



Updated on: 10 November 2015

## The Judicial Officer in the World

### MAURITANIA

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

#### Presentation

##### Generalities

Approx. 10 judicial officer are appointed within approx. 10 offices. They work together with approx. 25 staff.  
The majority are liberal or self-employed professionals.

##### Training

###### Initial and ongoing 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 no initial training for the future judicial officers.  
An ongoing training is not available for the judicial officers.

###### Ongoing training for the staff of judicial officers

Ongoing training courses are not 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.  
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.  
All the judicial officers exert individually.  
The profession is represented at national level by the Association nationale professionnelle des huissiers de justice de Mauritanie.



Updated on: 10 November 2015

## 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, ...).
- Cases and conditions in which the judicial officer must exert his activities personally.
- Obligations relating to the professional activities of the judicial officer.
- Conditions of keeping of archives of the judicial officer.
- Bookkeeping.
- Obligation to hand over the monies of third parties in a specific time.
- 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.

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.
- 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.



Updated on: 10 November 2015

- 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 no access to 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.

### **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.
- Physical (as opposed to 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.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) sale of immovable goods attached by the judicial officer.

### **Voluntary Public Action Sale**

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 goods attached by the judicial officer.
- Physical (as opposed to 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.
- Physical (as opposed to Internet) sale of immovable goods attached by the judicial officer.

### **Debt collection**

The judicial officer cannot 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.



Updated on: 10 November 2015

### **Bankruptcy proceedings**

The judicial officer can 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.

### **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 can exert the activity of real estate agent.