



Update: Mai 2023

The Judicial Officer in the World

SERBIA

Name (singular and plural): **Javni izvršitelj / Javni izvršitelji**

Presentation

Generalities

Approx. 230 judicial officers are appointed. All are liberal or self-employed professionals.

Training

Initial and ongoing training of judicial officers

There is an initial training for the future judicial officers. This training is normally compulsory. Duration: 3 weeks (15 working days). An ongoing training is available for the judicial officers. This training is compulsory.

Ongoing training for the staff of judicial officers

Ongoing training courses are available for the staff of judicial officers (some of the trainings).

The exercise of the profession

Under exception, a professional exam is necessary to exert the profession of judicial officer. The judicial officers are appointed by the Minister of Justice. There is a limited number of judicial officers. A judicial officer can exert his activities within a structure including another or several other judicial officers. The judicial officer in his area of competence can exert certain activities to another judicial officer from another area.

The profession is represented at national level by **The Chamber of the Public Enforcement Officers of the Republic of Serbia.**

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: Mai 2023

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:

- 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.
- Setting up of a provisional judicial guarantee on shares, stocks and securities of the debtor.
- Distribution to creditors of monies collected during the forced auction sale of a movable good.
- Distribution to creditors of monies collected during the forced auction sale of an immovable good.

When in charge of enforcement, the judicial officer has access to all available information on the assets of the debtor.

Service of judicial or extrajudicial documents

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

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



Update: Mai 2023

- Internet auction sale of immovable goods attached by the judicial officer.

Voluntary public auction sales

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

- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of tangible movable.
- Internet auction sale of tangible movable goods.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of intangible movable goods.
- Internet auction sale of intangible movable goods.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) auction sale of businesses.
- Internet auction sale of businesses.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) sale of immovable goods.
- Internet auction sale of immovable goods.

Other activities (X = Yes)	
Debt collection	
Statements of facts	
Sequestration of goods	
Legal advice	
Bankruptcy proceedings	
Missions entrusted by a judge	
Mediation	No, in the formal sense. However, the judicial officer is obliged to mediate between the parties for the purpose of amicable settlement of the creditor.
Representation of parties in the court	
Drawing up of private deeds and documents	
Court service	
Real estate management	