

Level: Master 1 Private Law
Module: English (Legal Language)
Lecturer: Dr. ZERROUK IMENE FATIMA ZOHRA

Academic Year: 2025-2026
Semester: Second Semester

WORKSHEET: ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL JUDGMENTS

EXERCISE 1: TRUE OR FALSE WITH JUSTIFICATION

Instructions: Read the following statements carefully. Indicate whether each statement is True (T) or False (F), and provide a brief justification based on Algerian law and the course content.

1. **Statement:** The enforcement of a judicial title requires, in principle, the appointment of a territorially competent judicial bailiff.

Answer: _____

Justification:

2. **Statement:** The debtor is always granted a 15-day period before compulsory enforcement, without exception.

Answer: _____

Justification:

3. **Statement:** According to Article 615 of the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure, if the beneficiary of the enforceable title dies, the heirs must prove their status through a certificate of inheritance.

Answer: _____

Justification:

4. **Statement:** Electronic enforcement has become the default method replacing traditional enforcement in all cases.

Answer: _____

Justification:

5. **Statement:** The President of the Court may order suspension of enforcement for a period not exceeding six (06) months.

Answer: _____

Justification:

6. **Statement:** Enforcement against an imprisoned debtor requires an ex parte order (ordonnance sur requête).

Answer: _____

Justification:

7. **Statement:** Civil judgments involving the physical eviction of property can be fully enforced electronically.

Answer: _____

Justification:

MODEL ANSWER / CORRIGÉ TYPE - EXERCISE 1

1. **Answer: True.** *Justification:* After obtaining an enforceable title, its enforcement requires appointing a territorially competent judicial bailiff to carry it out in compliance with the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure.
2. **Answer: False.** *Justification:* There are exceptions where immediate enforcement is carried out without the 15-day period, specifically if the enforcement is based on a summary (urgent) order or a provisionally enforceable judgment.
3. **Answer: True.** *Justification:* Article 615 stipulates that if the beneficiary dies before or during enforcement, the heirs requesting enforcement must formally prove their status through a certificate of inheritance.
4. **Answer: False.** *Justification:* Electronic enforcement acts as a supportive mechanism, not an absolute replacement. Certain cases, such as eviction or demolition of property, can only be enforced directly/physically.
5. **Answer: True.** *Justification:* According to the procedures for enforcement disputes (Articles 631-635), the President of the Court may rule on the dispute by ordering a suspension of enforcement for a period up to six (6) months via a final, reasoned order.
6. **Answer: False.** *Justification:* According to Article 619, enforcement against an imprisoned debtor requires an order from the summary judge through urgent proceedings (adversarial rules), whereas an ex parte order is used for unknown/absent heirs.
7. **Answer: False.** *Justification:* Judgments involving material acts like vacating/evicting a property or opening a passage require direct physical enforcement on the ground, making electronic enforcement impossible.

EXERCISE 2: PARAGRAPH WRITING

Instructions: Write a well-structured paragraph (about 10-12 lines) on **ONE** of the following topics. Your paragraph must contain a clear Topic Sentence, Supporting/Developing Sentences, and a Concluding Sentence.

- **Topic A:** "The positive effects of electronic enforcement of civil judgments"
- **Topic B:** "Obstacles to enforcement in Algerian law"
- **Topic C:** "The procedures a judicial bailiff must follow during enforcement"

Write your paragraph here...

MODEL ANSWERS / CORRIGÉ TYPE - EXERCISE 2

Highlight Legend:

Topic Sentence (Main Idea) | Supporting Sentences (Arguments/Examples) | Concluding Sentence

Model Paragraph 1 (Topic A: Positive effects of electronic enforcement)

The digitization of civil judgment enforcement brings significant positive effects to the Algerian judicial system by enhancing speed, accuracy, and overall efficiency. First and foremost, modern electronic tools, such as smart applications, enable beneficiaries and bailiffs to initiate and track enforcement procedures seamlessly, eliminating the need for constant physical travel between courts. Furthermore, this transformation accelerates the delivery of rights to their holders, particularly in financial matters where electronic payment systems can be utilized when traditional enforcement is difficult. Additionally, reliance on digital platforms minimizes human errors in data processing, making the enforcement process more reliable. Ultimately, despite some data protection challenges, adopting electronic enforcement is a crucial step forward that strengthens legal security and increases public trust in the justice system.

Model Paragraph 2 (Topic C: Procedures a judicial bailiff must follow)

To ensure the lawful execution of a civil judgment, a judicial bailiff must strictly adhere to a sequence of mandatory procedures stipulated by the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure. In principle, the process begins with the formal service of the enforceable title and an order to pay, granting the judgment debtor a standard 15-day period to comply voluntarily. If the debtor fails to fulfill their obligation within this timeframe, the bailiff must draw up an official report of refusal to pay. Following this refusal, depending on the nature of the obligation, the bailiff may proceed with compulsory measures such as seizing assets, applying financial coercion through penalty payments, or requesting public force assistance for material acts. Therefore, meticulous

compliance with these procedural steps is absolute, as any deviation may lead to the nullity of the enforcement process before the summary judge.

EXERCISE 3: LEGAL TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION

Instructions: Complete the table by providing the Arabic equivalent for each English legal term. You must also specify the legal source or reference (e.g., specific Article from the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure [CCAP] or relevant Law) where this term is regulated.

NÂ°	English Term	Arabic Equivalent	Source / Reference
1	Enforceable title		
2	Executory formula		
3	Judicial bailiff		
4	Order to pay		
5	Report of refusal to pay		
6	Judgment debtor		
7	Enforcement applicant		
8	Certificate of inheritance		
9	Precautionary attachment		
10	Penalty payment		
11	Ex parte order		
12	Summary judge / Urgent proceedings		
13	Suspension of enforcement		
14	Enforcement dispute		
15	Electronic service		
16	Electronic signature		
17	Forced sale / Public auction		

MODEL ANSWER / CORRIGÃ‰ TYPE - EXERCISE 3

NÂ°	English Term	Arabic Equivalent	Source / Reference
1	Enforceable title	Ø§Ù„Ø³Ù†Ø´ Ø§Ù„ØªÙ†Ù´ÙŠØ°ÙŠ	CCAP Articles 600+
2	Executory formula	Ø§Ù„ØµÙŠØ°Ø© ©Ø§Ù„ØªÙ†Ù´ÙŠØ°ÙŠØ	CCAP
3	Judicial bailiff	Ø§Ù„Ù…ØØ¶Ø± Ø§Ù„Ù…Ø¶Ø§Ø¡ÙŠ	CCAP
4	Order to pay	Ø§Ù„ØªÙ†Ù´Ù´ ¡Ø´Ø§Ù„Ù´Ù´Ø§Ø	CCAP Art. 612 / 613
5	Report of refusal to pay	Ù…ØØ¶Ø± Ø§Ù„Ø§Ù… ØªÙ†Ø§Ø¹ Ø¹Ù† ¡Ø§Ù„Ù´Ù´Ø§Ø	CCAP
6	Judgment debtor	Ø§Ù„Ù…Ù†Ù´Ø° Ø¶Ø´Ù† / †Ø§Ù„Ù…Ù†Ù´Ø° Ø¹Ù„ÙŠÙ	CCAP
7	Enforcement applicant	°Ø·Ø§Ù„Ø´ Ø§Ù„ØªÙ†Ù´ÙŠØ	CCAP
8	Certificate of inheritance	Ù´Ø±ÙŠØ¶Ø© / Ø ´Ù†Ø§Ø´Ø© ©Ø§Ù„Ù´Ø±Ø§Ø«Ø	CCAP Art. 615
9	Precautionary attachment	Ø§Ù„ØØ-Ø² Ø§Ù„ØªØ- Ù´ÙŠ	CCAP Art. 615 para 4
10	Penalty payment	Ø§Ù„Ø°Ø±Ø§Ù…Ø© ©Ø§Ù„ØªÙ†Ø´ÙŠØ´ÙŠØ	CCAP
11	Ex parte order	Ø£Ù…Ø± Ø¹Ù„Ù‰ ©Ø¹Ø±ÙŠØ¶Ø	CCAP Art. 618, 627
12	Summary judge / Urgent proceedings	Ø§Ù„Ù…Ø§Ø¶ÙŠ Ø§Ù„Ø§Ø³ØªØ¹Ø-Ø§Ù„ÙŠ / Ø§Ù„Ø´Ø¹Ù´Ù‰ ©Ø§Ù„Ø§Ø³ØªØ¹Ø-Ø§Ù„ÙŠØ	CCAP Art. 619 / 631
13	Suspension of enforcement	°Ù´Ù´ Ø§Ù„ØªÙ†Ù´ÙŠØ	CCAP Art. 631-635
14	Enforcement dispute	Ø¥Ø´Ù†Ø§Ù„Ù´ÙŠ °Ø§Ù„ØªÙ†Ù´ÙŠØ	CCAP Art. 631-635
15	Electronic service	Ø§Ù„ØªØ´Ù„ÙŠØ° Ø§Ù„Ø¥Ù„Ù†ØªØ±Ù´Ù†ÙŠ	Law 15-03 / CCAP Art. 840
16	Electronic signature	Ø§Ù„ØªÙ´Ù„ÙŠØ¹ Ø§Ù„Ø¥Ù„Ù†ØªØ±Ù´Ù†ÙŠ	Law 15-04
17	Forced sale / Public auction	Ø§Ù„Ø´ÙŠØ¹ Ø§Ù„Ø-Ø´Ø±ÙŠ Ø´Ø§Ù„Ù…	CCAP

NÂ°	English Term	Arabic Equivalent	Source / Reference
		Ø²Ø§Ø¯ Ø§Ù„Ø¹Ù„Ù†ÙŠ	