

BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE

BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE IS A CRITICAL COMPONENT OF COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS, SERVING AS A BINDING AGREEMENT BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS REGARDING THE USE OF A PROPERTY FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. UNDERSTANDING THE INTRICACIES OF A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE IS ESSENTIAL FOR ENTREPRENEURS, INVESTORS, AND PROPERTY MANAGERS ALIKE. THIS ARTICLE WILL EXPLORE THE KEY ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES, THE VARIOUS TYPES AVAILABLE, CRUCIAL CONSIDERATIONS WHEN NEGOTIATING TERMS, AND THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS INVOLVED. ADDITIONALLY, WE WILL PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO BEST PRACTICES FOR MAINTAINING A SUCCESSFUL LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONSHIP THROUGHOUT THE LEASE DURATION, ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

- UNDERSTANDING BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES
- TYPES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES
- KEY ELEMENTS OF A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE
- NEGOTIATING LEASE TERMS
- LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS
- MAINTAINING A SUCCESSFUL LEASE RELATIONSHIP
- CONCLUSION

UNDERSTANDING BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES

A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE IS A LEGAL DOCUMENT THAT OUTLINES THE TERMS UNDER WHICH A BUSINESS CAN OCCUPY AND USE A COMMERCIAL PROPERTY. THIS LEASE NOT ONLY DEFINES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOTH THE LANDLORD AND THE TENANT BUT ALSO PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR RESOLVING DISPUTES THAT MAY ARISE DURING THE LEASE TERM. UNDERSTANDING THE NUANCES OF THIS AGREEMENT IS VITAL FOR BOTH PARTIES TO ENSURE THAT THEIR INTERESTS ARE PROTECTED.

IN ESSENCE, THE LEASE SERVES AS A ROADMAP FOR THE BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LANDLORD AND TENANT. IT SPECIFIES THE DURATION OF THE LEASE, THE RENTAL AMOUNT, PAYMENT TERMS, MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES, AND ANY RESTRICTIONS ON PROPERTY USE. BOTH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS SHOULD APPROACH THIS AGREEMENT WITH A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

TYPES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES

BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES CAN BE BROADLY CATEGORIZED INTO SEVERAL TYPES, EACH WITH ITS OWN CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR BOTH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. UNDERSTANDING THESE TYPES CAN HELP BUSINESSES CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE OPTION FOR THEIR NEEDS.

GROSS LEASE

IN A GROSS LEASE, THE LANDLORD COVERS ALL PROPERTY EXPENSES, INCLUDING TAXES, INSURANCE, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS. TENANTS PAY A FIXED RENT AMOUNT, SIMPLIFYING BUDGETING AND EXPENSE MANAGEMENT. THIS TYPE OF LEASE IS OFTEN PREFERRED BY SMALL BUSINESSES SEEKING PREDICTABILITY IN THEIR FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS.

NET LEASE

NET LEASES COME IN DIFFERENT FORMS, INCLUDING SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TRIPLE NET LEASES. IN THESE AGREEMENTS, TENANTS

AGREE TO PAY A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY'S OPERATING EXPENSES, SUCH AS PROPERTY TAXES, INSURANCE, AND MAINTENANCE. THE SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TENANT WILL DEPEND ON THE TYPE OF NET LEASE.

- **SINGLE NET LEASE:** TENANT PAYS RENT PLUS PROPERTY TAXES.
- **DOUBLE NET LEASE:** TENANT PAYS RENT, PROPERTY TAXES, AND INSURANCE.
- **TRIPLE NET LEASE:** TENANT COVERS RENT, PROPERTY TAXES, INSURANCE, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.

PERCENTAGE LEASE

COMMONLY USED IN RETAIL SETTINGS, A PERCENTAGE LEASE REQUIRES TENANTS TO PAY A BASE RENT PLUS A PERCENTAGE OF THEIR SALES REVENUE. THIS ARRANGEMENT ALIGNS THE INTERESTS OF THE LANDLORD AND TENANT, INCENTIVIZING THE LANDLORD TO SUPPORT THE TENANT'S BUSINESS GROWTH.

MODIFIED GROSS LEASE

A MODIFIED GROSS LEASE IS A HYBRID OF GROSS AND NET LEASES. IT TYPICALLY REQUIRES THE LANDLORD TO COVER CERTAIN EXPENSES WHILE THE TENANT PAYS OTHERS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE LANDLORD MAY COVER PROPERTY TAXES AND INSURANCE, WHILE THE TENANT MIGHT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR UTILITIES AND MAINTENANCE.

KEY ELEMENTS OF A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE

WHEN DRAFTING OR REVIEWING A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE, SEVERAL KEY ELEMENTS MUST BE CONSIDERED TO ENSURE CLARITY AND COMPREHENSIVENESS. EACH ELEMENT PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONSHIP.

LEASE DURATION

THE LEASE DURATION SPECIFIES THE LENGTH OF TIME THE AGREEMENT IS VALID. THIS CAN RANGE FROM A FEW MONTHS TO SEVERAL YEARS. LONGER LEASES MAY OFFER STABILITY FOR TENANTS, WHILE SHORTER LEASES PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY.

RENTAL AMOUNT AND PAYMENT TERMS

CLEARLY DETAILING THE RENTAL AMOUNT, PAYMENT DUE DATES, AND ACCEPTABLE PAYMENT METHODS IS ESSENTIAL. THIS SECTION SHOULD ALSO OUTLINE ANY PROVISIONS FOR RENT INCREASES DURING THE LEASE TERM.

USE OF PREMISES

DEFINING THE PERMITTED USE OF THE PROPERTY HELPS PREVENT DISPUTES OVER UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES. THIS MAY INCLUDE RESTRICTIONS ON SUBLEASING, ALTERATIONS, OR SPECIFIC BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

CLARIFYING THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS IS CRITICAL. THIS SECTION SHOULD SPECIFY WHICH PARTY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, AND ANY IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PROPERTY.

TERMINATION CLAUSE

THE TERMINATION CLAUSE OUTLINES THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE LEASE CAN BE TERMINATED BY EITHER PARTY. THIS MAY INCLUDE NOTICE PERIODS, GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION, AND PROCEDURES FOR LEASE RENEWAL.

NEGOTIATING LEASE TERMS

NEGOTIATING LEASE TERMS CAN BE A COMPLEX PROCESS, REQUIRING BOTH PARTIES TO APPROACH DISCUSSIONS WITH A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES. EFFECTIVE NEGOTIATION CAN LEAD TO A MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AGREEMENT.

RESEARCH AND PREPARATION

BEFORE ENTERING NEGOTIATIONS, BOTH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS SHOULD CONDUCT THOROUGH RESEARCH ON MARKET RATES, LOCAL REGULATIONS, AND COMPARABLE PROPERTIES. THIS KNOWLEDGE EQUIPS THEM TO NEGOTIATE MORE EFFECTIVELY.

IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES

BOTH PARTIES SHOULD IDENTIFY THEIR PRIORITIES AND DEAL-BREAKERS PRIOR TO NEGOTIATIONS. UNDERSTANDING WHAT ASPECTS OF THE LEASE ARE MOST IMPORTANT CAN HELP GUIDE DISCUSSIONS AND FACILITATE COMPROMISES.

SEEKING PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

ENGAGING LEGAL AND REAL ESTATE PROFESSIONALS CAN PROVIDE VALUABLE INSIGHTS AND PROTECTION DURING NEGOTIATIONS. THESE EXPERTS CAN HELP DRAFT LEASE AGREEMENTS THAT COMPLY WITH LOCAL LAWS AND REFLECT THE AGREED-UPON TERMS ACCURATELY.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES ARE GOVERNED BY VARIOUS LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS, MAKING IT ESSENTIAL FOR BOTH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS TO BE AWARE OF THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH RELEVANT LAWS CAN LEAD TO DISPUTES AND FINANCIAL PENALTIES.

LOCAL ZONING LAWS

UNDERSTANDING LOCAL ZONING LAWS IS CRUCIAL AS THEY DICTATE HOW A PROPERTY CAN BE USED. TENANTS SHOULD ENSURE THAT THEIR INTENDED BUSINESS OPERATIONS COMPLY WITH THESE REGULATIONS TO AVOID LEGAL ISSUES.

FAIR HOUSING AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS

LANDLORDS MUST ADHERE TO FAIR HOUSING AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS, ENSURING THAT ALL POTENTIAL TENANTS ARE TREATED EQUITABLY WITHOUT BIAS. THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN MULTIFAMILY COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES.

LEASE ENFORCEMENT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

CLEARLY OUTLINING THE PROCEDURES FOR LEASE ENFORCEMENT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION CAN HELP PREVENT CONFLICTS FROM ESCALATING. THIS MAY INCLUDE MEDIATION OR ARBITRATION CLAUSES TO RESOLVE DISAGREEMENTS AMICABLY.

MAINTAINING A SUCCESSFUL LEASE RELATIONSHIP

MAINTAINING A HEALTHY LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONSHIP IS VITAL FOR THE LONGEVITY OF ANY BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE. EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, TRANSPARENCY, AND MUTUAL RESPECT ARE KEY COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION

OPEN LINES OF COMMUNICATION CAN HELP ADDRESS ISSUES BEFORE THEY ESCALATE. REGULAR CHECK-INS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS CAN FOSTER GOODWILL AND ENCOURAGE PROMPT RESOLUTION OF ANY CONCERNS.

UNDERSTANDING RESPONSIBILITIES

BOTH PARTIES SHOULD HAVE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AS OUTLINED IN THE LEASE AGREEMENT. THIS CLARITY HELPS PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND ENSURES THAT BOTH PARTIES FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

DOCUMENTING CHANGES AND AGREEMENTS

ANY CHANGES TO THE LEASE OR AGREEMENTS MADE DURING THE LEASE TERM SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED IN WRITING. THIS PRACTICE PROTECTS BOTH PARTIES AND PROVIDES A REFERENCE POINT IN CASE OF DISPUTES.

CONCLUSION

A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE IS A FOUNDATIONAL DOCUMENT THAT GOVERNS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN THE COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE SECTOR. UNDERSTANDING THE TYPES OF LEASES, KEY ELEMENTS, NEGOTIATION STRATEGIES, AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IS CRITICAL FOR ENSURING A SUCCESSFUL LEASING EXPERIENCE. BY MAINTAINING OPEN COMMUNICATION AND A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES, LANDLORDS AND TENANTS CAN FOSTER A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP THAT ENHANCES THEIR BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL STANDARDS.

Q: WHAT IS A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE?

A: A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE IS A LEGAL AGREEMENT THAT OUTLINES THE TERMS UNDER WHICH A TENANT CAN OCCUPY AND USE A COMMERCIAL PROPERTY. IT DEFINES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOTH THE LANDLORD AND THE TENANT, INCLUDING RENTAL AMOUNTS, DURATION, AND MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS.

Q: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES?

A: THE MAIN TYPES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASES INCLUDE GROSS LEASES, NET LEASES (SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TRIPLE NET), PERCENTAGE LEASES, AND MODIFIED GROSS LEASES. EACH TYPE HAS DIFFERENT STIPULATIONS REGARDING THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Q: HOW CAN I NEGOTIATE A BETTER LEASE AGREEMENT?

A: TO NEGOTIATE A BETTER LEASE AGREEMENT, CONDUCT THOROUGH MARKET RESEARCH, IDENTIFY YOUR PRIORITIES AND DEAL-BREAKERS, AND CONSIDER SEEKING PROFESSIONAL LEGAL AND REAL ESTATE ADVICE. THIS PREPARATION WILL EMPOWER YOU DURING NEGOTIATIONS.

Q: WHAT LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD I BE AWARE OF IN A BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASE?

A: LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS INCLUDE COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL ZONING LAWS, FAIR HOUSING AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS, AND UNDERSTANDING THE PROCEDURES FOR LEASE ENFORCEMENT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION. AWARENESS OF THESE LAWS HELPS PREVENT LEGAL ISSUES.

Q: HOW CAN I MAINTAIN A POSITIVE LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONSHIP?

A: MAINTAINING A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP INVOLVES REGULAR COMMUNICATION, UNDERSTANDING EACH PARTY'S RESPONSIBILITIES AS OUTLINED IN THE LEASE, AND DOCUMENTING ANY CHANGES OR AGREEMENTS MADE DURING THE LEASE TERM.

Q: WHAT SHOULD I INCLUDE IN A TERMINATION CLAUSE OF A LEASE?

A: A TERMINATION CLAUSE SHOULD OUTLINE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE LEASE CAN BE TERMINATED, THE NOTICE PERIODS REQUIRED, GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION, AND PROCEDURES FOR LEASE RENEWAL. THIS CLARITY HELPS MANAGE EXPECTATIONS.

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A GROSS LEASE AND A NET LEASE?

A: IN A GROSS LEASE, THE LANDLORD COVERS ALL PROPERTY EXPENSES, WHILE IN A NET LEASE, THE TENANT PAYS A PORTION OF THOSE EXPENSES. THE SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES VARY DEPENDING ON WHETHER THE NET LEASE IS SINGLE, DOUBLE, OR TRIPLE NET.

Q: WHAT HAPPENS IF A TENANT FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE LEASE TERMS?

A: IF A TENANT FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE LEASE TERMS, THE LANDLORD MAY TAKE LEGAL ACTION TO ENFORCE THE LEASE, WHICH CAN INCLUDE EVICTION PROCEEDINGS OR SEEKING DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Q: CAN A LEASE BE MODIFIED AFTER IT HAS BEEN SIGNED?

A: YES, A LEASE CAN BE MODIFIED AFTER IT HAS BEEN SIGNED, BUT ANY CHANGES MUST BE DOCUMENTED IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY BOTH PARTIES TO ENSURE THEY ARE LEGALLY BINDING.

Q: WHAT ARE THE COMMON MISTAKES TENANTS MAKE WHEN SIGNING A LEASE?

A: COMMON MISTAKES INCLUDE FAILING TO READ THE LEASE THOROUGHLY, NOT UNDERSTANDING THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES, NEGLECTING TO NEGOTIATE TERMS, AND OVERLOOKING RENEWAL AND TERMINATION CLAUSES.

[Business Property Lease](#)

Find other PDF articles:

[http://www.speargrouppllc.com/business-suggest-006/pdf?ID=dx41-9234&title=business-finance-cou
rse.pdf](http://www.speargrouppllc.com/business-suggest-006/pdf?ID=dx41-9234&title=business-finance-cou
rse.pdf)

business property lease: The Upstart Guide to Buying, Valuing, and Selling Your Business Scott Gabehart, 1997 A comprehensive guide covering the top three critical issues every business owner faces, this book ensures that all parties understand each other's needs, thus clarifying a complex process and opening the door to successful negotiations. The volume includes an extensive stand-alone glossary of relevant terms and concepts, as well as comprehensive lists of business opportunity sources, contact lists, and reference materials. The disk contains all the forms from the book.

business property lease: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 2001 The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

business property lease: Corporate Real Estate Asset Management Barry Haynes, Nick Nunnington, 2010-10-28 It is important for those studying and practicing in real estate and property management to learn to manage property assets effectively, to be able to provide their companies with effective property and facilities solutions. This book raises the awareness of how real estate management can support business, transform the workplace and impact upon people and productivity, ensuring that costs are minimized and profit maximized. Written for advanced undergraduate students on property related courses, it provides them with a rounded understanding by aligning the subject with estates management, facilities management and business strategy. Case studies and action plans provide real insight and make this book an essential reference for those at the start of their careers in real estate and facilities management.

business property lease: Hearings United States. Congress. House, 1955

business property lease: Tax Guide for Small Business , 1956

business property lease: Business Law for Business Men, State of California Anthony Jennings Bledsoe, 1912

business property lease: The National Real Estate Journal , 1929

business property lease: Practical Druggist and Pharmaceutical Review of Reviews , 1925

business property lease: The Canada Gazette Canada, 1910

business property lease: Legal Issues of Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation under the Armistice System Eric Yong-Joong Lee, 2002-09-01 This unique work examines the highly topical national and international legal issues of economic cooperation between North and South Korea under the current divided situation. In recent years, the relationship between the two Koreas has been generating more concern than in earlier times. This new interest has been followed by two epoch-making developments over the past decade: the conclusion of the Basic Agreement of 1991 and the Declaration of the North-South Summit of 2000. These events have caused remarkable changes in political, as well as economic, relations between the north and the south. This book reviews the current legal regime and the setting up of a positive legal framework for inter-Korean economic cooperation, beginning to be regulated by international law. This research provides two ultimate outcomes. One is to resolve the legal problems for transnational economic cooperation relating to North and South Korea; the other is to develop a juridical model of south-north cooperation as a new world economic framework for the 21st century. Three interrelated areas are involved in this work. The first part describes the external environmental factors regarding inter-Korean economic cooperation from an international legal perspective. The second part deals with the legal framework of inter-Korean economic cooperation, examining concrete issues arising from practical economic exchanges and cooperation between the two Koreas. The last part discusses the legal foundations for inter-Korean economic integration beyond economic cooperation. This book clarifies the significance of the legal environment as an indispensable servant for the parts of a divided country to recover their relationship, offering both a normative and practical framework.

business property lease: Hearings United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary, 1955

business property lease: Internal Revenue Cumulative Bulletin United States. Internal Revenue Service, 1972

business property lease: Japanese-America Evacuation Claims United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary, 1956

business property lease: Internal Revenue Bulletin United States. Internal Revenue Service, 1972

business property lease: Japanese-American Evacuation Claims. Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 2 on H. R. 7763, to Amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, San Francisco, September 26-27, 1955, Los Angeles, September 29-30, 1955 United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee No. 2, 1956

business property lease: Bulletin Index-digest System United States. Internal Revenue Service, 1953 Contains the Finding List and Digests for all tax matters of a permanent nature

business property lease: *Bulletin Index-digest System* , 1953

business property lease: *The Economist* , 1923

business property lease: **Corporation Tax Act 2009** Great Britain, 2009-03 These notes refer to the Corporation Tax Act 2009 (c. 4) (ISBN 9780105404095) which received Royal assent on 26 March 2009. A table of origins and destinations is also available (ISBN 9780105648055)

business property lease: *Leases Upon Naval Oil Reserves (Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Canada)* United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 1929

BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS (noun) **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业

BUSINESS (noun) **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业

BUSINESS | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary BUSINESS meaning: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the buying and selling of goods or services: 2. an organization that sells goods or services. Learn more

BUSINESS in Simplified Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业

BUSINESS | Định nghĩa trong Từ điển tiếng Anh Cambridge BUSINESS ý nghĩa, định nghĩa, BUSINESS là gì: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Tìm hiểu thêm

BUSINESS **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and

BUSINESS in Traditional Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业

BUSINESS | définition en anglais - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS définition, signification, ce qu'est BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. En savoir plus

BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS (noun) **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业

BUSINESS (noun) **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业, 商业

BUSINESS | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary BUSINESS meaning: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the buying and selling of goods or services: 2. an organization that sells goods or services. Learn more

BUSINESS in Simplified Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业

BUSINESS | Định nghĩa trong Từ điển tiếng Anh Cambridge BUSINESS ý nghĩa, định nghĩa, BUSINESS là gì: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Tìm hiểu thêm

BUSINESS **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and

BUSINESS in Traditional Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 商业, 商业, 商业, 商业; 商业; 商业, 商业

;;; , , , , ;;;; ;;;,

BUSINESS | définition en anglais - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS définition, signification, ce qu'est BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. En savoir plus

BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS () - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS , , ; , , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS () - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS , , ; , , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary BUSINESS meaning: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the buying and selling of goods or services: 2. an organization that sells goods or services. Learn more

BUSINESS in Simplified Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: , , ; , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS | Định nghĩa trong Từ điển tiếng Anh Cambridge BUSINESS ý nghĩa, định nghĩa, BUSINESS là gì: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Tìm hiểu thêm

BUSINESS - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and

BUSINESS in Traditional Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: , , ; , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS | définition en anglais - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS définition, signification, ce qu'est BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. En savoir plus

BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS () - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS , , ; , , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS () - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS , , ; , , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary BUSINESS meaning: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the buying and selling of goods or services: 2. an organization that sells goods or services. Learn more

BUSINESS in Simplified Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: , , ; , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS | Định nghĩa trong Từ điển tiếng Anh Cambridge BUSINESS ý nghĩa, định nghĩa, BUSINESS là gì: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Tìm hiểu thêm

BUSINESS - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and

BUSINESS in Traditional Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: , , ; , , , ; ; ,

BUSINESS | définition en anglais - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS définition, signification, ce qu'est BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. En savoir plus

BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS () - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS , , ; , , , , ; ; ,

企业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业, 企业

BUSINESS企业 (企业)商业 - **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS商业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业, 商业, 企业, 企业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业, 企业

BUSINESS | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary BUSINESS meaning: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more
BUSINESS | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the buying and selling of goods or services: 2. an organization that sells goods or services. Learn more

BUSINESS in Simplified Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 企业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业

BUSINESS | Định nghĩa trong Từ điển tiếng Anh Cambridge BUSINESS ý nghĩa, định nghĩa, BUSINESS là gì: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Tìm hiểu thêm

BUSINESS商业 - **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS商业1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and商业

BUSINESS in Traditional Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 企业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业

BUSINESS | définition en anglais - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS définition, signification, ce qu'est BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. En savoir plus

BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS企业 (企业)商业 - **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS商业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业, 商业, 企业, 企业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业, 企业

BUSINESS企业 (企业)商业 - **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS商业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业, 商业, 企业, 企业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业, 企业

BUSINESS | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary BUSINESS meaning: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the buying and selling of goods or services: 2. an organization that sells goods or services. Learn more

BUSINESS in Simplified Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 企业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业

BUSINESS | Định nghĩa trong Từ điển tiếng Anh Cambridge BUSINESS ý nghĩa, định nghĩa, BUSINESS là gì: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Tìm hiểu thêm

BUSINESS商业 - **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS商业1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and商业

BUSINESS in Traditional Chinese - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS translate: 企业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业

BUSINESS | définition en anglais - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS définition, signification, ce qu'est BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. En savoir plus

BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS企业 (企业)商业 - **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS商业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业, 商业, 企业, 企业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业, 企业

BUSINESS企业 (企业)商业 - **Cambridge Dictionary** BUSINESS商业, 商业, 商业, 商业;商业, 商业, 企业, 企业, 商业;商业:商业;商业, 商业, 企业

BUSINESS | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary BUSINESS meaning: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Learn more

BUSINESS | meaning - Cambridge Learner's Dictionary BUSINESS definition: 1. the buying and selling of goods or services: 2. an organization that sells goods or services. Learn more

