

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777066103321
Autore	Suzuki Kenji <1968, >
Titolo	Competition law reform in Britain and Japan : comparative analysis of policy network // Kenji Suzuki
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Routledge Sweden : , : European Institute of Japanese Studies, , 2002
ISBN	1-134-52069-7 1-134-52070-0 1-280-05685-1 0-203-16694-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (223 p.)
Collana	European Institute of Japanese Studies East Asian economics and business series ; ; 4
Disciplina	343.420721
Soggetti	Antitrust law - Great Britain Antitrust law - Japan
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminaries; Contents; List of illustrations; Preface; List of abbreviations; 1 Introduction; 2 Early history and cases of invention-type policy innovation in the 1970s; 3 Actor interests and cohesion in the competition policy network of the 1970s; 4 Distribution of power resources in the competition policy network of the 1970s; 5 External changes and the reform of British and Japanese competition law in the 1990s; 6 Interests of the core actors in the competition policy network of the 1990s; 7 Changes in the distribution of power resources from the 1970s to the 1990s 8 Conclusion: the reform of competition law and development of the competition policy network in Britain and JapanNotes; Bibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	As market competition replaces state regulation in many economic fields, competition policy has become an area of increasing significance. Against this background, Suzuki highlights the importance of the domestic political structure for competition policy. He does this through the comparative analysis of competition law reforms in Britain

and Japan. He argues - controversially - that a country's domestic political structure should be considered a major factor in causing the reform of competition law, and rejects the established view that it is necessarily a result of changes in international e

---