

## 7.

**Egzamin pisemny dla kandydatów na tłumaczy przysięgłych języka angielskiego**

Tekst nr 3 z dnia 19 stycznia 2022 r. (13:30)

**Implementing EU competition rules: application of Articles 101 and 102 of the TFEU**

In the interest of both consumers and businesses, the European Union (EU) has rules to outlaw cartels that fix prices or carve up markets between competitors. The EU also seeks to prevent firms from abusing their dominant position in a market, for example, by charging unfair prices or limiting production.

The regulation implements the EU competition rules laid down by Article 101 (concerted practices that restrict competition) and Article 102 (abuse of dominant position) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) (formerly Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (EC Treaty)). It introduced rules that changed, above all, the enforcement aspects of EU competition policy.

It allows for competition rules previously applied by the European Commission to be enforced on a decentralised basis by EU countries' competition authorities. It thus enhanced the role of national antitrust authorities and courts in implementing EU competition law. This allows the Commission to focus its resources on enforcing the most serious competition infringements with a cross-border dimension.

Cases to investigate anti-competitive agreements (e.g. cartels) are triggered by:

1. a complaint (e.g. from a competitor);
2. the initiative of the competition authority (national authority or European Commission);
3. an application under a leniency programme (where a participant in a cartel may avoid a fine or have it reduced if it provides information on the cartel).

Where the European Commission launches an investigation, it has wide-ranging powers. These include the right to request information from companies but also to enter companies' premises, seize their records and interrogate their representatives.