

No.	Procedures
	Filing and service:
1	Plaintiff requests payment: Plaintiff or his lawyer asks Defendant orally or in writing to comply with the contract.
2	Plaintiff hires a lawyer: Plaintiff hires a lawyer.
*	Plaintiff files a summons and complaint: Plaintiff files a summons and complaint with the court (orally or in writing).
*	Plaintiff pays court fees: Plaintiff pays court fees (e.g. court duties, stamp duties, or any other type of court fees). Answer 'yes' even if Plaintiff recovers these costs.
3	Registration of court case: Registration of court case by the court administration (this can include assigning a reference number to the case).
*	Assignment of court case to a judge: Assignment of court case to a judge (through a random procedure, automated system, ruling of an administrative judge, court officer, etc).
*	Arrangements for physical delivery of summons and complaint: Plaintiff takes the necessary steps to arrange for physical service of process on Defendant (e.g. instructing a court officer or a private bailiff).
*	Mailing of summons and complaint: Court or process server, including (private) bailiff, mails summons and complaint to Defendant.
*	Proof of service: Plaintiff submits proof of service to court, as required by law or standard practice.
*	Application for pre-judgment attachment: Plaintiff submits an application in writing for the attachment of Defendant's property prior to judgment.
*	Decision on pre-judgment attachment: Judge decides whether to grant Plaintiff's request for pre-judgment attachment of Defendant's property and notifies Plaintiff and Defendant of the decision.
4	Pre-judgment attachment order: Defendant's property is attached prior to judgment. Attachment order either involves physical attachment, or is achieved by freezing, registering, marking, or otherwise separating and restricting Defendant's movement of specific moveable assets.
	Trial and judgment:
5	Defendant files an answer to Plaintiff's claim: Defendant files a written pleading which includes his answer or defense on the merits of the case (see assumption 4).
6	Deadline for Plaintiff to reply to Defendant's defense or answer: Judge sets a deadline for Plaintiff's submission of a reply to the Defendant's defense or answer.
7	Plaintiff's written reply to Defendant's answer: Plaintiff responds to Defendant's answer with a written pleading, which may or may not include witness statements or expert (witness) statements.
8	Filing of written submissions: Plaintiff and Defendant file written pleadings and submissions with the court and transmit copies of the written pleadings or submissions to one another. The pleadings may or may not include witness statements or expert (witness) statements.

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9	Adjournments: Court procedure is delayed because one or both parties request and obtain an adjournment to submit written pleadings. Check as 'yes' if this commonly happens.
*	Court appointment of independent expert: Judge appoints, either at the parties' request or at his own initiative, an independent expert to decide whether the quality of the goods Plaintiff delivered to Defendant is adequate. (see assumption 5-b).
10	Notification of court-appointment of independent expert: The court notifies both parties that the court is appointing an independent expert (see assumption 5-b).
*	Delivery of expert report by court-appointed expert: The independent expert, appointed by the court, delivers his or her expert report to the court (see assumption 5-b).
11	Oral hearing (prevalent in civil law): The parties argue the merits of the case at an oral hearing before the judge. Witnesses and a court-appointed independent expert may be heard and questioned at the oral hearing.
12	Judgment date: The judge sets a date for delivery of the judgment.
13	Writing of judgment: The judge produces a written copy of the judgment.
14	Registration of judgment: The court office registers the judgment after receiving a written copy of the judgment.
15	Plaintiff receives a copy of the judgment: Plaintiff receives a copy of the written judgment which is 100% in favor of Plaintiff (see assumption 6).
16	Defendant is formally notified of the judgment: Plaintiff or court formally notifies the Defendant of the judgment. The appeal period starts to run from the day the Defendant is formally notified of the judgment.
17	Appeal period: By law Defendant has the opportunity to appeal the judgment during a specified period. Defendant decides not to appeal. Seller decides to start enforcing the judgment when the appeal period ends (see assumption 8).
18	Order for reimbursement by Defendant of Plaintiff's court fees: The judgment orders Defendant to reimburse Plaintiff for the court fees Plaintiff has advanced, because Defendant has lost the case.
	Enforcement of judgment:
*	Plaintiff hires a lawyer: Plaintiff hires a lawyer to enforce the judgment or continues to be represented by a lawyer during the enforcement of judgment phase.
19	Plaintiff retains an enforcement agent to enforce the judgment.: Plaintiff retains the services of a court enforcement officer such as a court bailiff or sheriff, or a private bailiff.
*	Plaintiff requests an enforcement order: Plaintiff applies to the court to obtain the enforcement order ('seal' on judgment).
20	Plaintiff advances enforcement fees: Plaintiff pays the fees related to the enforcement of the judgment.
*	Delivery of enforcement order: The court's enforcement order is delivered to a court enforcement officer or a private bailiff.