



Updated on: 10 November 2015

## The Judicial Officer in the World

# USA National Association of Professional Process Servers (NAPPS)

Name (singular and plural): **Process Server / Process servers**

### Presentation

#### Generalities

Approx. 3.000 judicial officer are appointed within approx. 30.000 offices. They work together with approx. 50.000 staff.

Other: 50 different status.

#### Formation - Training

##### Initial and ongoing training of judicial officers

To become a judicial officer, no level is required.

There is an initial training for the future judicial officers.

This training is normally compulsory. Duration: Up to 1 year.

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.

#### The exercise of the profession

No professional exam is necessary to exert the profession of judicial officer.

The judicial officers are appointed by a judge.

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 30 and 40% of judicial officers exert individually.

The profession is represented at national level by the National Association of Professional Process Servers (NAPPS).



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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, ...).
- Cases and conditions in which the judicial officer must exert his activities personally.
- Conditions of keeping of archives of the judicial officer.
- Bookkeeping.
- Obligation to comply with ethical and/or deontological rules.

There are no rules relating to ethics and/or deontology applicable to the profession of judicial officer.  
No disciplinary rules are applicable to the profession of judicial officer.  
The judicial officer is not 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**

The judicial officer can 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 cannot 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 cannot exert the activity of sequestration of goods.



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### **Legal advice**

The judicial officer cannot 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 cannot appoint a judicial officer to carry out a specific mission.

### **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 not in charge of the court service.

### **Real estate management**

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