ENFORCING CONTRACTS
What are the details?

The indicators reported here for Indonesia are based on a set of specific procedural steps required to resolve a standardized commercial dispute through the courts (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators cover). These procedures, and the time and cost of completing them, are identified through study of the codes of civil procedure and other court regulations, as well as through questionnaires completed by local litigation lawyers (and, in a quarter of the economies covered by *Doing Business*, by judges as well).

COURT NAME	
Claim value - Jakarta:	IDR 64,856,379
Claim value - Surabaya:	IDR 64,856,379
Court name - Jakarta:	Jakarta District Court
Court name - Surabaya:	Surabaya District Court
City:	Jakarta, Surabaya

Table 10.2 Summary of time, cost and procedures for enforcing a contract in Indonesia

Indicator	Jakarta	Surabaya	East Asia & Pacific average
Time (days)	460	510	554
Filing and service	60	60	
Trial and judgment	220	180	
Enforcement of judgment	180	270	
Cost (% of claim)	118.1	107.3	48.6
Attorney cost (% of claim)	90	75	
Court cost (% of claim)	3.1	2.3	
Enforcement Cost (% of claim)	25	30	
Procedures (number)	40	40	37
Number of procedures (without bonus points)	40	40	
Total number of procedures (including bonus points)	40	40	

No.	Jakarta Procedures
	Filing and service:
1	Plaintiff requests payment: Plaintiff or his lawyer asks Defendant orally or in writing to comply with the contract.
2	Mandatory conciliation or mediation: Plaintiff and Defendant attempt to settle the dispute prior to initiating the lawsuit. Conciliation or mediation is unsuccessful. Attempts at settlement are recorded and the judge is informed of same.
3	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.
4	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).
5	Judicial scrutiny of summons and complaint: Judge examines Plaintiff's summons and complaint for formal requirements as a matter of law or standard practice.
6	Delivery of summons and complaint to person authorized to perform service of process on Defendant: The judge or a court officer delivers the summons to a summoning office, officer, or authorized person (including Plaintiff), for service of process on Defendant.
7	Attempt at physical delivery: An attempt to physically deliver summons and complaint to Defendant is made.
*	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.
8	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.
9	Custody of assets attached prior to judgment: If physical attachment is ordered, Defendant's attached assets are placed in the custody or control of an enforcement officer or private bailiff.
10	Hearing on pre-judgment attachment: A hearing takes place as a matter of law or standard practice to resolve the question of whether Defendant's assets can be attached prior to judgment. This process may include the submission of separate summons and petitions.
	Trial and judgment: