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Introduction to Commercial Papers

Commercial papers are negotiable instruments used in commercial transactions. They include documents like promissory notes, bills of exchange, and checks. These papers represent a promise or order to pay a specific sum of money.

Commercial papers

A commonly used type of unsecured, short-term debt instrument issued by corporations, typically used for the financing of payroll, account payable and inventories, and meeting others short-term liabilities.

الأوراق التجارية

نوع شائع الاستخدام من أدوات الدين قصيرة الأجل غير المضمونة التي تصدرها الشركات، وتستخدم عادة لتمويل حسابات الرواتب المستحقة الدفع والمخزونات، وتلبية إلتزامات الآخرين القصيرة الأجل.

Basic characteristics of commercial bonds

الخصائص الأساسية للسندات التجارية

- A commercial instrument is a written instrument: making a commercial instrument a formal transaction and not a consensual one, in the sense that Writing is a cornerstone of the document, and it is not valid without it. It is not only for proof.

- The bond must be issued for a specific sum of money: the amount of money must be an accurate estimate, and must not be conditional or payable in installments. If it is issued for a specific period, it must be specified.

- The negotiability of bonds in commercial ways: The legislator made the bond negotiable from one owner to another by easy and flexible means in order to respond to the speed required by commercial transactions. This is done by endorsement if it is written to order or by hand delivery if it is written to the bearer. The importance of negotiating the commercial bond is highlighted when compared to the provisions of transferring the right in the ordinary transfer of rights.

قابلية السندات للتداول بالطرق التجارية: جعل المشرع من السند قابل للتداول من مالك إلى آخر بوسائل سهلة و مرنة حتى تتجاوب مع السرعة التي تتطلبها المعاملات التجارية ويتم ذلك عن طريق التظهير إذا كانت محررة لأمر أو بالتسليم باليد إن كانت محررة لحاملها وتبرز أهمية تداول السند التجاري عند مقارنتها بأحكام انتقال الحق في حوالة الحق العادية.

The difference between commercial bonds and banknotes (money)

التفرقة بين السندات التجارية والأوراق المصرفية (النقود)

They are similar in that they are considered a payment instrument and have monetary value and can be easily traded upon delivery. However, there are the following differences:

-Banknotes are issued by the state only, while commercial bonds are issued by any fully qualified person.

-Money is represented by bonds of equal value, rounded amounts, and serial numbers within the same denomination. Commercial bonds, on the other hand, are based on legal transactions that vary from one bond to another, and thus represent amounts of unequal and irregular value.

-Money has the legal power to discharge debts, while commercial bonds are a potential means of payment, as the debtor's liability is not discharged until the due date, and the creditor is not obligated to accept the bond as a means of payment.

-Money is not limited to a specific time, and the rights established by it do not expire. Rather, they remain valid in transactions until a law is issued to invalidate them. As for the life of a bond, it is limited to a short period of time, since its function ends after its payment, just as the rights established by it expire after a specific period of time.

-النقود غير محددة بزمن معين ولا تتقادم الحقوق الثابتة بها بل تبقى سارية في التعامل إلى حين صدور قانون يبطلها ، أما حياة السند فهي محددة بزمن قصير إذ ، تنتهي وظيفته عقب وفائه ، أن كما الحقوق الثابتة به تتقادم بمرور مدة معينة من الزمن.

The suffice

The suffice is a written order by which a person called the drawer addresses another person called the drawee asking him to pay a sum of money on a specific date with the permission of a person called the beneficiary.

السفتجة

السفتجة هو أمر كتابي يخاطب به شخص يسمى الساحب شخصا آخر يسمى المسحوب عليه يطلب منه دفع مبلغ من المال في تاريخ محدد بإذن شخص يسمى المستفيد.

Key Legal Terms

English Term	Arabic Equivalent	Definition
Promissory Note	سند لأمر	A written promise by one party to pay a definite
		sum of money to another party.
Bill of Exchange	سند سحب	A written order from one party to another to pay
		a specified amount to a third party.
Check	شيك	A written order directing a bank to pay money
		from the drawer's account.
Drawer	الساحب	The person who creates the bill or check.
Drawee	المسحوب عليه	The person or institution (usually a bank)
		expected to pay the amount.
Payee	المستفيد	The person to whom the money is to be paid
		money is to be paid.
Maturity Date	تاريخ الاستحقاق	The date when the payment is due.
Negotiability	قابلية التداول	The quality that allows an instrument to be
		transferred by endorsement or delivery.