



Updated in April 2020

## The Judicial Officer in the World

### UGANDA

Name (singular and plural): **Bailiff / Bailiffs**

#### **Presentation**

##### **Generalities**

Approx. 300 judicial officers are appointed.

##### **Training**

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

To become a judicial officer, the following level is required:

- Advanced Certificate of Education;
- A certificate in Bailiffs Training (1yr);
- Other requirements include: an application letter, recommendation from 3 practicing Advocates, police clearance letter (Interpol), a registered office address, registered firm, bank account of the firm, insurance policies of fire and burglary and local authority recommendation letter.

New entrants are inducted for one day.

General Workshop is conducted once a year.

###### **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**

There is no professional exam conducted during recruitment. The bailiff is appointed by the Chief Registrar of the High Court. The number of bailiffs is not limited. A licence is issued to a single Bailiff and not shareable. All the bailiffs exert individually.

###### **Obligations of the judicial officer and ethical rules**

The judicial officer is submitted to the following obligations relating to his activities:

- To act with the utmost Professionalism and integrity.
- There are no rules relating to ethics of the profession of bailiffs. There is instead a Disciplinary committee responsible for regulating any misconduct of any officer, chaired by the Registrar of the High Court. The bailiff is submitted to a control of his activities.



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## Activities

### Enforcement of court decisions

The judicial officer is in charge of enforcing court decisions, including the following enforcement measures:

- Attachment of moveable properties;
- Attachment of immovable property registered in the names of the debtor;
- Warrants of arrest;
- Warrant of vacant possession;
- Evictions;
- Demolition orders;
- Distress for rent;
- Order to divide property amongst parties;
- Order of delivery of goods.

### 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 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 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 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.

Other activities (X = yes)	
Debt collection	X
Statements of facts	X
Sequestration of goods	
Legal advice	



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Bankruptcy proceedings	
Missions entrusted by a judge	
Mediation	
Representation of parties in the court	
Drawing up of private deeds and documents (except property sold under auction)	<b>X</b>
Court service	
Real estate management	<b>X</b>