



جامعة أبو بكر بلقايد- تلمسان

كلية الحقوق والعلوم السياسية

قسم الحقوق

School year 2024/2025

Semester I

Course: Legal English terminology

SECOND year master degree in business law

Exercise 1: Find out the English Meaning for the following Arabic legal Terms: (7 points/ 0.5 for each)

المصطلح باللغة الإنجليزية حسب ما جاء في الجدول	المصطلحات باللغة العربية	المصطلح باللغة الإنجليزية حسب ما جاء في الجدول	المصطلحات باللغة العربية
the judge's discretionary powers		Fair Trade	
Perpetrator		CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATIONS	
bid-rigging		MARKET SHARE	
ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION		RELEVANT MARKET	
Felonies		retailer	
Misdemeanors		WHOLESALE MERCHANT	
Discriminatory practices		predatory pricing	

Exercise 2: Translate one of the following paragraph into Arabic with accuracy and clarity, ensuring that the ideas are well-connected and the meaning is preserved. (6 pts)

The process of handling case files submitted to the Competition Council begins with the Procedures and File Follow-up Directorate, which receives notifications, requests for temporary measures, and licenses for economic groups, and then classifies and sorts these files. Once the files are received, they are sent to the General Rapporteur, who appoints a rapporteur to oversee the investigation. This rapporteur is responsible for coordinating and supervising the investigation process. The appointed rapporteur prepares an initial report detailing the facts and objections, which is sent to the

concerned parties, including the Minister in charge of trade, for their comments. A final report is then prepared and sent for further review. The rapporteur presents the report during a session attended by members of the competition council, after which a decision is made through deliberation. The minutes are then prepared and signed, and the decision is communicated to the concerned parties and published in official media. One criticism of the Competition Council's structure is the absence of judges in its composition.

Exercise 3 : Match each term with its definition. (7 pts)

<p>a- BARRIERS TO ENTRY .</p> <p>b- VERTICAL AGREEMENT</p> <p>c- HORIZONTAL AGREEMENT</p> <p>d- Financial fine</p> <p>e- ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION</p> <p>f- Competition Authority</p> <p>g- UNFAIR COMPETITION</p>	<p>1- a mandatory monetary penalty that is imposed by a court, commission, or other government authority and is paid to a public treasury.</p> <p>2- an Independent administrative authority , responsible for preventing anti-competitive practices and monitoring the functioning of markets.</p> <p>3- unilateral conduct using dominant market power (or a dominant position) to damage market competition and ultimately welfare. Most jurisdictions address the issue by prohibiting use of dominance or substantial market power, taking different approaches to terminology and the relevant threshold of market power. It's includes predatory pricing, exclusive dealing, loyalty rebates, tying and bundling, refusal to deal, and in some jurisdictions, excessive pricing.</p> <p>4- conducted by a market participant which gains or seeks to gain an advantage over its rivals through misleading, deceptive, dishonest, fraudulent, coercive or unconscionable conduct in trade or commerce.</p> <p>5- <i>Arrangement between actual or potential competitors, i.e. undertakings operating at the same level of the production or distribution chain, covering for example research and development, production, purchasing or commercialisation.</i></p> <p>6- Agreement or concerted Practice entered into between two or more undertakings each of which operates, for the purposes of the agreement, at a different level of the production or distribution chain, and relating to the conditions under which the parties may purchase, sell or resell certain goods or services.</p> <p>7- any factor that permits firms already in a relevant market to earn higher than normal profits while simultaneously deterring others from entering and competing.</p>
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