

MARKET LEADER: UNIT 3

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A.

The company is wary 1. _____ deal with trade union.

The accouter need to bring budget's items 2. _____ line.

Real value 3. _____ money of company's assets is higher.

Many countries began to implement universal health care and expanded education 4. _____ the funding and guidance of the state.

Even if investors could be tempted back 5. _____ power or water distribution projects in emerging markets.

B.

- a situation where both parties gain from a transaction or deal, or where all possible outcomes are favorable.

- further patronage that a business receives from customers who were happy with their previous service from the business

- involvement of private enterprise (in the form of management expertise and/or monetary contributions) in the government projects aimed at public benefit.

- new market structures arising from digitalization, deregulation, globalization, and open-standards, that are shifting the balance of economic power from the sellers to the buyers. In such markets information is freely and widely available, and is almost instantly accessible. To compete in these scenarios, a firm must adopt new processes based information technologies, and must keep a close watch on the price, quality, and convenience trends.

- situation where one firm (because of a unique raw material, technology, or other factors) can supply a market's entire demand for a good or service at a price lower than two or more firms can. Such situations occur usually in case of utilities or where a market can support only one producer (because the decreasing returns to scale make the optimum plant size large in relation to the demand) or where long-range average total cost is declining with higher output throughout the range of the possible demand.

C.

Nejen že soukromí sektor musí zvýšit činnost a shromažďování, ale také musí zvýšit úroveň investic a napravit podfinancování z minulosti. Peníze soukromého sektoru tekly v devadesátých letech do projektů týkajících se infrastruktury, konkrétně energetické projekty v Asii a Latinské Americe.

D.

(minulý) výkon v oboru –

Tvrdě prosazovat svůj zájem, smlouvat tvrdě ve svůj prospěch –

Investičně náročný –

Překročení časového plánu a nákladů –

Základní lidská práva –

KEY

A.

1. The company is wary of deal with trade union.
2. The accouter need to bring budget's items in line.
3. Real value for money of company's assets is higher.
4. Many countries began to implement universal health care and expanded education under the funding and guidance of the state.

5. Even if investors could be tempted back into power or water distribution projects in emerging markets.

B.

Win win situation - a situation where both parties gain from a transaction or deal, or where all possible outcomes are favorable.

Repeat business - further patronage that a business receives from customers who were happy with their previous service from the business

Public private partnership - Involvement of private enterprise (in the form of management expertise and/or monetary contributions) in the government projects aimed at public benefit.

Emerging markets - New market structures arising from digitalization, deregulation, globalization, and open-standards, that are shifting the balance of economic power from the sellers to the buyers. In such markets information is freely and widely available, and is almost instantly accessible. To compete in these scenarios, a firm must adopt new processes based information technologies, and must keep a close watch on the price, quality, and convenience trends.

Service of general interest - Situation where one firm (because of a unique raw material, technology, or other factors) can supply a market's entire demand for a good or service at a price lower than two or more firms can. Such situations occur usually in case of utilities or where a market can support only one producer (because the decreasing returns to scale make the optimum plant size large in relation to the demand) or where long-range average total cost is declining with higher output throughout the range of the possible demand.

C.

Nejen že soukromí sektor musí zvýšit činnost a shromažďování, ale také musí zvýšit úroveň investic a napravit podfinancování z minulosti. Peníze soukromého sektoru tekly v devadesátých letech do projektů týkajících se infrastruktury, konkrétně energetické projekty v Asii a Latinské Americe.

Private sector not only has to improve operations and collection, but also has to increase the level of investment and correct for historical underinvestment. Private money flooded into infrastructure projects in the 1990s, particularly power projects in Asia and Latin America.

D.

(minulý) výkon v oboru – track record

Tvrdě prosazovat svůj zájem, smlouvat tvrdě ve svůj prospěch – to drive a hard bargain

Investičně náročný – capital – intensive

Překročení časového plánu a nákladů – time and cost overrun

Základní lidská práva – fundamental human rights