Competition Law

Article Four:

Practices, agreements or contracts among current or potential competing firms, whether the contracts are written or verbal, expressed or implied shall be prohibited, if the objective of such practices, agreements or contracts, or consequent impact thereof is the restriction of commerce or violation of competition among firms. A firm or firms enjoying a dominant status shall also be banned from carrying out any practice which restricts competition among firms, in accordance with the conditions and rules specified in the Regulations, especially the following:

- 1. Controlling prices of commodities and services meant for sale by increasing, decreasing, fixing their prices or in any other manner detrimental to lawful competition.
- 2. Restricting freedom of flow of commodities and services to markets or removing them, wholly or partially, therefrom by hiding, unlawfully storing, or refraining from dealing in them.
- 3. Contriving a sudden abundance of

improve the performance of firms and realize a benefit for the consumer exceeding the effects of restricting freedom of competition, as specified by the conditions and rules in the Regulations.

Article Five:

Article Seven:

The firm referred to in Article Six of this Law may complete the procedures of merger, acquisition or combining two or more managements into one joint management in the following cases:

1.

6. A Council member may not participate in the deliberation of any case or subject matter in which he has an interest or with which he has a relation, or if he is related by blood or marriage to any of the parties involved, or if he has represented any of the parties concerned.

Article Nine:

3. Compelling the violator to pay a daily fine not less than one thousand riyals and not exceeding ten thousand riyals, until the violation is removed.

Article Seventeen:

Anyone against whom the Council has issued a decision may appeal that decision in accordance with the Law of the Board of Grievances and its regulations.

Article Eighteen:

Any natural or corporate person subjected to harm resulting from practices prohibited under provisions of this Law may apply for compensation before the competent judiciary.

Article Nineteen:

Within one year from the date of publication of this Law, all firms covered hereby shall rectify their status to make them conform to the provisions hereof.

Article Twenty:

The Council shall issue the Implementing Regulations of this Law within ninety days from its publication, and they shall come into effect at the time this Law goes into effect.

Article Twenty One:

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall take effect after one hundred and eighty days from the date of its publication, with the exception of the provisions related to the formation of the Council and its jurisdiction, which shall be effective from the date of publication of this Law.