



Update : February 2024

The Judicial Officer in the World

NORWAY

Name (singular and plural): **Namsmann / Namsmenn**

Presentation

Generalities

There are approx. 850 judicial officers and assistants. All are civil servants (State employed).

Training

Initial and ongoing training of judicial officers

To become a judicial officer in most districts an education level equivalent bachelor' level is needed.

Ongoing training for the staff of judicial officers

Ongoing training courses are available for the staff of judicial officers at the Police academy, by a specific training centre.

The exercise of the profession

No professional exam is necessary to exert the profession of judicial officer. The judicial officers are appointed by one or several representatives of the profession. The number of judicial officers is not limited. A judicial officer can exert his/her activities within a structure including another or several other judicial officers. Between 80 and 90% of judicial officers exert individually, the others exerting within a non-individual structure.

Obligations of the judicial officer and ethical rules

The judicial officer is submitted to the following obligations relating to his activities:

- Compulsory service of the judicial officer and possible cases of exemption of service.

There are rules relating to ethics 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.

Activities

Enforcement of court decisions

The enforcement of court decisions is not an activity exerted by the judicial officers.

Service of judicial or extrajudicial documents



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The judicial officer can serve judicial and/or extrajudicial documents in civil matters and criminal matters. When serving documents, the judicial officer has access to information to locate and/or search the addresses.

Forced public auction sales

The judicial officer can carry out the forced public auction sale of the following goods:

- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of tangible movable asset attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of intangible movable asset attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of businesses attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) sale of immovable asset attached by the judicial officer.

Voluntary public auction sale

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

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