Capital: Capital is something owned which provides ongoing services. In the national accounts, or to firms, capital is made up of durable investment goods, normally summed in units of money.

Communist: a theory or system of socialorganization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.

Economic Development: Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple.

Free Trade: trade based on the unrestricted international exchange of goods with tariffs used only as a source of revenue.

Exports: A function of international trade whereby goods produced in one country are shipped to another country for future sale or trade.

Foreign direct investment: investing in United States businesses by foreign citizens (often involves stock ownership of the business).

Imports: Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.

Investment: The action or process of investing money for profit or material result.

Market economy: an economy that relies chiefly on market forces to allocate goods and resources and to determine prices.

Profit: A financial gain, esp. the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.

Trade barriers: (trade barrier) any regulation or policy that restricts international trade.

Financial crisis: A financial crisis is often associated with a panic or a run on the banks, in which investors sell off assets or withdraw money from savings accounts with the expectation that the value of those assets will drop if they remain at a financial institution.

Inflation: A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.

Deficit: The amount by which something, esp. a sum of money, is too small.

Surplus: An amount of something left over when requirements have been met; an excess of production or supply over demand.

Communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.

Currency devaluation: is a reduction in the value of a [currency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Currency) with respect to those goods, services or other monetary units with which that currency can be exchanged.

European Union: A group of European countries that participates in the world economy as one economic unit and operates under one official currency, the euro.

Exchange rates: The value of one currency for the purpose of conversion to another.

Fiscal policy:a government policy for dealing with the budget (especially with taxation and borrowing).

Gross Domestic Product: The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.

Macroeconomics: The part of economics concerned with large-scale or general economic factors, such as interest rates and national productivity.

Diminishing Marginal Value: meaning that the first [unit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Units_of_measurement) of consumption of a good or service yields more utility than the second and subsequent units, with a continuing reduction for greater amounts.

WTO: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.

IMF: The IMF is the International Monetary Fund, headquartered in Washington, D.C. It's a global organization made up of 185 member countries, founded in 1944 with the purpose to oversee global financial health and provide assistance when needed to its members.

Income: Money received, esp. on a regular basis, for work or through investments.

Net Profit: The profit after expenses not included in the calculation of gross profit have been paid.

Revenue: The amount of money that a company actually receives during a specific period, including discounts and deductions for returned merchandise.

Expenditures: The action of spending funds.