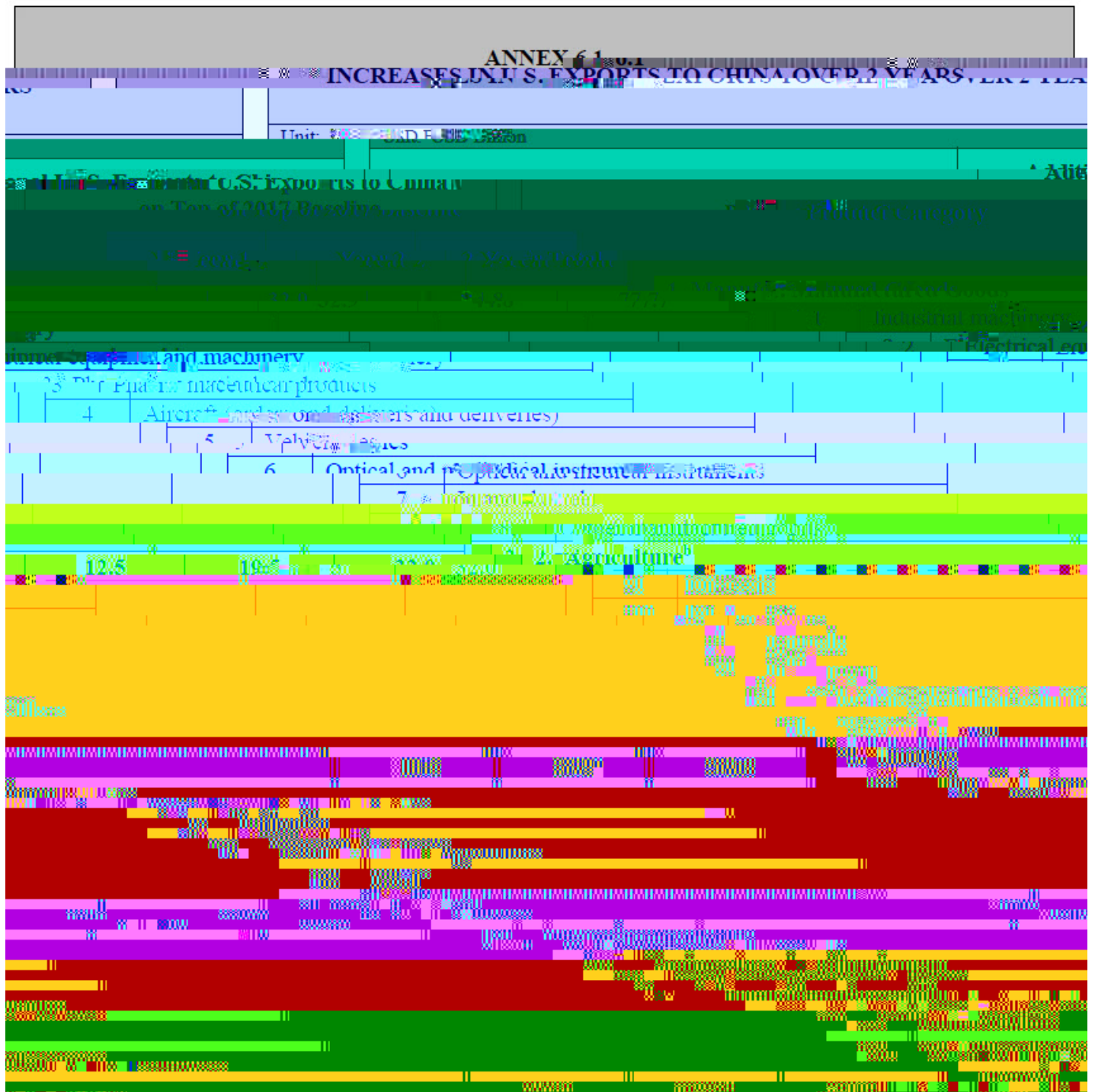


"The Chinese don't get everything they want," adds Juscelino Colares, Schott-van den Eynden professor of business law, School of Law associate dean for global legal studies, and professor in the department of political science at the College of Arts and Sciences, Case Western Reserve University. "We don't get everything we want. But we get negotiations without the threat of continued escalation."

The first focus in the agreement is on intellectual property disputes—patent infringement, forced technology transfers by U.S. companies entering joint ventures, and counterfeit goods. "I was surprised to see it was front-loaded with all these principles," said Nicole Lamb-Hale, managing director of business intelligence and investigations at risk management firm Kroll and a former assistant commerce secretary in international trade administration during the Obama administration. "There are a lot of aspirational goals and statements."

Chinese officials have acquiesced to similar joint understandings in the past. But the addition of "hard law language"—prescriptive and directive verbs like "shall"—and "a reasonably ~~well~~ ^{well} defined language



"At some point President Trump will no longer be in office," Lamb-Hale said. "At that point, x

countries, or, as most countries do, keeping reserves of products like food and oil.

Whatever the case, multiple experts were concerned that fixed purchase targets could raise multiple risks. One is trade-related lawsuits. If Chin

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