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## The Judicial Officer in the World

### ALGERIA

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

#### Presentation

#### Generalities

Approximately 2882 judicial officers are practicing within approximately 2776 offices. They are supported by approximately 8,328 employees. They are all liberal professionals. Each judicial officer or office of judicial officer is competent over only part of the national territory, which is the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal (in competition with one or more other judicial officers).

#### Training

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

To become a judicial officer, the following level is required: four years of legal studies or equivalent (Master 1 or equivalent). Initial training exists for future judicial officers. This training is in principle compulsory. Duration: up to two years. Ongoing training exists for 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

Under exceptions, a professional examination is necessary to access the function of judicial officer. Bailiffs are appointed by the Ministry of Justice. The number of judicial officers is not limited. A judicial officer can exert his activity within a structure comprising another or several other judicial officers. About 96% of the judicial officers work as individuals, the others work in a non-individual form.

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

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

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

- Compulsory exercise of the ministry of the judicial officer and possible cases of exemption.
- Prohibition of service in certain cases (relationship, union, conflict of interest, ...)



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- 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 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 exerted by the judicial officers

### 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 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 aeroplanes.
- 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 an immovable of the debtor.
- Setting up of a provisional judicial security on a business of the debtor.
- 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.



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- Distribution to creditors of monies collected during the forced auction sale of a movable good.

When in charge of enforcement, the judicial officer has access to all 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.

### 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.

<b>Other activities (X = yes)</b>	
Debt collection	X
Statements of facts	X
Sequestration of goods	X
Legal advice	X
Bankruptcy proceedings	
Missions entrusted by a judge	X
Mediation	X
Representation of parties in the court	
Drawing up of private deeds and documents	
Court service	
Real estate management	