

what is a business registry number

what is a business registry number is a crucial identifier for businesses, serving as a unique code assigned by government entities to recognize and track companies within their jurisdiction. This number plays an essential role in various business operations, including legal compliance, tax reporting, and business registrations. Understanding the significance of a business registry number helps entrepreneurs and business owners navigate the complexities of starting and operating a business effectively. In this article, we will explore the definition and purpose of a business registry number, the process of obtaining it, its importance in business operations, and the differences across various jurisdictions.

- What is a Business Registry Number?
- Purpose of a Business Registry Number
- How to Obtain a Business Registry Number
- Importance of a Business Registry Number
- Differences in Business Registry Numbers Across Jurisdictions
- Conclusion

What is a Business Registry Number?

A business registry number, also known as a business identification number or company registration number, is a unique identifier assigned to a business entity by a government agency. This number is essential for the legal recognition of the business and is typically issued upon the completion of the registration process. The business registry number can vary in format and may consist of a combination of letters and numbers, depending on the jurisdiction.

The primary function of this number is to allow government authorities to maintain a record of all businesses operating within their area. It serves as a reference point for various regulatory purposes, including taxation, compliance checks, and legal accountability. Each business is required to display this number in official documents, making it easy for stakeholders and clients to verify the legitimacy of the business.

Purpose of a Business Registry Number

The business registry number serves several critical purposes that are vital for both the business and the regulatory authorities. Understanding these purposes can clarify why this number is essential for any business entity.

Legal Recognition

One of the primary purposes of a business registry number is to provide legal recognition to the business entity. It establishes the business as a distinct legal entity, separate from its owners. This recognition is fundamental for various legal processes, including signing contracts and opening bank accounts.

Tax Compliance

A business registry number is often required for tax registration and compliance. Businesses must provide this number when filing taxes to ensure proper identification and tracking by tax authorities. This helps in maintaining transparency and accountability in tax obligations.

Regulatory Oversight

Government agencies use business registry numbers to monitor and regulate business activities. This oversight helps ensure that businesses comply with local, state, and federal laws. Non-compliance can lead to penalties or even the dissolution of the business.

How to Obtain a Business Registry Number

Obtaining a business registry number involves a systematic process that varies by location and the type of business structure (e.g., sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation). Here are the general steps to follow:

1. **Choose a Business Structure:** Decide on the legal structure of your business as this will influence the registration process.
2. **Select a Business Name:** Choose a unique name for your business that complies with local regulations.
3. **Prepare Necessary Documentation:** Gather required documents, which may include identification, proof of address, and business plans.
4. **Complete the Registration Form:** Fill out the business registration form provided by the relevant government authority.
5. **Submit Your Application:** Submit the completed registration form along with any applicable fees.
6. **Receive Your Business Registry Number:** Upon approval, you will be issued a business registry number, which you should keep for your records.

Importance of a Business Registry Number

The significance of a business registry number cannot be overstated. It provides multiple advantages that can enhance business operations and credibility.

Enhancing Credibility

Having a business registry number enhances the credibility of a business. It signifies that the business is officially recognized by the government, which can instill confidence among customers, suppliers, and investors. A registered business is often viewed as more stable and trustworthy.

Facilitating Transactions

A business registry number is often required for various business transactions, including opening a business bank account or applying for loans. Financial institutions and partners typically require proof of registration to assess the legitimacy and stability of the business.

Access to Government Resources

Registered businesses may gain access to government resources, including grants, loans, and business development programs. A business registry number can open doors to opportunities that unregistered entities cannot access.

Differences in Business Registry Numbers Across Jurisdictions

Business registry numbers can differ significantly based on geographic location, as each country or region has its own registration processes and requirements. Here are some key differences:

United States

In the United States, business registry numbers may be issued at the state level. Each state has its own Secretary of State or equivalent authority that oversees business registrations. The number can vary in format and is often referred to as the Employer Identification Number (EIN) for tax purposes.

United Kingdom

The UK assigns a Company Registration Number (CRN) that is issued by Companies House. This number is unique to each registered company and is required for legal documentation

and compliance.

Canada

In Canada, businesses receive a Business Number (BN) from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). This number serves as a unique identifier for businesses in various tax-related matters.

Conclusion

Understanding what a business registry number is and its significance is crucial for anyone looking to start or operate a business. From providing legal recognition to facilitating transactions and ensuring compliance, this number plays a vital role in the business landscape. By navigating the registration process properly and maintaining this number, business owners can enhance their credibility, access resources, and ensure a smoother operational journey. As regulations and processes can vary widely across jurisdictions, it is essential for entrepreneurs to remain informed about specific requirements in their area to ensure compliance and success.

Q: What is a business registry number used for?

A: A business registry number is used for legal identification, tax compliance, and regulatory oversight, allowing authorities to track and monitor business activities.

Q: How do I find my business registry number?

A: You can find your business registry number on official documents issued during the registration process, such as your business license or registration certificate.

Q: Is a business registry number the same as an EIN?

A: No, a business registry number is a unique identifier issued by a government agency for registration purposes, while an EIN (Employer Identification Number) is specifically used for tax identification in the United States.

Q: Do all businesses need a business registry number?

A: Yes, most businesses are required to obtain a business registry number to operate legally and comply with local regulations.

Q: Can I operate a business without a business registry

number?

A: Operating a business without a business registry number is illegal in most jurisdictions, as it is necessary for legal recognition and compliance.

Q: How long does it take to get a business registry number?

A: The time it takes to obtain a business registry number varies by jurisdiction and the completeness of your application, but it typically ranges from a few days to several weeks.

Q: What happens if I lose my business registry number?

A: If you lose your business registry number, you can usually retrieve it by contacting the agency that issued it or by checking your official business documents.

Q: Can a business registry number change?

A: A business registry number generally does not change, but if a business undergoes significant structural changes, such as merging or being re-registered, a new number may be issued.

Q: What are the consequences of not having a business registry number?

A: Not having a business registry number can lead to legal penalties, inability to open bank accounts, and difficulties in securing loans or contracts.

Q: Are there fees associated with obtaining a business registry number?

A: Yes, there are typically fees associated with registering a business and obtaining a business registry number, which can vary by jurisdiction.

[What Is A Business Registry Number](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<https://ns2.kelisto.es/business-suggest-017/pdf?trackid=egx43-9279&title=high-paying-jobs-with-business-administration-degree.pdf>

what is a business registry number: Oregon 2020 Journeyman Electrician Exam

Questions and Study Guide Ray Holder, 2020-08-27 The Oregon 2020 Journeyman study guide will help you prepare for the exam by providing 12 practice open book exams and 2 Final Closed Book Exams. Includes Oregon License Forms and Sample Applications. This book also covers most topics that are included on all Journeyman Electricians exams such as conductor sizing and protection, motors, transformers, voltage drop, over-current protection and residential and commercial load calculations. The text contains the most widely used electrical calculations and formulas the reader needs to pass the Journeyman electrical competency exam. About the Author Ray Holder has worked in the electrical industry for more than 40 years as an apprentice, journeyman, master, field engineer, estimator, business manager, contractor, inspector, and instructor. He is a graduate of Texas State University and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Occupational Education. A certified instructor of electrical trades, he has been awarded a lifetime teaching certificate from the Texas Education Agency in the field of Vocational Education. Mr. Holder has taught thousands of students at Austin Community College; Austin Texas Odessa College at Odessa, Texas; Technical-Vocational Institute of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Howard College at San Angelo, Texas, and in the public school systems in Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas. He is currently Director of Education for Electrical Seminars, Inc. of San Marcos, Texas. Mr. Holder is an active member of the National Fire Protection Association, International Association of Electrical Inspectors, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

what is a business registry number: Advanced Web Services Athman Bouguettaya, Quan Z. Sheng, Florian Daniel, 2013-08-13 Web services and Service-Oriented Computing (SOC) have become thriving areas of academic research, joint university/industry research projects, and novel IT products on the market. SOC is the computing paradigm that uses Web services as building blocks for the engineering of composite, distributed applications out of the reusable application logic encapsulated by Web services. Web services could be considered the best-known and most standardized technology in use today for distributed computing over the Internet. This book is the second installment of a two-book collection covering the state-of-the-art of both theoretical and practical aspects of Web services and SOC research and deployments. Advanced Web Services specifically focuses on advanced topics of Web services and SOC and covers topics including Web services transactions, security and trust, Web service management, real-world case studies, and novel perspectives and future directions. The editors present foundational topics in the first book of the collection, Web Services Foundations (Springer, 2013). Together, both books comprise approximately 1400 pages and are the result of an enormous community effort that involved more than 100 authors, comprising the world's leading experts in this field.

what is a business registry number: Reform and Regulation of Economic Institutions in Afghanistan Haroun Rahimi, 2022-10-21 Taliban's return to power in August of 2021 caused everyone to ask why the two decades of institution building in Afghanistan failed. This book investigates the root causes of failed reforms in an important area of reform: trade and credit institutions. It explains why the efforts to reform and regulate the economic institutions in Afghanistan failed and what we can learn from their failure. It draws on more than eighty interviews with Afghan merchants, business leaders, money dealers, and government officials in five major provinces of Afghanistan to identify the barriers to access to credit and to understand the performance of formal institutions (banks) and their informal counterparts. This book finds that Afghan merchants were often unable to benefit from the offerings of formal institutions for three reasons: a highly volatile business climate, uncertain contract enforcement, and an unsupportive property rights system. Several informal institutions have emerged that alleviate some of the credit constraints on Afghan merchants. These informal institutions include risk-sharing trade credit operations, money dealers' short-term working capital loans, Gerawee, and Sar qufli. Although these informal institutions have helped Afghan merchants survive, they are unable to support economic growth. This book argues that countries like Afghanistan should solve their institutional dilemma by adopting an approach which the author calls Grounded Institutional Reform. Using this approach, a

country would formalize existing informal institutions, a development that would vastly increase their effectiveness. While this book focuses on credit and trade in Afghanistan, the analysis of formalizing the informal can easily be extended to solve other types of economic problems in similarly situated countries. This book should be of great interest to scholars, policymakers, and development workers in the field of law, finance, and development.

what is a business registry number: UDDI Naresh Apte, Toral Mehta, 2003 This book, written by two HP web services experts, is the authoritative guide to the UDDI registry technology in both Sun's J2EE and Microsoft's .NET environments. Registries are a cornerstone of web services. This book examines registries in detail, discussing the value proposition, providing hands-on examples for registering and discovering web services within XML-based registries, and including a survey of the registry competitive landscape. It covers all aspects of the service life cycle and walks readers through deploying a private UDDI registry. The book focuses on UDDI and to a much lesser extent, ebXML, and refers to supporting web services technologies where appropriate. UDDI (Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration) is an XML - based registry for businesses worldwide to list themselves on the Internet. Its ultimate goal is to streamline online transactions by enabling companies to find one another on the Web and make their systems interoperable for e-commerce. UDDI is often compared to a telephone book's white, yellow, and green pages.

what is a business registry number: The Massachusetts register , 1990

what is a business registry number: Inventory of Federal Archives in the States , 1939

what is a business registry number: Oregon 2020 Master Electrician Exam Questions and Study Guide Ray Holder, 2020-06-22 The Oregon 2020 Master study guide will help you prepare for the exam by providing 12 practice open book exams and 2 Final Closed Book Exams. Includes Oregon License Forms and Sample Applications. This book also covers most topics that are included on all Master Electricians exams such as conductor sizing and protection, motors, transformers, voltage drop, over-current protection and residential and commercial load calculations. The text contains the most widely used electrical calculations and formulas the reader needs to pass the Master electrical competency exam. About the Author Ray Holder has worked in the electrical industry for more than 40 years as an apprentice, journeyman, master, field engineer, estimator, business manager, contractor, inspector, and instructor. He is a graduate of Texas State University and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Occupational Education. A certified instructor of electrical trades, he has been awarded a lifetime teaching certificate from the Texas Education Agency in the field of Vocational Education. Mr. Holder has taught thousands of students at Austin Community College; Austin Texas Odessa College at Odessa, Texas; Technical-Vocational Institute of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Howard College at San Angelo, Texas, and in the public school systems in Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas. He is currently Director of Education for Electrical Seminars, Inc. of San Marcos, Texas. Mr. Holder is an active member of the National Fire Protection Association, International Association of Electrical Inspectors, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

what is a business registry number: Białystok Law Books 10 Undertaking, conducting and terminating an economic activity in Poland Maciej Etel, 2014

what is a business registry number: Urban Simulation Modeling Jakub Vorel, 2015-01-01 This book, Urban Simulation Modeling: An Introduction and Experimental Applications in the Czech Republic, provides readers with a review of basic urban simulation modeling methodology and discusses the constraints and potentials of its application in the Czech Republic. The first part of the book elaborates on eleven distinct urban simulation models with the aim of illustrating the basic theoretical and methodological approaches to urban simulation modeling. The analysis of the models focuses on the way the models represent essential urban entities and processes with the primary objective to make the assumptions on which the models are based more explicit. Special emphasis is placed on the behavioral content of the models. The first part concludes with a discussion of the potential use of the models for policy analysis. In the second part of the book, several experimental simulation models illustrate the potentials and limits of the micro-simulation modeling of the most

essential urban processes and provide methodological and technical guidance for their development and implementation in the Czech Republic.

what is a business registry number: The World Bank Research Observer , 2007

what is a business registry number: Entrepreneurship and Firm Formation Across Countries ,

what is a business registry number: Sustainable Cultural Management Łukasz

Wróblewski, Ana Gaio, Ellen Rosewall, 2019-12-06 The connections between culture and sustainability have been in the public agenda since the 20th century. However, whilst global sustainability programmes at international institutional levels are yet to recognise the role of culture in their sustainability policies, the bid (albeit failed) in the early 2000s to formally add “culture” to the trilogy of sustainability pillars (economic, social, and environmental) mobilised a new discourse for the reframing of cultural policy narrative, which in turn urged a reassessment of methods of cultural management reflecting the same concerns among the sector’s grassroots. The idea of sustainability and culture working together and their envisioned role in future-proofing society and human development captured the imagination of cultural commentators, policy makers and practitioners alike, keen to fulfil these principles “out there”—in cultural organizations and events mega and small, in cities and regions, local and global. The papers in this Special Issue reflect this appeal. This publication covers a wide selection of issues related to sustainable cultural management, which means that it can be recommended to a varied audience. First of all, it can be recommended to managers experienced in cultural management, where success is measured more by the degree of mission accomplishment and the social benefits achieved rather than by profit. Another group comprises the employees of cultural organizations who want to improve their knowledge of sustainable cultural management. This Special Issue can also be recommended to artists, researchers, students, state and local government employees, founders and patrons of art, and all those who want to understand the importance of sustainable cultural management.

what is a business registry number: FOOD TRACEABILITY GUIDANCE Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2018-06-18 This document presents a set of criteria and traceability requirements to guide actors within the food industry to develop and implement a traceability system in selected food sectors that allows them to respond rapidly to food safety events. The document was elaborated under the FAO project: TCP/SLC/3403 – “Strengthening capacity for a rapid response to food safety events through enhancement of the food traceability and recall legislation and systems in the Caribbean Sub region” and validated based on several pilots conducted within the EU-funded project implemented by IICA (‘SPS Project’): Support to the Forum of Caribbean States in the implementation of the commitments undertaken under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures”. This document covers specific sectors that were identified in each of the four beneficiary countries for the provision of detailed guidance within the scope of TCP/SLC/3403 and the SPS Project. These are: □ Antigua and Barbuda- fisheries, pineapple, carrot and onion sectors □ Barbados- poultry, fisheries, and condiments sectors □ Dominica- fresh produce, agro-processing and fisheries sectors □ Grenada- nutmeg, cocoa, fisheries, and fresh produce sectors This practical Guidance is intended for those responsible for implementing traceability in their organization’s operations and supply chain. The scope establishes both the minimum requirements and the best practices for the sharing of information along the supply chain. This guide covers: □ Traceability practices from the supplier’s processing facility to the point of sale to the consumer; □ All food products for human consumption; □ All levels of the product hierarchy, including pallets, cases and consumer items; and □ All supply chain segments including, suppliers, wholesalers, distributors, and retailers. The minimum requirements presented in this Guidance are based on the assessment of the available national legislation or legislation that may support or influence food traceability and recall in each beneficiary country, the evaluation of the traceability situation on-site, the results of the pilots, the US and Europe traceability legislation, and the best practices recommended based on the information collected from several referenced documents. After introductory chapters about general background, Traceability and Recall definitions, system requirements and references used, this

document devotes several chapters to present detailed and specific implementation traceability and recall guidelines for growers, packers, exporters / importers, manufacturers, processors and distributors as well as their customers and suppliers with examples and business scenarios.

what is a business registry number: Guide,--intoxicants, Industrial Alcohol and Narcotics Lawrence Law Service, Washington, D.C., 1923

what is a business registry number: *The Missing Link Between Financial Constraints and Productivity* Marialuz Moreno Badia, Veerle Sloodmaekers, 2009-04-01 The global financial crisis has reopened the debate on the potential spillover effects from the financial sector to the real economy. This paper adds to that debate by providing new evidence on the link between finance and firm-level productivity, focusing on the case of Estonia. We contribute to the literature in two important respects: (i) we look explicitly at the role of financial constraints; and (ii) we develop a methodology that corrects for the misspecification problems of previous studies. Our results indicate that young and highly indebted firms tend to be more financially constrained. Overall, a large number of firms shows some degree of financial constraints, with firms in the primary sector being the most constrained. More importantly, we find that financial constraints do not lower productivity for most sectors.

what is a business registry number: Vietnam Insolvency (Bankruptcy) Laws and Regulations Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws IBP, Inc., 2013-08-01 Vietnam Insolvency (Bankruptcy) Laws and Regulations Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

what is a business registry number: European Judicial Systems, Edition 2012 (2010 Data) European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice, Council of Europe, 2012-01-01 The new Edition of the report of the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ), which evaluates the functioning of the judicial systems in 46 Council of Europe's member states, remains in line with the process carried out since 2002. Relying on a methodology which has already proven itself in order to collect and process a wide number of quantitative and qualitative judicial data, this unique study has been conceived above all as a tool for public policy aimed at improving the efficiency and the quality of justice. To have the knowledge in order to be able to understand, analyse and reform, such is the objective of the CEPEJ which has prepared this report, intended for policy makers, legal practitioners, researchers as well as for those who are interested in the functioning of justice in Europe.

what is a business registry number: Innovative China Development Research Center of the State Council, World Bank Group, 2020-01-13 After more than three decades of average annual growth close to 10 percent, China's economy is transitioning to a 'new normal' of slower but more balanced and sustainable growth. Its old drivers of growth -- a growing labor force, the migration from rural areas to cities, high levels of investments, and expanding exports -- are waning or having less impact. China's policymakers are well aware that the country needs new drivers of growth. This report proposes a reform agenda that emphasizes productivity and innovation to help policymakers promote China's future growth and achieve their vision of a modern and innovative China. The reform agenda is based on the three D's: removing Distortions to strengthen market competition and enhance the efficient allocation of resources in the economy; accelerating Diffusion of advanced technologies and management practices in China's economy, taking advantage of the large remaining potential for catch-up growth; and fostering Discovery and nurturing China's competitive and innovative capacity as China approaches OECD incomes in the decades ahead and extends the global innovation and technology frontier.

what is a business registry number: *Iron Age*, 1907

what is a business registry number: Global Entrepreneurship, Institutions and Incentives Zoltán J. Ács, 2015-12-18 This book presents some of Zoltán J. Ács' most important contributions since the turn of the new millennium, with a particular intellectual focus on knowledge spillover entrepreneurship. It studies the evolution of global entrepreneurship and pays attention to the role of institutions and the incentives they create for economic agents who become either productive or unproductive entrepreneurs. For productive entrepreneurs, those that create wealth

for themselves and for society, the author offers a knowledge spillover theory of entrepreneurship as a new way to help understand the entrepreneurial ecosystem. For those that create wealth only for themselves the author develops a theory of destructive entrepreneurship that undermines the entrepreneurial ecosystem. The book also presents an explanation of the role of philanthropy in reconstituting wealth to complete the circuits of capital in the theory of capitalist development. Finally, the author examines several public policy issues including immigration and technology transfer. This volume will be required reading for students and scholars of entrepreneurship, economics and public policy.

Related to what is a business registry number

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(**商**)**商務** - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS(商業), 買賣, 生意, 營業, 交易, 商業;買賣;交易, 商務, 商業

BUSINESS(**商**)**ビジネス - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS**, ビジネス, 商; 商業, 業, 事業,
業, 商; 工業; 農林水産業, 製造業, 業

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

[illegible]

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 | significado en inglés - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS Significado, definición, qué es BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Aprender más

ON BUSINESS | **English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** ON BUSINESS definition: 1. doing something connected with your job; 2. doing something connected with your job: . Learn more

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

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

[illegible][illegible]

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

[illegible]

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 | significado en inglés - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS Significado, definición, qué es BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Aprender más

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

公司, 商业;商业;商业;商业, 商业, 商业

BUSINESS (商业) - **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;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 | significado en inglés - Cambridge Dictionary BUSINESS Significado, definición, qué es BUSINESS: 1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services: 2. a particular company that buys and. Aprender más

ON BUSINESS | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary ON BUSINESS definition: 1. doing something connected with your job: 2. doing something connected with your job: . Learn more

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

Back to Home: <https://ns2.kelisto.es>