Incompetence risk

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #97

98. The likelihood that a trading partner will opportunistically break a contract or expropriate property rights is called:

- A. legitimate risk
- B. permissible risk
- C. constitutional risk
- D.** legal risk
- E. business risk

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #98

99. The political, economic, and legal systems of a country are called the political economy.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #99

100. A system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals is called collectivism.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #100

101. Many social democratic governments nationalize private companies.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #101

102. There is essentially no relationship between collectivism and socialism.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #102

103. Individualism is opposite to collectivism. In a political sense, individualism refers to a philosophy that an individual should have freedom in his or her economic and political pursuits.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #103

104. A form of government in which one person or political party exercises absolute control over all spheres of human life, and opposing political parties are prohibited is referred to as totalitarianism.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #104

105. The four major forms of totalitarianism are: communist totalitarianism, theocratic totalitarianism, tribal totalitarianism, and right-wing totalitarianism.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #105

106. Tribal totalitarianism is found in states where political power is monopolized by a party, group, or individual that governs according to religious principles.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #106

107. In a market economy the goods and services that a country produces, and the quantity in which they are produced, is not planned by anyone. Rather, it is determined by the interaction of supply and demand and signalled to producers through the price system.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #107

108. There must be no restrictions on supply for a market economy to work.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #108

109. In a pure command economy, the goods and services that a country produces, the quantity in which they are produced, and the prices at which they are sold are all planned by the government.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #109

110. Command economies are relatively common among the states of Western Europe, although they are becoming less so. France, Italy, and Canada can all be classified as command economies.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #110

111. Contract law, civil law, and theocratic law are the three main types of legal systems in use around the world.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #111

112. Property rights refer to the bundle of legal rights over the use to which a resource is put and over the use made of any income that may be derived from that resource.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #112

113. Public action of property rights refers to theft, piracy, and blackmail.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #113

114. In Canada, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act was passed during the 1960s following revelations that Canadian companies had bribed government officials in foreign countries in an attempt to win lucrative contracts.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #114

115. Bill S-21 entered into force in 1999 to prevent foreign companies from paying bribes to Canadian government officials for lucrative contracts.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #115

116. The U.S. law enacted in 1977 that prohibits U.S. companies from making "corrupt" payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business is the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #116

117. The extortion of income from property holders by public officials is called private action.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #117

118. A copyright grants the inventor of a new product or process exclusive right to the manufacture, use, or sales of that invention.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #118

119. A patent grants the investor of a new product or process exclusive rights to the manufacture, use, or sale of that invention.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #119

120. Designs and names, often officially registered, by which merchants or manufacturers designate and differentiate their products (e.g., Christian Dior clothes) are called patents.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #120

121. Historically, the enforcement of intellectual property rights has been fairly consistent across countries.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #121

122. Some of the worst countries for pirating software are China, Brazil, and India.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #122

123. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is an international agreement signed by 187 countries to protect intellectual property rights.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #123

124. Product liability involves holding a firm and its officers responsible when a product causes injury, death, or damage.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #124

125. A purchasing power parity adjustment allows for a more direct comparison of living standards in different countries.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #125

126. The Human Development Index is based on three measures: per capita income, life expectancy, and poverty rate.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #126

127. The selling of state-owned enterprises to private investors is called privatization.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #127

128. There is a strong relationship between economic freedom and economic growth.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #128

129. A growth factor that has received recent attention is geography.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #129

130. Francis Fukuyama sees a world split into different civilizations, each with its own value system and ideology.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Medium

Hill - Chapter 02 #130

131. The closing case shows that Poland has totally completed its transition from a socialist economy to a market-based system.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #131

132. What is meant by the term "political system?" What are the two related dimensions by which a political system can be assessed?

A country's "political system" is its system of government. Political systems can be assessed according to two related dimensions. The first is the degree to which they emphasize collectivism as opposed to individualism. The second dimension is the degree to which they are democratic or totalitarian.

Difficulty: Easy

Hill - Chapter 02 #132

133. Describe the difference between collectivism and individualism. Are these two ideologies compatible or in direct conflict? Which ideology seems to be gaining ground and which ideology is waning? Is this good news or bad news for international commerce? Explain your answer.

The term collectivism refers to a political system that stresses the primacy of collective goals over individual goals. The general ideal is that the needs of society as a whole are more important than individual freedoms. As a result, in a collectivist society, an individual's right to do something may be restricted because it runs counter to "the good of the society" or the "common good."

Individualism refers to a philosophy that an individual should have freedom in his or her economic and political pursuits. Moreover, individualism stresses that the interests of the individual should take precedence over the interests of the state.

The ideals exposed by individualism and collectivism are in direct conflict with one another. Over the past two decades, collectivism has been waning and individualism has been gaining steam. A wave of democratic ideals and free market economics is currently sweeping away socialism and communism worldwide. Evidence of this can be seen in Eastern Europe and the republics of the former Soviet Union. According to the author of the textbook, this represents good news for international business, since the pro-business and pro-free trade values of individualism create a favourable environment within which international business can thrive.

Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #133

134. Draw a distinction between democracy and totalitarianism. Which political system facilitates the development of a free market economic system? Why?

Democracy and totalitarianism are at different ends of the political spectrum. Democracy refers to a political system in which government is by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives. Totalitarianism is a form of government in which one person or political parties exercise absolute control over all spheres of human life, and opposing political parties are prohibited. Most modern democratic states practice what is commonly referred to as representative democracy. In a representative democracy, citizens periodically elect individuals to represent them. There are four major forms of totalitarianism, including communist totalitarianism, theocratic totalitarianism, tribal totalitarianism, and right-wing totalitarianism.

Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #134

135. What is intellectual property? What is the philosophy behind intellectual property law? Why is it so important to protect intellectual property rights? Are the laws that protect intellectual property rights fairly consistent across nations, or do they vary widely? Is this a problem?

Intellectual property refers to property, such as computer software, a screenplay, a music score, or the chemical formula for a new drug, which is the product of intellectual activity. The philosophy behind intellectual property law is to reward the originator of a new invention, book, musical record, clothes design, and the like for his or her new idea. Without strict intellectual property laws, there would be very little incentive for an individual to work hard to create these types of items. For instance, a person could work very hard and spend huge amounts of money to create a new animated film, and have someone else duplicate the film for the cost of a film duplicating machine and a blank tape.

Unfortunately, the protection of intellectual property rights varies greatly from country to country. This is a problem. Weak laws or the weak enforcement of intellectual property laws in foreign countries encourages the piracy of intellectual property. The world community is addressing this problem, but a satisfactory solution to this problem has yet to be found.

Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #135

136. How important is innovation? Does innovation have a better chance of catching hold in a market economy or a planned economy? Explain your answer.

There is general agreement that innovation is the engine of long-run economic growth in virtually any country. Innovation has a much better chance of catching hold in a market economy opposed to a planned economy. The individual freedom (and opportunity for personal gain) associated with a market economy (like the economy in the U.S.) creates greater incentives for innovation than either a planned or mixed economy. In a market economy, anyone who has an innovative idea is free to try to develop the idea, and has the potential to reap substantial personal gain. This feature of a market economy provides a powerful incentive for people to work on innovative ideas. In contrast, in a planned economy the state owns all means of production. Consequently there is no incentive or opportunity for entrepreneurial individuals to try to develop valuable new innovations, since it is the state, rather than the individual, that captures all of the gains.

Difficulty: Easy
Hill - Chapter 02 #136

137. What is the difference between political risk, economic risk, and legal risk?

Political risk is the likelihood that political forces will cause drastic changes in a country's business environment that adversely affects the profit and other goals of a business enterprise. In contrast, economic risk is the likelihood that economic mismanagement will cause drastic changes in a country's business environment that adversely affects the profit and other goals of a business enterprise. Finally, legal risk is the likelihood that a trading partner will opportunistically break a contract or expropriate property rights.

Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #137

138. One major ethical dilemma facing firms from Western democracies is whether they should do business in totalitarian countries that routinely violate the human rights of their citizens. What is the principle argument on both sides of this issue? What is your opinion?

This question is designed to stimulate classroom discussion and/or encourage your students to think about a difficult ethical issue. The two sides to the debate alluded to above are as follows:

Arguments against Western democracies doing business in totalitarian countries: Some people argue that investing in totalitarian countries provides comfort to dictators and can help prop up repressive regimes that abuse basic human rights. Moreover, these critics argue that without the participation of Western investors in their economies, many repressive regimes would collapse and be replaced by more democratically inclined governments.

Arguments in favour of Western democracies doing business in totalitarian countries: In contrast, there are those who argue that investment by a Western firm, by raising the level of economic development of a totalitarian country, can help change it from within. They note that economic wellbeing and political wellbeing often go hand-in-hand.

Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #138

139. A political system can be described in terms of whether it is more oriented towards collectivism or individualism. Is Canada oriented more towards collectivism or individualism?

The student could argue that Canada is both collectivist and individualistic, because we will take actions such as the proposed shutting down of coal fired plants in Ontario that will hurt individual interests (the power plant workers, coal supply companies) to protect collective rights (a clean environment and reduced pollution). However, the principle orientation in Canada is towards individualism, because your ultimate success depends on your individual efforts and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a Charter of individual freedoms.

Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #139

140. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is described in the text as allowing a more direct comparison of living standards in different countries. What are the implications for business if PPP is used to assess the standard of living?

PPP is a relative measure of economic wealth. It adjusts the GNI to reflect the purchasing power of a country's currency within its own borders. In most cases the selling price of imported goods will not be adjusted to reflect this difference. As an example the price of a Mercedes is around \$80,000 Canadian. The same price will be charged in other countries after adjustments for taxes and transportation costs. If we take the example of China - PPP is \$4990, whereas GNI is \$1100. In other words the dollar will buy four times as much or everything is four times cheaper than in the US. This does not mean that Mercedes will reduce their price by a factor of four.

Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #140

141. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology). What are the "pros" of entering such an agreement?

Though Russia's record of protecting intellectual property is not particularly good, a student focused on sales could argue that the market is so large that they should take the risk. They could recommend using a contract to protect the source code.

Difficulty: Hard
Hill - Chapter 02 #141

142. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology). What are the "cons" of entering such an agreement?

The student could respond that Russia's record of protecting intellectual property is not particularly good, because of private action. If the company reveals the source code, there is a strong probability that the software will be copied and pirated. This will mean that the company could lose control of its most important technical advantage.

Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #142

143. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology). Identify and describe any risk factor(s) that would be key to this business.

One key risk factor would be political risk in Russia. The takeover by the government of large private corporations (Yukos) because of "unpaid taxes" suggests that nationalization is still thought to be a preferred strategy in Russia. There is also the re-emergence of authoritarian acts such as the shutting down of private Russian media and the control of the rest of the media in Russia.

Difficulty: Medium
Hill - Chapter 02 #143

144. A Canadian developer of software for automated coal mining equipment has been approached by a Russian mining conglomerate with an offer to cooperate on adapting the software to the Russian market. If the Canadian company agreed to work with the Russian company, they would have to reveal the software's source code (the source code is the key to software and is used to protect proprietary technology).

If the Russian government does interfere with this business, identify and describe some of the future consequences of the Russian actions.

Reluctance by companies to invest in either country because of the possibility of public action. If coal prices fall then the potential of an economic crisis in both countries increases because of a lack of revenue and funds for investment. A restriction on private enterprise may also reduce entrepreneurial activity, which in the long term could cut the countries' growth rates. Deteriorating relations with their neighbouring countries is also a possibility.

Difficulty: Hard

Hill - Chapter 02 #144

c2 Summary

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