

The Judicial Officer in the World

ARGENTINA

Name (singular and plural): Oficial de Justicia / Oficiales de Justicia

Presentation

Generalities

Due the federal system of the country each one of the 23 states in Argentina has his own Judicial Officer department. The profession is represented by the DIRECCION GENERAL DE MANDAMIENTOS depending on the National Supreme Court of Justice. 130 judicial officers are appointed in this office, and they work together with 20 administrative staff.

Training

Initial and ongoing training of judicial officers

There is an initial training for the future judicial officers. This training is normally compulsory, and it is also mandatory to have at least 10-year experience as OFICIAL NOTIFICADOR (they just serve judicial notifications), to pass two written test and physical and psychological examination. An ongoing training is available for the judicial officers. This training is not yet compulsory but should be in the future.

Ongoing training for the staff of judicial officers

Ongoing training courses are available for the staff of judicial officers. This training is organised by the office Direction and different training centres.

The exercise of the profession

Two professional exams are necessary to exert the profession of judicial officer. It is not compulsory to be a lawyer, however, it is a plus to have a law degree or any related degree with the activity. The judicial officers are appointed by the National Supreme Court of Justice. The number of judicial officers is not limited. A judicial officer can exert his activities within a structure including another or several other judicial officers.

No organisation or body represents the profession at national level.

Obligations of the judicial officer and ethical rules

There are rules relating to ethics and/or deontology applicable to the profession of judicial officer. Disciplinary rules are applicable to the profession of judicial officer. The judicial officer is submitted to a control of his activities.



Update: May 2023

Being a public official implies the responsibilities of the position and he/she can be sued for poor performance or non-compliance.

Activities exerted by the judicial officers

Enforcement of court decisions

The judicial officer is in charge of enforcing court decisions, including the following enforcement measures within others:

- Attachment of movable goods in the hands of the debtor.
- Attachment of movable goods in the hands of a third party.
- Attachment of immovable.
- Attachment of earnings.
- Attachment in the hands of a third party of funds owed to the debtor.
- Attachment of intangible goods other than the funds owed to the debtor.
- Freezing and/or collection of tangible movable goods that should be handed over by the debtor according to a court decision.
- Attachment of motor vehicles.
- Attachment of ships and vessels.
- Attachment of airplanes.
- Attachment of crops.
- Attachment of goods locked in a safe.
- Evictions.
- Attachment of documentation, inventories, attachment of stocks and bonds, restitution of minors to their families, restitution of persons to their job or place of work.

When in charge of enforcement, the judicial officer has no access to information on the assets of the debtor.

Service of judicial or extrajudicial documents

The judicial officer cannot serve judicial and/or extrajudicial documents in civil, commercial and/or criminal matters.

Forced public auction sales

The judicial cannot carry out the forced public auction sale of goods.

Voluntary public auction sales

The judicial cannot carry out the voluntary public auction sale of goods.



Update: May 2023

Other activities (X = Yes)	
Debt collection	х
Statements of facts	Х
Sequestration of goods	Х
Legal advice	х
Bankruptcy proceedings	Х
Missions entrusted by a judge	Х
Mediation	
Representation of parties in the court	
Drawing up of private deeds and documents	
Court service	
Real estate management	