Short survey to the members of the European Association of Judges (EAJ) on limitations for submissions in civil lawsuits

Survey of Deutscher Richterbund (DRB, German Judges Association) – March 2022

Are there any binding rules for parties or lawyers of civil law cases in your				
Country	**1. on how to structure written submissions?**	**2. on the maximum length of written submissions?**	**3. on a maximum amount of written submissions per case?**	**Additional comments**
Azerbaijan	Written submissions are provided for within simplified proceeding (without oral hearing) on the cases related to small cases in accordance with the article 284-1 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to the article 284-5-2 the respondent shall send to the court written submission (substantiated objection against the claim) and the attached documents and if it is submitted in an electronic form the objection approved by the electronic signature and the attached documents drafted in the form of electronic document in the manner stipulated by the law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On electronic signature and electronic document" within a period of 10 working days from the date of the official receipt of the notification. Also written submissions are provided for in the article 154 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the oral proceedings. According to the article 154.1 a person participating in the civil case shall submit written submission (substantiated objection against the	No	No	

	claim) and the attached documents within a period of 20 days. The article 154.2 provides for the structure and information that should be included in the written submission.			
Austria	No	No	No	The Austrian code of civil procedure contains similar provisions as the German code of civil procedure regarding the minimum content of certain submissions.
Bulgaria	No The content of written submissions /Z.B. Klageschrift oder Berufungsschrift/ is regulated in the Civil Procedure Code. There are mandatory requirements about the minimum of relevant information in such papers. If "written submission" means written arguments, there are no binding rules about structure.	No There are no restrictions about the length of written submissions.	No There are no restrictions about a maximum amount of written submissions per case.	
Croatia	NO binding rules with exception that it has to be understandable , signed, and that it must be noted to what case file it is submitted.	NO	NO rule which would restrict number of submissions but when a court calculates costs maximum two submissions are supposed to be accepted. There is also general rule that court will assess in every proceeding which party	

			actions were useful for the case. In that respect also submissions are evaluated.	
Czech Republic	No. We have no binding rules on a **structure.** Of course certain submissions have certain obligatory essentials, but the structure itself is not forced in civil procedure.	No	No	
France	No	No	No	The ministry of justice is trying to impose restrictions but lawyers don't accept even the idea. This is a real problem for judges because written submissions are longer and longer to say nothing interesting
Greece	No	No	No	No binding rules, but judges would deem such rules necessary.
Ireland	Basic structure involves an introduction summarising the facts (limited to two pages), identification of the key legal issues, submissions on the key legal issues and a conclusion with an indication of the orders being sought. Where the submission relate to an appeal, uncontested findings of fact,	The maximum length of submissions range from 5,000 words in the High Court, up to 10,000 words in the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court. There are 11 appeal classes in the Court of Appeal where submissions are limited to 5,000 words.	Submissions are limited to one per party, per case.	*High Court* 1. High Court Practice Direction 97 addresses written

	the appealed judgment and a chronology of relevant dates should be supplied. For details see right column.	For details see right column.		submissions. It can be located here. 2. Written submissions are to be no longer than 5,000 words in length. 3. All submissions are required to have: a. Case title; b. Record number; c. Be dated; d. Counsel names; e. Word count. 4. Submissions should be presented using: a. A4 size page, printed on one side; b. Font size 12, Times New Roman or similar; c. 1.5 line spacing;

				d. Margins of 3.25cm at sides; e. Margins of 2.5 at top and bottom; f. No footnotes are permitted. 5. The following template is suggested; a. Introduction summarising factual background (no more than two pages); b. Principal issues in the case; c. Submissions pertinent to those issues; d. Conclusion and indication of orders to be sought.

				Court of Appeal 1. Court of Appeal Practice Direction 06 addresses submissions in civil appeals. It can be located here. 2. Written submissions are to be no more than 10,000 (including footnotes). It is expected, except in the case of complex appeals, that submissions will be significantly shorter than the permitted word count. 3. There are eleven appeal classes, where submissions are restricted to 5,000 words. 4. All submissions required to have: a. Case title;

				b. Record number; c. Counsel or solicitors names; d. Word count. 5. Submissions should be presented using: a. A4 size page printed on one or both sides; b. Font size 12, Times New Roman or similar; c. 1.5 line spacing; d. Margins of 3.25cm at sides; e. Margins of 2.5 at top and bottom. 6. The following template is suggested: a. Introduction summarising factual

				background and uncontested findings from trial judge (no more than two pages); b. Judgment appealed from; c. Issues to be decided on appeal and any cross appeal; d. Submissions pertinent to those issues raised above, focusing on legal principles; e. Conclusion and indication of orders to be sought; f. Chronology of relevant dates as an Appendix to submissions in any fact-

				dependant appeal. If there is a dispute in the chronology, an amended chronology should be submitted highlighting the points of difference. *Supreme Court* 1. Supreme Court Practice Direction 15 addresses written submissions in civil cases. It can requested by emailing supremecourt@courts.ie 2. Submissions should be no more than 10,000 words in length. 3. All submissions required to have:

				a. Case title; b. Record number; c. Counsel or solicitors names; d. Word count. 4. Submissions should be presented using: a. A4 size page printed on one or both sides; b. Font size 12, Times New Roman or similar; c. 1.5 line spacing; d. Margins of 3.25cm at sides; e. Margins of 2.5 at top and bottom. 5. The following template is suggested: a. Introduction summarising factual

				background and uncontested findings from trial judge, and findings upheld by the Court of Appeal (no more than two pages); b. Issues; c. Judgment appealed from; d. Issues to be decided on appeal and any cross appeal; e. Conclusion, stating reasons upon which the appeal is founded or resisted, and indication of orders to be sought; f. Chronology of relevant dates as an Appendix to

				submissions in any fact-dependant appeal. If there is a dispute in the chronology, an amended chronology should be submitted highlighting the points of difference.
Israel	Yes. According to the new civil procedure regulations, that have been legislated in 2018, allsubmissions in civil cases are presented orally before a judge as soon as possible after hearing all the evidence. Depending on the volume of material, the nature of the argument, and the complexity of the case, a judge may decide that the presentation will be in writing. It is customary for submissions to be filed in a specific form. All submissions must be written in a specific font and font size.	Yes. The maximum length of a written submission is 5-10 p for an average case and up to 30 p for larger cases. In very extensive cases, the judge may allow longer briefs.	Yes. Each party may file only one set of written submissions containing all arguments and discussions made during the trial. A judge may allow the plaintiff to respond to the defendant's written submission.	
Latvia	No	No	No	
Lithuania	No, in general there are no formal requirements on the structure of the	No,	No,	

	submissions in the Civil Procedure Code (CPC). However, we have noticed that advocates sometimes numerate the submission taking into account the structure of the judgments of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has issued the Practical Recommendation for the persons providing appeal to the Supreme Court (appeal in cassation). These Recommendation establishes some practical advice on the structure and maximum length of written submissions. For example, recommendation indicates that: „A maximum of 10 to 15 pages should normally be sufficient to draw up an appeal in cassation and to disclose the grounds for cassation. Where a longer appeal in cassation is drawn up because of the specific nature of the case, such an appeal on a plea in cassation could be prepared and presented at the beginning of the appeal in cassation with a summary, content and/or reasoning scheme (pages 1 to 2).“ (paragraph 7.3 of the Recommendation); „Pages of the document should be numbered sequentially. Individual paragraphs could also be numbered sequentially or in another clear way.“ (paragraph 7.4 of the Recommendation); „If the appeal in cassation raises a number of problems of interpretation and application of the law, it is advisable to discuss them separately, e.g. by distinguishing them as a separate part of an appeal in cassation, giving it a title that reflects the substance of	there is no formal requirement on the maximum length of the written submissions in the CPC.	there are no restrictions concerning amount of the written submissions in the CPC.	

	the legal issue raised." (paragraph 7.5 of the Recommendation).			
Luxembourg	No	No	Yes, for certain cases: There is **a rule** on a maximum amount of written submissions per case: since a legislative reform that entered into force in September 2021 (here is a link to the official text in French : https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2021/07/15/a541/jo - see Article 1, sub 20°), there is a simplified procedure (called "*mise en état simplifiée*") that applies in some cases [either cases with a value (amount in dispute) of no more than 100.000 euros and opposing only two parties (one claimant and one defendant), or cases that have been subjected to the simplified procedure by a decision of the presiding judge on demand of the parties] and in the frame of which written submissions are in principle limited to two written submissions per party (exceptions may be granted or decided by the responsible judge).	
Malta	Yes, see citations from the Maltese Code of Civil Procedure: 156. (1) The sworn application shall be prepared by the plaintiff and shall contain - (a) a statement which gives in a clear and explicit manner the subject of the cause in separate numbered paragraphs, in order to emphasise his claim and also declare which facts he was personally aware of;	No	Yes, see citations from the Maltese Code of Civil Procedure: 143. (1) The application for the reversal of a judgment shall contain a reference to the claim and to the judgment appealed from together with detailed reasons on which the appeal is entered and a request that the said claim be allowed or dismissed. (2) The application for the variation of a judgment shall contain a reference to the claim and to the	

	(b) the cause of the claim; (c) the claim or claims, which shall be numbered; and (d) in every sworn application, the following notice shall be printed in clear and legible letters immediately under the Court heading: "Whosoever is in receipt of this sworn application in his regard shall file a sworn reply within twenty (20) days from the date of service thereof, which is the date of receipt. Should no written sworn reply be filed in terms of the law within the prescribed time, the Court shall proceed to adjudicate the matter according to law. "It is for this reason in the interest of whosoever receives this sworn application to consult an advocate without delay that he may make his submissions during the hearing of the case.". (2) Such documents as may be necessary in support of the claim shall be produced together with the sworn application. (3) The sworn application shall be confirmed on oath before the registrar or legal procurator appointed as Commissioner for Oaths under the Commissioners for Oaths Ordinance. (4) The plaintiff shall together with the declaration also give the names of the witnesses he intends to produce in evidence stating in respect of each of them the facts and proof he intends to establish by their evidence. (5) Where several actions are brought together as provided in article 161(3), (4) and (5), it shall at least be one of the plaintiffs who shall confirm on oath before the registrar or the legal procurator appointed as Commissioner for Oaths under the Commissioners for Oaths Ordinance, and the provisions of subarticle (1)(a) shall apply. (6) The application shall be served on the defendant. (7) The registrar shall not receive any application which does not satisfy the elements of sub-article (1) and the court shall not allow any witness to be produced unless his name shall have been given together with the application. If the necessity of producing a witness arises at any time after the filing of the sworn application or if the opposite party gives his consent in the manner prescribed in article 150(1)(c), or if the		judgment appealed from and shall distinctly state the heads of the judgment complained of together with detailed reasons for which the appeal is entered and, in conclusion, shall state, specifically, the manner in which it is desired that the judgment be varied under each head. (3) The application for the reversal, annulment or variation of a decree shall contain a reference to the contents of the decree appealed from together with the detailed reasons for such reversal, annulment or variation. (4) In the case mentioned in this article a request for reversal shall be deemed to include a request for annulment and variation of a judgment or decree, and a request for annulment shall be deemed to include a request for a reversal and variation of a judgment or decree. (5) The default of compliance with any of the requirements of sub-articles (1), (2) and (3) shall not make void the application; but the court shall, in any such case, make an order directing the appellant to file, within two days, a note containing such particulars as are required by law and which have not been duly stated in the application. (6) The cost of the order and of the filing of the note shall be borne by the appellant. (7) The provisions of sub-articles (5) and (6) shall, in the case referred to in article 240, apply to the answer. 147. (1) The court may, after the close of written pleadings in line with article 146, whenever, under the circumstances, it shall deem it expedient so to do, make an order allowing any of the parties to file an additional written pleading with leave to the opposite party to file, if he so desires, another written pleading in reply, within such times as the court shall direct. (2) The court may also by way of a decree demand the parties to answer any questions it might have or else demand the parties to clarify any issues that are deemed necessary for the court before handing down its judgment.	

	court deems it in the interest of justice to hear a particular witness, the court may allow such witness to be heard. (8) When the proof intended to be established by each witness is not stated or adequately stated in the declaration, the court shall on the first day appointed for the pretrial hearing order the plaintiff to indicate adequately the proof he intends to establish by each witness within a time to be fixed by the court. 158. (1) The defendant shall file his sworn reply within twenty days from the date of service, unless he intends to admit the claim. (2) Where the defendant intends to admit the claim wholly and unconditionally, he shall file a note to that effect. (3) Otherwise, he shall file a sworn reply containing - (a) any such pleas as would be taken to be waived if not raised before the contestation of the suit; (b) a clear and correct statement of the pleas on the merits of the claim or claims without reference to authorities; (c) the defendant, or one of the defendants if there are more than one defendant, shall also confirm on oath in the sworn reply with numbered paragraphs, all the facts concerning the claim, denying, admitting or explaining the circumstances of fact set out in plaintiff's declaration, while stating which facts are within his own knowledge. (4) The sworn reply shall be confirmed on oath before the registrar or legal procurator appointed as Commissioner for Oaths under the Commissioners for Oaths Ordinance. The defendant shall also indicate the names of the witnesses he intends producing and to state with regard to each one of them what he intends proving by means of their evidence. There shall also be filed together with the sworn reply such documents as may be required to sustain the pleas. (5) The registrar shall not receive any sworn reply which is not accompanied by the listed requirements in sub-article (3), and the court shall not allow any witness to be produced whose name shall not have been given in such declaration. If the necessity		(3) If no time is fixed by the court, the party allowed to file such additional written pleading shall do so within ten days from the day of the order, and the opposite party shall file his answer within an equal time to be reckoned from the service of the former written pleading. Such times may be extended only once, on good ground being shown. (4) Nothing in the provisions of this article shall preclude the court from requesting an oral hearing as provided in article 207(5)	

	of producing a witness arises at any time after the filing of the declaration, or if the opposite party gives its consent in the manner prescribed in article 150(1)(c), or if the court deems it in the interest of justice to hear a particular witness, the court may allow such a witness to be heard. (6) When the proof intended to be established by each witness is not stated or adequately stated in the declaration, the court shall on the first day appointed for the pretrial hearing order the defendant to indicate adequately the proof he intends to establish by each witness within a time to be fixed by the court. (7) Where the defendant is absent or is a minor or a person incapable according to law or a vacant inheritance, and is represented by an attorney or a curator, then, instead of the declaration referred to above, a declaration may be made to the effect that the facts of the case are unknown and that it has not been possible to obtain the necessary information to contest the claim. (8) Simultaneously with the filing of the note admitting the claim or of the sworn reply, as the case may be, the defendant shall cause an identical copy thereof, certified by himself or his advocate, to be served through the registry on the plaintiff or his advocate. (9) Non-compliance with the provisions of sub-article (7) may be taken into account by the court in the application of the provisions of article 223(3). (10) If the defendant makes default in filing the sworn reply mentioned in this article, the court shall give judgment as if the defendant failed to appear to the summons, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court a reasonable excuse for his default in filing the sworn reply within the prescribed time. The court shall, however, before giving judgement allow the defendant a short time which may not be extended within which to make submissions in writing to defend himself against the claims of the plaintiff. Such submissions shall be served on the plaintiff who shall be given a short time within which to reply. (11) The sworn reply, after the conclusion of the evidence of the plaintiff and before the defendant produces his evidence, may be amended by means of			

	a separate statement either withdrawing any of the pleas set up or adding new pleas, saving those pleas which may be set up at any stage of the proceedings. **(12) With the filing of the sworn reply or on the expiration of the terms laid down in sub-article (1), the preliminary written procedures shall be deemed to be closed,** and articles 151 and 152 shall apply. (13) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this article, where the court has appointed a day for the trial of the case before the time allowed for the filing of the sworn reply in accordance with this article, the defendant shall file the sworn reply not later than the time at which the case is first heard, and may also file them before the court at such hearing and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff by delivering a copy to him or his advocate at that same hearing. 159. (1) Except a reference to the law, **the sworn application and the sworn reply, which are to be in a summary form, may not contain any comment nor any matter** **which is not necessary for a statement of the material facts as regards the sworn application, or for a rebuttal of those facts or for an indication of the pleas as regards the sworn reply.** (2) In the case of non-compliance, the court may order any superfluous matter to be struck out, or the written pleading to be removed from the record and replaced by another made in accordance with the provisions of this article.			
Netherlands	No	Yes, but only in appeal, since 1 April 2021. 25 p maximum. It is laid down in the 'Process Rules' of the Courts of Appeal ('Procesreglement'). The Bar Association is not amused and several	Yes. In the law. In first instance each party one time (dagvaarding (conclusie van eis)/conclusie van antwoord) and afterwards a hearing. Instead of a hearing, parties can be allowed to do each a new	

		lawyers started a law suit to stop the new Rule. The court of first instance did not accept the claim and asked the Supreme Court for his Opinion. We are still waiting for an answer but the Attorney-General in her advice to the SC had the meaning that a limit to the length of a procedural document is acceptable, but it is not allowed to refuse a too long document. https://deeplink.rechtspraak.nl/uitspraak?id=ECLI:NL:PHR:2021:1228 (in Dutch but maybe you can translate by Google for business).	written submission (conclusie van repliek/conclusie van dupliek). For short announcements and to bring in documents of the parties each party can do (een akte). And after the hearing of witnesses or after an expert opinion to the court, both parties can give also an extra written submission. In appeal each parties only gets one written submission (memorie van grieven/memorie van antwoord). It is not allowed (in general) to do later new written submission (and new arguments at the hearing are also not allowed).	
Poland	No There are no formal requirements for pleadings, the rules in English are attached, but this is not quite the same as the structure, possibly the most structured is the cassation appeal. Enclosed you will find regulations concerning formal requirements for pleadings before the court of first instance	No	No	
Portugal	Yes, there are. The Civil Procedure Code states, in its article 144, number 10, that in on-line submissions certain information (such as witnesses identifications) must be contained in specific forms. Furthermore, the content of submissions presented within civil actions	No, there are not.	Yes, there are. In general, each party can present one written submission, except when the defendant files a counterclaim in his response, in which case the plaintiff may file a written response.	

	and precautionary procedures must be structured by articles (article 147, number 2).			
Slovakia	No	No	No	
Slovenia	No	No	No	The very same questions are being discussed in Slovenia, since lawyers' written submissions have become very long and illegible, written on a copy-paste basis and without weighty content. The same issues were raised by judges at this year's session of the working group for monitoring the implementation of the Civil Procedure Act and the Non-litigious Procedure Act in the Republic of Slovenia (at the Ministry of Justice).
Spain	No	The procedural laws do not establish specific limitations on the characteristics and length of the procedural documents;	No	

		however, in practice, some limitations have been established. As a precedent, in the Supreme Court, it was agreed on July 22, 2016, some rules on "the maximum length and other extrinsic conditions of the procedural documents referring to the appeal before the Third Chamber (which is the Chamber that deals with of the ContentiousAdministrative jurisdiction)". They are not rules in Spanish procedural laws, but rather it is an agreement of a governmental nature of the Court itself. Specifically, the agreement reflected the following: 1) maximum length of the writings, which is limited to 50,000 "characters with spaces", equivalent to 25 pages; and 2) format, requiring the use of Times New Roman font, size 12 in the text and size 10 in the footnotes or in the literal transcription of texts, with line spacing of 1.5. On January 27, 2017, the First Chamber of the Supreme Court (which is the highest body of Civil and Commercial jurisdiction), following these criteria, also set formal requirements for extraordinary civil appeals. As requirements are indicated in point 3.1 "The room considers that, in general, an extension of twenty-five pages with 1.5 line spacing and Times New Roman font		

		with a size of 12 points in the text and 10 points in the footnotes or in the literal transcription of precepts or paragraphs of sentences that are incorporated". These requirements also extend to the opposition (point 4)". Other jurisdictional bodies such as the Provincial Court of Madrid (Ordinary Court of Appeal of Madrid), through an Agreement of the Sectoral Board of Magistrates, held on September 19, 2019, have agreed to set parameters of form and layout of the writs of the appeal. civil appeal and defines what is considered "sufficient" extension, basically it is maximum, of the same to 25 pages. These agreements are issued under the protection of art. 264 of the Organic Law of the Judiciary that says: "1. The Magistrates of the various Sections of the same Chamber will meet for the unification of criteria and the coordination of procedural practices, especially in cases in which the Magistrates of the various Sections of the same Chamber or Court maintain in their resolutions a diversity of interpretive criteria in the application of the law in substantially the same matters. For these purposes, the President of the respective Chamber or Court, by himself or at the majority request of its members, will convene a		

		plenary session to hear one or more of said matters to unify the criteria. 2. All the Magistrates of the corresponding Chamber who, by distribution, know of the matter in which the discrepancy has been revealed will form part of this Plenary. 3. In any case, the independence of the Sections for the prosecution and resolution of the different processes that they know will be safe, although they must motivate the reasons why they deviate from the agreed criterion." The content of the article that has been transcribed gives, in our opinion, little legal coverage to the agreements that have been mentioned.		
Sweden	No	No	No	
Switzerland	No Die ZPO macht keine Vorgaben bezüglich der Gliederung von Rechtsschriften, sondern bestimmt lediglich deren notwendigen Inhalt (vgl. dazu Art. 221 f. ZPO; https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2010/262/de). Immerhin kann gem. höchstrichterlicher Rechtsprechung unter dem Aspekt der Verständlichkeit (vgl. unten Ziffer 2) eine nachvollziehbare Struktur verlangt werden. Erleichterungen gelten im sog. vereinfachten Verfahren (Art. 244) ZPO. Dort kann einerseits die Klage auch mündlich zu	Not generally, but there are possibilities to prevent abuse Die ZPO enthält keine Vorgaben zur maximalen Länge von Eingaben. Art. 132 ZPO sieht lediglich vor, dass unleserliche, ungebührliche, unverständliche oder *weitschweifige* Eingaben zur Verbesserung innert gerichtlicher Nachfrist zu verbessern sind, andernfalls die Eingabe als nicht erfolgt gilt. Ausserdem werden querulatorische oder	No Nach der ZPO besteht kein Anspruch auf einen doppelten Schriftenwechsel, das Gericht kann aber einen solchen anordnen (Art. 225 ZPO). Das Bundesgericht anerkennt jedoch in ständiger Rechtsprechung als Ausfluss des in der Bundesverfassung verbrieften Anspruchs auf rechtliches Gehör ein unbedingtes Replikrecht. Das bedeutet, dass die Gerichte jede Parteieingabe (unabhängig davon, ob sie Neues enthält) den übrigen Prozessparteien zustellen	

	Protokoll gegeben werden, andererseits gelten für den Inhalt weniger weitreichende Vorgaben. Der Bund stellt für gewisse Parteieingaben auch Formulare zur Verfügung (https://www.bj.admin.ch/bj/de/home/publiservice/zivilprozessrecht/parteieingabenformulare.html).	rechtsmissbräuchliche Eingaben «ohne Weiteres» zurückgeschickt.	muss und jede dieser Parteien das Recht hat, sich dazu äussern. Dieses Recht muss innert angemessener Frist ausgeübt werden, ohne dass die Rechtsprechung deren Dauer fixiert hätte. Als Faustregel gilt, dass ein Gericht vor Ablauf von 10 Tagen seit der Zustellung der Eingabe der Gegenseite keinen Verzicht auf das Replikrecht annehmen darf. Somit kann sich theoretisch, wenn beide Parteien diesen verfassungsmässigen Anspruch ausschöpfen, ein sog. «endloser Schriftenwechsel» ergeben.	
Turkey	No Broadly speaking, for civil and administrative cases, there is some information that you have to add to your petition as explained below: The name of the court that you apply: like Ankara Administrative Court Presidency Ankara Civil Court of First Instance Presidency Name of the plaintiff : National identification number of the plaintiff : Address of the plaintiff : Name of the lawyer if there is any: Adres of the lawyer: Name of the defendant: Address of the defandant: The subject matter of the case: Which administrative action do you want to annul. What are the date's and the number of the act. Or what is the exact amount that you demand from the other side. Or if it is a family issue what is your demand exactly. DETAILS OF THE CASE Facts Evidence Law	No (general courts) / Yes (Constitutional Court) There is no maximum length of a written submission. You can write as long as you want but if you want the judge to understand it and read it as a whole you must be brief. If you want to apply to Constitutional Court as an individual, claiming that your human rights have been violated, there is a form for that like the European Court of Human Rights has. You cannot use any other thing but that form which is included in this mail. There is a maximum length of a written submission in the individual application to CC which is 10 pages. This is the	There are three different procedures in this respect: *1-Simple procedure requires two submissions.* 1-Petition and 2-Defence plea. After that, if a court demands you more info you will submit another one. Simple issues like consumer issues, issues regarding rent etc. will be solved by that. *2-Written procedure: requires four petitions:* 1-First petition that initiates the procedure. 2- answer of the defendant to this petition. 3-Plaintiff's answers to the defence plea. 4- Defendants answers to Plaintiff's answers to the defence plea.	

	Result and Demands: cancellation of the government action name and date. Or ..... TL compensation due to tort or any other claim. Name of the plaintiff Lawyer's name if any signature and date The above is a typical formation of a petition. As long as this info is included, you can change anything you want. There is no pamphlet for initiation of a case but all the above information must be included in the submissions.	length of the Form. You can add an explanatory document for a max of 10 pages as well to this Form.	After that, of course, if a court requires some info you will answer it with a petition. For Individual application in CC, you only submit one petition (the Form). There is no other. But of course, if the court asks you to submit more info you must answer it. Another issue is: when you want to initiate a case via National Judicial Web System (UYAP) you can not send documents that are created by Word or else. You must use UYAP Document Editor (udf format like the below). You must write your petition in it and send it to the system by signing electronically. The system will not accept any other document format.  Our procedural law and electronic system are quite good. Using this format and electronic signature I can initiate cases and analyze case files even from Germany. But of course justice has not been served especially for politically motivated cases.	