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Public Lecture

**Japanese and Chinese Competition Laws
in the Context of An Emerging
Global Consensus**

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Convocation Room, 2/F Main Building, The University of Hong Kong

Competition law (or antitrust law), by regulating the competitive activities of businesses, has played a vital role in promoting economic growth and in safeguarding consumer welfare. Recent, well-publicized competition law cases involving Microsoft and Intel in the European Union, the U.S., Japan, and Korea have shown that in today's global economy, competition law greatly affects not only domestic businesses but also international commerce. These multi-jurisdictional cases have also highlighted the need for the basic harmonization of competition laws, at least those of the major economies, in order not to disrupt transnational business activities.

The two largest economies in Asia have had a divergent path in competition law enforcement. Japan's Antimonopoly Act has long been regarded as the most established competition law regime in Asia. In contrast, China enacted its first comprehensive competition law, the Antimonopoly Law ("AML"), in August 2007. Drafters of the AML studied the competition laws of the U.S., the European Community ("EC"), and Japan extensively, and the AML reflects influences from all three jurisdictions. Nevertheless, much ambiguity remains in the law. In this presentation, Professor Takigawa compares Japanese and Chinese competition laws in the context of an emerging global consensus, which has resulted mainly from the increasing harmonization of U.S. and EC competition laws.

Professor Takigawa teaches competition law and international economic law at Kansai University School of Law, Japan. He has written on comparative analyses of Japanese, U.S. and EC competition laws, and their respective treatment of intellectual property rights. His articles have been published in international academic journals. Moreover, he has spoken frequently at international conferences in the U.S. and Asia on competition law and policies. Before beginning his academic career, Professor Takigawa had worked for the Fair Trade Commission of Japan and for the Japanese delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris. Professor Takigawa received a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1976, and a Bachelor of Law degree from Kyoto University, Japan in 1971.

1 CPD point is available for this lecture.

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There is an administrative fee of HK\$250 for attendees requiring 1 CPD point.

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All Are Welcome!