



Updated on: 10 November 2015

The Judicial Officer in the World

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Name (singular and plural): **судебный пристав (судебный пристав-исполнитель и судебный пристав по обеспечению / судебные приставы (судебные приставы-исполнители и судебные приставы по обеспече**

Presentation

Generalities

Approx. 46.298 judicial officer are appointed within approx. 2.689 offices. They work together with approx. 9.957 staff.

All are civil servants (State employed).

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 available for the judicial officers. This training is compulsory.

Ongoing training for the staff of judicial officers

Ongoing training courses are not available for the staff of judicial officers.

This training is organized 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:

- The head of the State or of the Government.
- The ministry of justice.
- A different authority than 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 judicial officers exert within a non-individual structure.



Updated on: 10 November 2015

The profession is represented at national level by the Federal Bailiffs Service of the Russian Federation.

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.
- 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 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.
- Evictions.
- Handing of children according to a court decision.
- Bringing physically a party to a court hearing.
- Provisional measures on tangible movable goods of the debtor.
- Provisional measures on intangible movable goods of the debtor.
- Forced public auction sale of tangible movable goods.
- Forced public auction sale of intangible movable goods.
- Forced public auction sale of immovable.



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 access to some 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 Action Sale

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

Debt collection

The judicial officer can exert the activity of debt collecting.

Statements of facts

The judicial officer cannot 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 cannot give legal advice.

Bankruptcy proceedings

Under certain conditions, 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 cannot appoint a judicial officer to carry out a specific mission.



Updated on: 10 November 2015

Mediation

The judicial officer cannot 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 in charge of the court service.

Real estate management

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