

LESSON ONE: COMPETITION LAW

Specific Objectives

By the end of the unit, students should be able to:

- 1-Remember:** Define basic competition law terms.
- 2-Understand:** Explain basic concepts related to competition.
- 3-Apply:** Use competition terminology in simple sentences.
- 4-Analyze:** Identify key terms and ideas in a text about competition.
- 5-Evaluate:** Distinguish between competitive and anti-competitive practices.
- 6-Create:** Write a short paragraph about competition in the market.

1. Legal Vocabulary

English Term	Arabic Meaning
Competition	المنافسة
Free competition	المنافسة الحرة
Market	السوق
Competitor	المنافس
Undertaking	المؤسسة
Consumer	المستهلك
Monopoly	الاحتكار
Dominant position	وضعية الهيمنة
Abuse of dominant position	استغلال وضعية الهيمنة
Cartel	تحالف/اتفاق احتكاري بين المنافسين
Anti-competitive agreement	اتفاق مناهض للمنافسة
Price fixing	تثبيت الأسعار
Market share	الحصة السوقية
Merger	الاندماج
Unfair competition	المنافسة غير المشروعة
Restriction of competition	تقييد المنافسة
Economic activity	النشاط الاقتصادي
Competitive market	السوق التنافسية
Competition Authority	سلطة المنافسة
Sanction	الجزاء / العقوبة

Note: For the specific Algerian institution **مجلس المنافسة**, the appropriate English expression is **Competition Council**.

2. Simple Legal Definitions

Definition 1 – Competition

Competition is a situation in which two or more businesses offer goods or services and try to attract consumers in the same market.

المنافسة:
المنافسة هي حالة تقوم فيها مؤسستان أو أكثر بتقديم السلع أو الخدمات وتسعيان إلى جذب المستهلكين في السوق نفسها.

Definition 2 – Dominant Position

– Dominant Position

A dominant position is a strong position held by an undertaking that may allow it to influence the conditions of competition in a market.

وضعية الهيمنة:
وضعية الهيمنة هي وضعية قوية تتمتع بها مؤسسة وقد تمكنها من التأثير في شروط المنافسة في سوق معينة.

3. Simplified Legal Text

Competition Law

Competition law aims to protect free competition in the market. Businesses must not enter into agreements intended to fix prices, divide markets or restrict competition. An undertaking in a dominant position must not abuse that position in a way that harms competition. Competition authorities may investigate anti-competitive practices and impose sanctions in accordance with the law.

قانون المنافسة:

يهدف قانون المنافسة إلى حماية المنافسة الحرة في السوق. ولا يجوز للمؤسسات إبرام اتفاقات تهدف إلى تثبيت الأسعار أو تقسيم الأسواق أو تقييد المنافسة. كما يجب على المؤسسة الموجودة في وضعية هيمنة ألا تستغل هذه الوضعية بطريقة تضر بالمنافسة. ويمكن لسلطات المنافسة التحقيق في الممارسات المناهضة للمنافسة وفرض الجزاءات وفقاً للقانون.

Educational Note:

This is a simplified educational legal text. It is not a verbatim quotation from Algerian legislation.

4. READING

Competition in the Market

Competition is an important part of business activity. In a competitive market, several businesses offer goods or services to consumers. Each business tries to attract customers by offering better prices, good quality or improved services.

Competition may give consumers more choices and encourage businesses to improve their products. It may also encourage businesses to become more efficient and innovative.

However, some businesses may try to restrict competition. For example, competitors may agree to fix prices, divide markets or limit production. Such practices may harm consumers and other businesses.

Another important concept is the dominant position. An undertaking may have a strong position in a particular market. Having a dominant position is not necessarily unlawful. The legal problem may arise when an undertaking abuses that position and restricts competition.