

A Brief Overview of Key Legal Terms in Corporate Law

Joint Liability Company: Is a company formed by several persons, unless an increase in such numbers has been done because of inheritance consequences. No person is accepted in the joint liability company but if has completed nineteen years old at least.

The partner in the joint liability company is considered **severally and jointly liable** with other partners for the **debts and obligations** which have been incurred to the company during his partnership in the company and is guarantor for such debts and obligations by **his personal properties** and such liability and guarantee are passed to his/heirs post to his death within the limits of his inheritance.

وهي الشركة التي يعقدها شخصان أو أكثر. ولا يقبل أي شخص شريكاً في شركته التضامن إلا إذا كان قد اكمل التاسعة عشرة من عمره على الأقل. ويعتبر الشريك في شركته التضامن من مسؤولاً بالتضامن والتكافل مع سائر شركائه عن الديون والالتزامات التي ترتبت على الشركة أثناء وجوده شريكاً فيها، ويكون ضامناً بأمواله الشخصية لتلك الديون والالتزامات وتنقل هذه المسؤولية والضمانة إلى ورثته بعد وفاته في حدود تركته .

1. Partnership in Commendam Company

The Partnership in Commendam Company is composed from two classes: **active partners** who are in charge of the company management and conducting its business as well as they jointly and severally liable for the company debts and obligations from their own private money; and **silent partners** who share in the company capital without having any right in the company management or running its business. They are liable for the company debts and obligations according to their interest in the company capital.

2- شركة التوصية البسيطة :-

تتألف شركته التوصية البسيطة من الفئتين الشركاء المتضامنون وهم يتولون إدارة الشركة وممارسة أعمالها ، ويكونون مسؤولين بالتضامن والتكافل عن ديون الشركة والالتزامات المترتبة عليها في أموالهم الخاصة والشركاء الموصون ، ويشاركون في رأس المال دون ان يحق لهم ادارة الشركة أو ممارسة أعمالها ، ويكون كل منهم مسؤولاً عن ديون الشركة والالتزامات المترتبة عليها بمقدار حقه في رأس مال الشركة.

3. Joint Venture Company

A commercial company entered between two or more persons where its business is conducted by an **apparent partner** dealing with others so that the company is **restricted** and limited to the private relations among the partners, provided that the company among the partners could be established and proved with all proof ways.

The company **does not enjoy incorporate capacity** and is **not subject to the registration and licensing rules and procedures.**

3- شركة المحاصة:

شركة تجارية تنعقد بين شخصين أو أكثر يمارس أعمالها شريك ظاهر يتعامل مع الغير بحيث تكون الشركة مقتصرة على العلاقة الخاصة بين الشركاء على أنه يجوز إثبات الشركة بين الشركاء بجميع طرق الإثبات. ولا تتمتع بالشخصية الاعتبارية ولا تخضع لأحكام وإجراءات التسجيل والترخيص.

3. Limited Liability Company

The limited liability company is composed of two or more persons where the financial liability of the company is considered as independent of the financial liability of each partner and so the company, with all its assets and properties, is liable for the company debts and obligations. The partner is not liable for such debts, obligations and losses but in the amount of the shares he owns in the company.

4- شركة ذات المسؤولية المحدودة :

تتألف الشركة ذات المسؤولية المحدودة من شخصين أو أكثر وتعتبر الذمة المالية للشركة مستقلة عن الذمة المالية لكل شريك فيها وتكون الشركة بموجوداتها وأموالها مسؤولة عن الديون والالتزامات المترتبة عليها ولا يكون الشريك مسؤولاً عن تلك الديون والالتزامات والخسائر إلا بمقدار حصصه التي يملكها في الشركة .

4. Shareholding Partnership Company

The shareholding partnership company is composed of two class partners:

a. Joint partners: Their figure is not less than two and they are accountable for the company debts and obligations in their own money.

b. Shareholder partners: Their figure is not less than three each partner of them is accountable for the company debts and obligations in the amount of his share.

5- شركة التوصية بالسهم :-

تتألف شركة التوصية بالأسهم من فئتين من الشركاء هما :-

أ- شركاء متضامنون :- لا يقل عددهم عن اثنين يسألون في أموالهم الخاصة عن ديون الشركة والالتزامات المترتبة عليها .

ب- شركاء مساهمون :- لا يقل عددهم عن ثلاثة ويسأل كل شريك منهم بمقدار مساهمته عن ديون الشركة والالتزامات.

Analysis of business performance

L'analyse des performances de l'entreprise

Answer the following questions.

- What skills does management expect from an internal auditor after hiring him / her?

Answer: At the end of every fiscal year the accounting department has to review the financial situation of the company and state what its **assets** and **liabilities** are. **Overheads**, which are its regular expenses, have to be taken into account as well. Thanks to all these indicators, it will establish the **balance sheet**, which is one of the most important financial statements for any company.

- **Why are financial statements and balance sheets so important for companies?**

Answer: Financial statements and balance sheets are important documents for companies because they present the performance and financial results accurately. Companies need such documents to identify failures or even to improve results. They are clear indicators of the health of a company.

- **Why isn't the balance sheet the only indicator to assess a firm's performance?**

Answer: Financial and quantitative data are just one aspect of the company's performance. Qualitative

indicators may prove helpful to assess a company's health. Among these are staff and customer satisfaction for instance.

- **How do auditors work?**

Answer: Auditors have many tools at hand to assess a company's results and financial documents. They must have access to all the information produced by companies. They also need to interview employees and managers. They may resort to traditional sampling methods, which have their limitations. Today, they use computer software to process the data in a more efficient way.

- **Why should auditors remain independent from a firm's interests?**

Answer: Auditors should remain independent from a company's interests because otherwise they might be tempted to conceal vital information, to fiddle the accounts, which would be a form of fraud.

- **Why have computers made company safety all the more risky?**

Answer: The complexity and speed given by computers and increasingly efficient software have given rise to a new threat – the possibility of manipulating figures and concealing shady dealings.

- **What should the ten commandments of the perfect accountant be?**

Les réponses sont données à titre indicatif car il peut y avoir de nombreuses possibilités.

- Examine records from past operations, not just the current year's.
- Avoid conflicts of interest between your company and the company you will be auditing to avoid pressures.
- Don't just rely on documents and records as evidence of the process of conformity: you should also interview staff and listen to them carefully.
- Ask employees open questions so that they volunteer useful information.

- Gather objective evidence.
- Find representative samples that will allow you to make informed judgements.
- Make sure all relevant documents are available.
- Observe accountancy operations while they are carried out.
- Check whether all practices comply with the law.
- Determine auditing criteria with management.
- Respect the law.

Exercise :

Find the words in the list that correspond to the following definitions.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a. Keeping record of all transactions and entries | 1. bookkeeping / accounting |
| b. The final figure for profit or loss | 2. bottom line |
| c. On a balance sheet, should be equal to the sum of liabilities and shareholders' equity | 3. assets |
| d. General word for debt | 4. liabilities |
| e. Assets, like cheques and drafts, which are easily converted into currency | 5. cash |
| f. Stock of material, unsold products | 6. inventory |
| g. Items such as equipment, buildings and property | 7. fixed assets |
| h. Taxes, dividends and all debts that are still owed by the company | 8. current liabilities |
| i. The value of a business after all of its obligations have been met | 9. shareholders' equity |
| j. The company's reputation or brand | 10. intangible assets / goodwill |

A Brief Overview of Key Legal Terms in Employment Law

The left-hand column is a list of headings you could see on an employment contract. Match them to the extracts that correspond (right-hand column).

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. non-competition | a. Either party may terminate the contract by giving one (1) month's notice or one (1) month's salary in lieu. |
| 2. trial period | b. You are entitled to four (4) weeks paid annual leave upon the completion of one year's service. |
| 3. termination | c. Your probation period will be three (3) months from the date of commencement. |
| 4. entire agreement | d. This letter of appointment shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England. |
| 5. holiday entitlement | e. In addition to the basic salary you have the right to receive or benefit from benefits offered by the employer such as Insurance programs (health, dental, life and disability insurance) and pension or profit-sharing plans. |
| 6. governing law | f. This agreement shall constitute the entire agreement |
| | between the parties and any prior understanding preceding this agreement shall not be binding upon either party. |
| 7. remuneration | g. Your obligations to maintain confidentiality and secrecy shall apply after your employment until such time that the information has been made public by the Company. |
| 8. restrictive covenants | h. You shall not be employed by or consult with any individual or business in competition with the business of the employer or any subsidiary. |

1g, 2c, 3a, 4f, 5b, 6d, 7e, 8h.

EXERCISE :

Complete the passage with the following words and expressions.

appointed
day off
overtime
trial period

bank holiday
glass ceiling
resume

application form
equal opportunities
training

I moved to France three years ago. I saw an advertisement for my present post on the web, filled in the and enclosed my I was interviewed and accepted and after an initial course of and the three month I was full-time with a permanent contract. I enjoy the work and there is even opportunity for paid I can take

a if I want a long weekend but sometimes a falls on a Friday or Monday. The company is an employer which, as a woman, is important for me and I'm assured that there is no If there are any vacancies, I'll let you know!

Application form, resum, trainig, trial period, appointed, overtime, day off, bank holiday, equal opportunities,glass ceiling.

A Brief Overview of Key Legal Terms in Contract Law

| الإيجاب والقبول | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| accord | agreement | اتفاق |
| avantageux | benefit | مفيد، مريح |
| comportement | conduct | سلوك، تصرف |
| conditions | terms and conditions | شروط |
| contre-offre | counter offer | عرض مقابل |
| contrepartie | consideration | مقابل |
| délai, dernière limite | deadline | أجل |
| détenteur d'une promesse | promisee | موعود له |
| engagement | commitment | التزام، تعهد |
| s'engager à faire quelque chose | commit oneself to doing something | التزم، تعهد بفعل شيء |
| exécuter | perform | نفذ |

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| exécuter un contrat | enforce a contract | نفذ عقدا |
| exécutoire | enforceable | تنفيذي، نافذ المفعول |
| expiration | expiry | انقضاء |
| exposé | on display | معروض |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| force obligatoire | binding (effect) | قوة الزامية |
| instantané | instantaneous | فوري |
| invitation à faire des offres | invitation to treat | دعوى لتقديم عروض |
| mise en application | enforcement | تطبيق |
| offrant | offeror | عارض |
| offre | offer | عرض |
| oralement | orally | شفويا |
| par écrit | in writing | كتابيا |
| partie | party | طرف |
| préjudice | detriment | ضرر |
| promesse | promise, undertaking | وعد |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| promettant(n.) | promisor | واعد |
| réciendaire d'une promesse | offeree | مستفيد، موعود له |
| relations juridiques | legal relations | علاقات قانونية |
| révoquer | revoke | عزل، إبطال |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Annulable | Voidable | قابل للإبطال |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Consentement | Consent | رضا |
| déclaration inexacte | Misrepresentation | تصريحات غير صحيحة |
| déclaration inexacte de bonne foi | innocent misrepresentation | تصريحات غير صحيحة بحسن نية |
| déclaration inexacte par negligence | negligent misrepresentation | تصريحات غير صحيحة ناتجة عن الإهمال |
| entacher | vitiate | يعيب |



باقي مصطلحات القانون المدني:

Source of Obligation ► مصادر الالتزام

The sources of obligation
are:

1. The contract ► العقد
2. Unilateral disposition ► التصرف الانفرادي
3. The injurious act (illicit acts) ► الفعل الضار (العمل غير المشروع)
4. The beneficial acts (unlawful enrichment) ► الإثراء بلا سبب (الفعل
النافع)
5. The Law ► القانون

Activ

Sources of Obligation):

One: The contract.

Definition of the contract:

Is the concurrence of two intents to produce a juristic effect.

Or: Is the agreement of two wills to create amends or extinguish a legal or
juristic relationship.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| Concurrence | اتفاق | Intents | إرادة |
| Produce | ينتج | Juristic effect | أثر قانوني |
| Agreement | اتفاق | To create | ينشأ |
| Amend | يعدل | | |

Formation of contract: انعقاد العقد

The contract must have three essential element between two parties to be requires:

- 1) The consent of two parties. (الرضا للطرفين)
- 2) Legal object. (المحل القانوني)
- 3) Legal cause. (السبب القانوني)

This element must be available and if one of these elements is not available the contract will be absolutely void.

And the two parties is capable and the intent must not be vitiated.

Formation of the contract: شكل العقد

- 1) The consent of two parties.
- 2) A legal object.
- 3) A legal cause.

(1) The consent of two parties:

a) The consent of the two parties and their will to create or towards the creation of obligator.

And this will is:

Intent must aim at creating a legal effect

Of the intent may be:

- 1- Express declaration.
- 2- Tacit declaration.

الإعلان عن الرضا قد يكون:

1- إعلان صريح.

2- إعلان ضمني.
الإيجاب

Consent

الرضا

Acceptance

Offer

القبول

الإيجاب والقبول: Offer and acceptance:

Every contract or convention must be analyzed into two parts:

- 1- An offer (الإيجاب) from one party (the offerer) (الإيجاب)
- 2- And an acceptance (قبول) from the other (the offeree).

And the contract is complete as soon as the offeree has declared his acceptance of the offer.

The offer must be – definite (محدد) – and final (نهائي).

Silence does not constitute acceptance. But, it is considered as acceptance in exception cases determined by the law.

The acceptance shall be identical (مطابقا لإيجاب القبول) with the offer and if acceptance is attached with an additional restrictions or amendment of the offer, it shall be considered as rejection amounting to a new offer.

إذا اقترن القبول بما يزيد في الإيجاب أو يقيد أو يعدل فيه اعتبر رفضا يتضمن إيجابا جديدا.

C) تطابق الرضا: The conscience of intent or consent:

The consent or the conscience of intent is the coincidence of offer with identical acceptance:

- 1- The offer.
- 2- The acceptance.

Defects affecting consent or (vices of consent):

- 1- Duress: (Fear).
- 2- Deceit and damage (fraud).
- 3- Mistake (error).
- 4- Incapacity.

Two: Illicit acts or (The injurious acts)

(الفعل الضار) أو (الأعمال غير المشروعة)

Every injurious act shall render the person who commits it liable for damages even if he is non discerning person.

كل إضرار بالغير يلزم فاعله ولو غير مميز بضمان الضرر.

The legislator established the **dialectal responsibility** **مسؤولية تقصيرية** on the idea of wrong. Required concerning personal acts, the proof of wrong and **presumed the existence of wrong** with respect to the responsibility of other and the study will be into three parties:

- a) The responsibility of personal acts.
- b) The responsibility of the acts of the other.
- c) The responsibility of the acts of other things

Three: Unlawful enrichment or (The beneficial acts)

(الفعل النافع) أو (الكسب بلا سبب)

Definition: The person, who, without legitimate cause has grown rich at another's expense, is held for restitution up to the amount of the enrichment.

1. Enrichment without cause: الإثراء بدون سبب

Definition: No person shall take the property of another without cause and if he takes it he shall return it.

لا يسوغ لأحد أن يأخذ مال غيره بلا سبب شرعي فإن أخذه فعليه رده

2. Receiving what is not due: قبض غير المستحق

Definition: Whoever delivers something under the impression that he has to do so and, it is thereafter ascertained he had no such obligation, may take it back from its receiver if it is excitement and its like or value if it is not.

من أدى شيئا ظاناً أنه واجب عليه، ثم تبين عدم وجوبه فله استرداده ممن قبضه إن كان قائماً ومثله أو قيمته إن لم يكن قائماً.

3) Officiousness: الفضالة

Definition: Whoever renders a beneficial act to another without request but with licenses from the court or by necessity or as prescribed by custom, shall be considered as his representative and shall be subject to the following provision.

- 1) The agency rule shall be applied;
- 2) The officious person shall be liable for the Damage;
- 3) The officious person shall continue the work;
- 4) The officious person shall be liable from the Persons whom he delegates to them the work;
- 5) The officious person shall return what he has taken because of his officiousness as the agent, and in rendering and account for what He has done.

من قام بفعل نافع للغير دون أمره ولكن أذنت به المحكمة أو جبته ضرورة أو قضى به عرف فإنه يعتبر نائباً عنه وتسري عليه الأحكام التالية:

- 1) تسري قواعد الوكالة
- 2) الفضولي مسئول عن الأضرار
- 3) يجب على الفضولي أن يمضي في العمل

- 4) الفضولي مسئول عن العمل الذي عهده إلى أشخاص آخرين
- 5) يلزم الفضولي برد ما استولى عليه بسبب الفضالة فيما يلزم به الوكيل وتقديم حساب ما قام به.

4) Settlement of the debt of another: قضاء دين الغير

Definition: Whoever settles the debt of another by his order may have recourse against him for what he has paid on his behalf, and he shall be entitled to be the subrogate of the original creditor in claiming it whether he had stipulated resource against him or not.

من أوفى دين غيره بأمره كان له الرجوع على الآخر بما أداه عنه وقام الدائن الأصلي في مطالبته سواء اشترط الرجوع عليه أم لم يشترط.

Whoever settles the debt of another without his order may not have recourse against the debtor for what he has paid except as provided in the officious section.

من أوفى دين غيره دون أمره فليس له الرجوع بما دفعه على المدين إلا وفقاً (الفضالة) ولا على الدائن إلا إذا أبرأ المدين من الدين ولو بعد استيفاء دينه منه.

Or against the creditor unless he discharged the debtor from the debt even after he was paid his debt by him.

Four: Unilateral Disposition:

Definition a promise: A promise is what a person binds himself with to another in the future but not by way of a financial obligation and it may relate to a contract or work.

الوعد هو ما يفرضه الشخص على نفسه لغيره بالإضافة إلى المستقبل لا على سبيل الالتزام في المال وقد يقع على عقد أو عمل.

The promise shall bind its maker unless the dies or becomes bankrupt.

ويلزم الوعد صاحبه ما لم يمت أو يفلس

Five: The law

The law is the source of every obligation because by virtue of law obligations arise from facts and legal acts .Therefore it is an indirect source of obligation.

A Brief Overview of Key Legal Terms in Court proceedings

2) Types of crimes:

- a) Felonies (Felony). (جناية)
- b) Misdemeanors. (جنحة)
- c) Contraventions. (مخالفة)

| | |
|---|--|
| Alternative dispute resolution Methods | الوسائل البديلة لحل المنازعات |
| Allegation | ادعاء / دعوى / زعم |
| Appoint | يعين |
| Arbitration agreement | اتفاقية التحكيم |
| Abrogate | يلغي / يبطل |
| Adversary/Litigant | الخصم |
| Burden of proof | عبء الإثبات |
| Arbitrate / Arbitrator | يحكم / محكم |
| Arbitration clause | شرط التحكيم |
| Argue | يجادل يناقش |
| Assertion | تأكيد، جزم / زعم ادعاء |
| Attorney-General/Civil Attorney General | وكيل الجمهورية/المدعي العام / المحامي العام المدني |
| Case management or Case administration | إدارة الدعوى |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Complementary oath | اليمين المكملة |
| Confession | الإقرار الاعتراف |
| Expeditious Judiciary | القضاء المستعجل |
| Expert evidence | الإثبات بالخبرة |
| Hearsay | شهادة سماعية |
| Independence of the Judiciary | استقلال القضاء |
| Judge-made law | قانون من صنع القاضي نظام العائلة الأنجلوساكسونية- كومن لو / الذي يعتد بالسوابق القضائية |
| Litigation | خصومة قضائية دعوى |
| Mediation | وساطة |
| Judicial Action | إجراء قضائي |
| Change Of Venue | إحالة إلى محكمة أخرى |
| Jurisdiction | اختصاص قضائي |
| Concurrent Jurisdiction | اختصاص مشترك |
| Venue Jurisdiction | اختصاص مكاني |
| Substantive Jurisdiction | اختصاص موضوعي |
| Qualitative Jurisdiction | اختصاص نوعي |
| Abandonment Of litigation | ترك الخصومة |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Withdraw A Case | ترك الدعوى |
| Requiring Reconsideration | التماس إعادة النظر |
| Conflict Of Jurisdiction | تنازع الاختصاص |
| Forced Sale | تنفيذ جبري |
| The Force Of The Adjudged | حجية الأمر المقضي |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Attendance | حضور |
| Right | حق |
| Conclusive Judgment | حكم بات |
| Judgment After Trial | حكم حضوري |
| Judgment In Absence | حكم غيائي |
| Adjudication | حكم قضائي |
| Judgment Absolute | حكم قطعي |
| Final Judgment | حكم نهائي |
| Levels Of Courts | درجات تقاضي |
| Adversary | خصم |
| Action For Acknowledgement Of Debt | دعوى إثبات حالة |
| Forgery Action | دعوى تزوير |

SERIOUS CRIME

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| agression | assault, mugging | اعتداء |
| assassinat | homicide | قتل |
| association des malfaiteurs | conspiracy | جمعية أشرار |
| braquage | hold-up | توجيه، تدوير |
| cambriolage | housebreaking, burglary, | سرقة المحلات بواسطة تسلق جدرانها أو كسر أبوابها |
| cambrioler | breaking and entering | يسرق |
| chantage | blackmail | ابتزاز عن طريق التهديد |
| complicité | aiding and abetting | إشتراك في ارتكاب جريمة |
| complot d'escroquerie | conspiracy to defraud | مؤامرة نصب |
| contrebande | smuggling | تهريب |
| contrefaçon | forgery | تزوير تزيف |
| coups et blessures | assault and battery | الضرب والجرح |
| crime | crime, felony | جريمة |
| détournement d'avion | hijacking | اختطاف طائرة وتحويل خط سيرها |
| enlèvement | abduction, kidnapping | خطف |
| entrer par effraction | break in | افتحم |
| escroquerie | fraud | احتيال |
| grand banditisme | organized crime | لصوصية، إجرام |
| homicide involontaire | manslaughter, second-degree | قتل غير عمدي |
| homicide volontaire | murder in the first degree | قتل عمدي |
| incendie volontaire | arson | إحراق الممتلكات عمدا |
| meurtre | murder | قتل إنسان |
| passer en contrebande | smuggle | هرب بضائعا |
| pillage | looting | نهب |
| rapt | abduction, kidnapping | اختطاف |
| recel | receiving stolen goods | إخفاء أشياء مسروقة |
| revente de la drogue | drug dealing | بيع المخدرات |
| tentative d'homicide | attempted murder | محاولة القتل |
| trafic de stupéfiants | drug trafficking | الاتجار في المخدرات |
| trahison | treason | خيانة |
| violence à agent vol | assaulting a police officer | الاعتداء على موظف |
| vol | theft, robbery | سرقة |
| vol à main armé | armed robbery | سرقة باستعمال السلاح |

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| Contravention | Contravention | مخالفة |
| délit mineur | misdemeanor , petty offence | جناية بسيطة |
| diffamation (écrite) | libel | قذف، تشهير (نشر كتابات بذيئة) |
| diffamation (verbale) | slander | قذف |
| état d'ivresse sur la voie publique | drunk and disorderly | السكر في الطريق العامة |
| incivilités | anti-social behaviour | تصرف غير اجتماعي |
| infraction mineure | non-indictable offence | جريمة صغيرة |
| mendicité | begging | تسول |
| délinquance juvénile | juvenile delinquency | جنوح الأحداث |
| racket | racketeering | خطة لابتزاز المال بالتهديد أو الإيذاء |
| vandalisme | vandalism | تخريب |
| vol à l'étalage | shoplifting | سرقة السلع المعروضة |
| vol simple | larceny | سرقة بسيطة |

Felonies and misdemeanor's

In US law, a felony is a serious crime. A misdemeanor is an offence punishable by a relatively lenient penalty, such as a fine or short term in prison or a term of community service, while a felony carries more severe penalties, such as a term of imprisonment of a year or more up to the death penalty.

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

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| abus de biens sociaux | misappropriation of funds | إساءة استعمال أموال الشركة |
| abus de confiance | breach of trust | خيانة الأمانة |
| abus de faiblesse | Exploitation | استغلال |
| arnaque | sting, swindle, scam | غش |
| blanchiment d'argent | money laundering | تبييض الأموال |
| brigade financière | fraud squad | فرقة مكافحة الاحتيال |
| chapardage | Pilfering | سرقة أموال قليلة |
| conspiration | Conspiracy | مؤامرة |
| contrefaçon frauduleuse | Forgery | تزوير، تزيف |
| corruption | corruption, bribery | رشوة |
| cybercriminalité | Cybercrime | الجرائم الالكترونية |
| délit d'initié | insider trading | تجارة داخلية، تداول أوراق مالية واسهم غير مشروعة بين افراد لديهم حرية الإطلاع على المعلومات الخاصة عن الحالة المالية للشركة |

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| leniency or strictness in punishment | تخفيف أو تشديد العقوبة |
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To perpetrate crimes

ارتكاب الجرائم

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| Investigators | المحققون |
| To provide evidence | توفير (تقديم) الدليل |
| Legal authorities | السلطات القانونية |
| serious criminal activity | النشاطات الاجرامية الخطيرة |
| Threaten | تهدد |
| Weaken confidence | تضعف من السرية |
| the crime can be proven | يمكن اثبات الجريمة |
| perpetrators can be convicted | يمكن إدانة الفاعلين (مرتكبي الجريمة) |
| bringing suspects to trial | إحالة المشتبه بهم إلى المحاكمة |
| The issues of electronic evidence | مسائل الاثبات الالكتروني |
| forensic science | العلوم الجنائية (الشرعية) |

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| the procedures for proving | اجراءات اثبات |
| The validity and integrity of the electronic evidence | صلاحية وسلامة الدليل الالكتروني |
| Criminal evidence | الادلة الجنائية |
| the judge's discretionary powers | السلطات التقديرية للقاضي |
| assessing the evidence | تقدير الدليل |
| Forensic evidence | الادلة الشرعية |
| physical or documentary, or eyewitness testimony | المادي أو المستندي، أو شهادة الشهود |
| Perpetrator | الفاعل، مرتكب الجريمة |
| to tamper | التلاعب |

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| The legal vacuum | الفراغ القانوني |
| Combating cybercrime | محاربة الجريمة السيبرانية |
| The amendment of the penal code | تعديل قانون العقوبات |