



Updated on: 10 November 2015

The Judicial Officer in the World

ALGERIA

Name (singular and plural): **Huissier de justice / Huissiers de justice**

Presentation

Generalities

Approx. 1690 judicial officer are appointed within approx. 1603 offices. They work together with approx. 5 600 staff.

All are liberal or self-employed professionals.

Every judicial officer or office of judicial officer is competent on a part only of the national territory (in competition with one or several other judicial officers).

Training

Initial and on-going training of judicial officers

To become a judicial officer, the following level is required: four years of law studies or equivalent (Master 1 or equivalent).

There is an initial training for the future judicial officers.

This training is normally compulsory. Duration: up to 2 years.

An on-going training is available for the judicial officers.

This training is compulsory.

On-going training for the staff of judicial officers

On-going training courses are available for the staff of judicial officers.

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 ministry 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. Between 80 and 90% of judicial officers exert individually, the others exerting within a non-individual structure

The profession is represented at national level by the National Chamber of the Judicial Officers of Algeria.



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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.
- Prohibition of service in certain cases (relationship, union, conflict of interest, ...).
- Obligations relating to the professional activities of the judicial officer.
- Conditions of keeping of archives of the judicial officer.
- Bookkeeping.
- Obligation to have an account specifically intended for depositing funds collected on behalf of clients of the judicial officer.
- Obligation to hand over the monies of third parties in a specific time.
- Obligation of counsel towards citizens in the framework of the activities of the judicial officer.
- Obligation to respect the tariff.
- Obligation for the judicial officer to be submitted to a control of his activities.
- Obligation to comply with ethical and/or deontological rules.
- Professional secrecy.
- Obligation to take out professional and civil liability insurance.

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.

Activities

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.
- Handing of children according to a court decision.
- Provisional measures on tangible movable goods of the debtor.
- Provisional measures on intangible movable goods of the debtor.
- Setting up of a provisional judicial security on a immovable of the debtor.
- Setting up of a provisional judicial security on a business of the debtor.



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- Setting up of a provisional judicial guarantee on shares, stocks and securities of the debtor.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) forced auction sale of tangible movable goods attached by the judicial officer.
- Forced public auction sale of tangible movable goods.
- Forced public auction sale of intangible movable goods.
- Forced public auction sale of immovable.
- Forced auction sale of businesses attached by the judicial officer.

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.

Debt collection

The judicial officer can exert the activity of debt collecting.

Statements of facts

The judicial officer can carry out statements of facts when required by a natural or a legal person and/or on request of a Judge.

Sequestration of goods

The judicial officer can exert the activity of sequestration of goods.

Legal advice

The judicial officer can give legal advice.

Bankruptcy proceedings

The judicial officer cannot exert a professional activity in the field of bankruptcy procedures.

Missions entrusted to the judicial officer by a judge

A judge can appoint a judicial officer to carry out a specific mission.

Mediation

The judicial officer can exert the activity of mediation.

Representation of parties in the court

The judicial officer cannot represent parties in the court.



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Drawing up of private deeds and documents

The judicial officer cannot draw up private deeds and documents for natural and legal persons.

Court service

The judicial officer is not in charge of the court service.

Real estate management

The judicial officer cannot exert the activity of real estate agent.