Case Analysis Topic Proposal

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**Overview/Summary**

The Department of Justice (DOJ) divulged illegal charges against a telecommunication giant, Huawei Technologies Co. as well as Meng Wanzhou, accusing them of infringing the authorizations against Iran, violating the agreement on confidentiality, taking part in wire fraud, and stealing of trade secrets (Ackerman & Soucie, 2019). Two far-reaching indictments claim that this firm and its associate in Iran stole private information and clogged justice as an element of an illegal and elaborate financial scheme. Prosecuting attorneys are looking for Meng’s repatriation to the United States. She was detained towards the end of 2019 by the Canadian government at the demand of the US authority. In the litigation, Huawei is accused of stealing the technology owned by T-Mobile, which is used to test the durability of the smartphones. In this claim, the defendant claimed that the case was settled in 2014 in a civil case (Montoya-Galvez, 2019). The goal of stealing intellectual property was to weaken the fair and free international market place. In the same case, the litigations likewise claimed that the company created a shell firm known as Skycom to conduct business in Iran, thus infringing the economic agreements enforced by the US on Iran. Finally, the US and China are likewise in a skirmish over the control of the fifth-generation network as the two believe that it is a crucial infrastructure for their business.

**Opinion/Legal Analysis**

Huawei has been indicted on numerous charges, and these issues give rise to ethical and legal issues. By stealing the intellectual right, the company faced both moral and legal issues. It is unlawful to use other people's intellectual property or failure to acknowledge its use. The organization may face a considerable fine and destruction of its reputation, which has been developed for many years. Some of the legal issues presented in the case scenario led to the ban of the company in the US. The legal action taken is the arrest of Meng, who was later bailed out and is currently under the house arrest in Vancouver (Bilefsky, 2019). The interesting thing about the case is the accountability that Meng has on the presented issues. Further, Huawei violated laws in several countries like Canada and the US, the big question that arises is whether the firm will face changes in all the three countries for violating various laws. Although the company awaits the judicial rulings on multiple accounts, it may be found guilty on some cases like the infringement of intellectual rights, affirmed by the US constitution.

**Relevance to Business Environment**

This case is relevant to the business environment because the presented issues are prevalent in most business settings. The infringement of intellectual property is widespread in various nations, and the aftermath of such actions is a huge fine to cater for the cost of the damages on the victims. The issue of intellectual property is not very common among giant firms like Huawei, but among the developing firms, it is very prevalent (Kaltenheuser, 2003). Furthermore, the case highlights the issue of international relations as depicted by the relationship between China, Iran, Canada, and the US. The case highlights the strained relationship between these nations because of the issues at hand. For instance, after Meng’s arrest in Canada, China retaliated by arresting two Canadian personnel with the account that they posed a threat to national security. All these issues are relevant to the business environment today. Finally, this case was selected because of its relevance to the current issues that face business in the US and other parts of the world (Shackelford, Richards, Raymond & Craig, 2015). The case pronounces the challenges that big and minor firms face in the course of the business operations. Further, the case provides some insights into the nature of the business relationships between countries today.

References

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