

THE ECONOMIC FUNCTION OF CIVIL JUSTICE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL LAW, CIVIL PROCESS, AND MARKET EFFICIENCY

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Abstract. The efficacy of civil justice is predicated on its role as the cornerstone of a market economy, yet it must be noted that it does not proffer a tangible mechanism for the protection of violated rights. Furthermore, it fosters the stability of economic circulation and establishes the prerequisites for predictable entrepreneurial activity. The accessibility and effectiveness of justice have been demonstrated to have a significant impact on the ability of businesses and citizens to realise their economic interests, attract capital, conclude contracts and develop innovations. Conversely, the inefficiency of the judicial system, the delay in proceedings, the inconsistency of decisions, and high procedural costs generate economic risks, market costs and increased economic growth, which leads to a decrease in investment attractiveness, an increase in conditions for entrepreneurship and an increase in the level of shadow economy. In contemporary conditions, especially for countries undergoing structural reforms or in the process of recovery, enhancing the efficiency of civil justice has become a strategic component of economic policy. This comprehensive study of the economic function of civil justice is necessary for the decision-making process aimed at modernising the judicial system, strengthening public trust and ensuring sustainable market development. The research methodology under scrutiny comprises a range of methods, including the comparative law method, the method of economic and legal analysis, the method of analysis, the empirical method and the inductive-deductive method. The article is devoted to the study of the economic function of civil justice and the analysis of the relationship between civil law, civil process and the efficiency of the market economy. The importance of a high-quality system for resolving private law disputes as an institutional basis for the development of entrepreneurship, the attraction of investments, the stability of the financial sector and the reduction of transaction costs is demonstrated. The findings of this study substantiate the hypothesis that predictability and solvency of court decisions, proper protection of property rights and effective fulfilment of obligations ensure the formation of confidence in economic growth. In this paper, it is proposed that civil justice should be considered a key element of market infrastructure, insofar as it determines the balance between private autonomy and state regulation.

Keywords: civil justice, economic efficiency, civil law, civil process, transaction costs, protection of property rights, market institutions, judicial system, economic development.

JEL Classification: K40, K41, K11, D23, O43

1. Introduction

Civil justice is a fundamental tool for economic development, ensuring the realization of private rights, the protection of property, and the fulfilment of contractual obligations. As the Center for Justice Democracy (2020) asserts, "an effective civil justice system is imperative to ensure the enforcement of

contracts, the protection of property rights, and the timely resolution of disputes". The ability of the judicial system to make decisions that are consistent and predictable is of critical importance in fostering trust among the parties involved and in stimulating economic market activity. Trust in public institutions exerts a direct influence on economic performance.

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The Office for National Statistics (2024) asserts that "the level of trust in public institutions exerts a substantial influence on citizens' propensity to engage in economic and social transactions", underscoring the significance of effective justice for the stable operation of the market. Research by the Bennet School of Public Policy (2023) highlights that "the law plays a unique role in promoting trust, facilitating trade and attracting investment", thereby demonstrating the relationship between legal predictability and economic activity.

The efficacy of civil justice is contingent not only on the adoption of equitable resolutions, but also on their enforcement. The EU Enforcement Atlas (2021) asserts that "jurisdictions with robust enforcement mechanisms exhibit higher efficiency and a more pronounced level of stable business activity", thereby offering a direct economic advantage stemming from the swift and dependable enforcement of court decisions. Conversely, lengthy court proceedings, low enforcement rates and limited access to justice increase economic risks and transaction costs, which limits the development of entrepreneurship.

Civil justice, therefore, fulfils an economic function, ensuring a balance between private autonomy and state regulation of the market. This, in turn, increases the predictability of economic interactions and promotes the trust of market participants. The study of the relationship between civil law, civil process and market efficiency is relevant for the formation of effective reforms of the legal system and ensuring sustainable economic development.

The subject of the present study is the economic function of civil justice, that is, the mechanisms and instruments of civil law and process that affect market efficiency, reduce transaction costs, and stimulate economic growth.

The focal point of this inquiry lies in the civil justice system, which can be conceptualised as a multifaceted network of legal institutions. This system encompasses not only substantive civil law, but also civil procedure, and it interacts with the economic structures that are intrinsic to society.

The research method employed is an analysis of the economic function of civil justice, with the objective of identifying the mechanisms through which civil law and civil process affect market efficiency, transaction costs and economic growth. The objective of the research is to provide substantiated evidence to support the implementation of legal reforms and practical measures that have the potential to enhance the economic efficiency of civil justice institutions.

In order to achieve the aforementioned goal, the following task must be completed:

1. Analyse the role of substantive civil law (contracts, property, obligations) in shaping the predictability and stability of market relations.

2. Investigate the mechanisms of civil proceedings that affect satisfaction and the effective exercise of rights.

3. Identify the economic consequences of inefficiency in civil justice, including delayed trials and unpredictability of decisions.

4. Consider civil justice as a tool for economic regulation through the enforcement of contracts and property rights.

The study combines economic legal theory and analysis, demonstrating that civil justice fulfills not only a protective function, but also a proactive one. The implementation of effective mechanisms for the enforcement of private rights has been shown to strengthen trust in the market, reduce transaction costs and enhance economic efficiency. The practical significance of the research is demonstrated by the possibility of applying the results to improve legislation, increase the procedural efficiency of courts and develop recommendations for legislators and judges.

2. Methodology

The study of the economic function of civil justice involves a comprehensive approach consisting of theoretical and empirical methods using the study of the relationship between civil law, civil process and economic efficiency. The methodology employed is founded upon the comparative law method, the method of economic and legal analysis, the method of analysis, the empirical method and the inductive-deductive approach.

The comparative law method has been utilised to establish the organisation of civil justice in different countries, analyse the duration of cases, the level of enforcement of court decisions and access to justice. As demonstrated in the study by Palumbo et al. (2013), a comparison of data from over thirty countries has revealed a correlation between the efficiency of the judicial system and economic indicators, including investment activity and the development of entrepreneurship. The utilisation of this methodology has facilitated the registration of systems in which the reduction of case duration and the enhancement of decision predictability have contributed to a decline in transaction costs and an augmentation of market trust. This, in turn, has exerted a favourable influence on economic growth over time.

The method of economic and legal analysis allows for the assessment of the impact of specific civil law norms and procedural reforms on the economy. Research by Lorenzani and Lucidi (2014) demonstrated that the reform of the civil process is aimed at enhancing transparency in judicial procedures and reducing the duration of case consideration, thereby increasing market efficiency, encouraging investment and fostering entrepreneurship. It is evident that economic and legal

analysis facilitates the identification of programmes that are most impacted by alterations in civil law, with the result that transaction costs are reduced and the predictability of contractual relations is enhanced. The analysis method was employed to systematically process data on the efficiency of the judicial system and its economic consequences. Utilising statistical data from the OECD (2013) and Caponi (2019), the study examined the duration of civil processes, the costs of judicial proceedings and the level of enforcement of decisions. This approach facilitates the identification of pivotal factors influencing economic outcomes, particularly the dynamics of GDP, the evolution of the investment climate, and the growth of entrepreneurship.

The present study proposes an empirical methodology for the qualitative testing of hypotheses concerning the relationship between civil justice and economic development. This methodology is based on the analysis of panel and cross-national data. Consequently, studies by Kapopoulos and Rizos (2023) and Deseau et al. (2025) have demonstrated that enhancing the efficiency of the judicial system, reducing the duration of case processing, and increasing the level of enforcement of decisions can be achieved due to economic growth, the development of small and medium-sized businesses, and an improved investment climate. The empirical approach has yielded several estimates of the large-scale economic benefits of improving civil justice and strategic changes in reform directions.

The inductive-deductive method was utilised to formulate general conclusions based on a combination of empirical results and theoretical provisions. The inductive component method facilitated the identification of patterns in the relationship between civil courts and economic indicators, while the deductive method enabled the application of these patterns to develop practical recommendations for reforming the civil process and increasing the efficiency of justice.

Consequently, the implementation of these methodologies furnished a thorough evaluation of the economic functions of civil justice, facilitated the incorporation of pivotal factors that influence market efficiency, diminished transaction costs and the dynamics of economic growth, and enabled the formulation of scientifically substantiated recommendations for enhancing the judicial system.

3. Recent Research Findings

The economic dimension of the functioning of civil justice occupies a leading place in modern research on the relationship between judicial institutions and market processes. Palumbo, Giupponi, Nunziata and Sanguinetti (2013) emphasise that judicial efficiency is a critical factor for the development of

economic activity, since delays in the considered case and high procedural costs lead to increased transaction costs, reduced investment attractiveness and market restrictions. The authors provide this on the basis of an extensive cross-country database, thereby demonstrating that the enhancement of judicial procedures exerts a direct influence on business productivity and economic growth.

These findings are further developed in the work of Lorenzani and Lucidi (2014), who assess the economic impact of civil justice in reforms in European countries. The authors observe that the objective of reform should be twofold: firstly, to accelerate processes, and secondly, to enhance the quality of law enforcement and the predictability of decisions. It is these characteristics that form the trust of participants in economic turnover. From this standpoint, civil justice is regarded as an economic instrument, with the capacity to ensure the implementation of contracts and property rights. These elements form the foundation for market interactions.

The relationship between economic efficiency and the judicial system has been explored by Lorizzio and Gurrieri (2014), who emphasised that the efficiency of justice is a structural element of the economic system, rather than an external addition to it. It is contended by the aforementioned parties that the development of a market is contingent not solely on the existence of economic incentives, but also on the assurance of a legal environment that is both stable and predictable. In this regard, the transparency of judicial procedures assumes a pivotal role in determining competitiveness at both the macro and micro levels.

Empirical research by Kapopoulos and Rizos (2023) extends this approach and proves a statistically significant relationship between the efficiency of the judicial system and the level of economic growth in EU countries. The authors establish a correlation between the reduction of time for consideration of civil cases and the increase of access to justice with positive correlation with an increase in GDP, employment growth and increased entrepreneurial activity. Consequently, the judicial system fulfils a dual function: it not only serves to protect rights, but also exerts a regulatory influence on the pace of economic development through its impact on the behaviour of economic agents.

A recent study by Deseau, Levai and Schmiegelow (2025) has further advanced the discourse by focusing on the role of access to justice as a driver of economic development. Utilising international panel data, the authors demonstrate that countries exhibiting low barriers to access to justice demonstrate higher rates of inclusive growth, enhanced institutional performance and more sustainable economic development. It is particularly noteworthy that the absence of access to legal systems can give rise to informal dispute

resolution mechanisms, which, in turn, have the potential to erode legal certainty and confidence in investments.

It has been demonstrated by other studies that civil justice performs not only the traditional function of protecting subjective rights, but also a strategic economic function that affects market development, the competitive environment and overall economic dynamics. In this context, Caponi (2019) examines the World Bank's influence on the reform of the civil justice system, with a particular focus on Italy. The author emphasises that the state more often fulfils economic criteria for assessing judicial activity, focusing on the needs of investors and the speed of execution of court decisions. Concurrently, he asserts that the preeminence of economic motivation in reform initiatives has the potential to compromise the social function of justice, supplanting the accessibility of value and metrics of fairness with statistical efficiency.

This problem is exacerbated by the general pressure on the civil justice system, as reflected in Clark and Street's (2025) study. The authors note that increased pressure on the courts, reduced funding and restricted access to legal aid lead to structural dysfunctions that undermine economic stability. Consequently, disputes take longer to resolve and litigation becomes more expensive, resulting in unresolved economic conflicts that directly inhibit business processes and investment.

This view is supported by an economic analysis by Coyle (2025), which demonstrates that the decline of the civil justice system in England and Wales is already having substantial macroeconomic repercussions. A loss of trust in the judicial system, limited access to legal aid, and a reduction in the time spent resolving disputes send a negative signal to investors, dampening business activity and reducing the country's competitiveness. The author emphasises that economic growth is impossible without reliable guarantees of property rights and contracts, which are provided by the civil justice system.

The broader international context is presented in the work of Macedo and Chen (2021), who argue that access to justice is essential for the institutional development of a state. Using global empirical data, they demonstrate a direct correlation between the quality of judicial institutions and population well-being, economic productivity, and reduced inequality. Thus, inclusive justice contributes to sustainable economic development by creating conditions that attract investment and protect vulnerable market participants. In terms of the methodological basis, Kessler and Rubinfeld (2007) conclude, in a well-founded review of empirical research on civil justice, that court efficiency can be measured and statistically linked to economic indicators, such as investment levels, entrepreneurial activity, employment rates and

GDP. They confirm that judicial delays and the unpredictability of decisions have a quasi-taxing effect on businesses, increasing the costs of entering the market and conducting economic activities. This suggests that the judicial system functions as an institutional regulator of other statistical economic institutions, and its inefficiency can act as a structural impediment to economic development.

Rowland and Davies (2024) demonstrate that the delays, lack of resources and organisational problems experienced by the courts in the UK demonstrate the systemic nature of the crisis, which extends far beyond access to justice. The decline in the state of the judicial infrastructure reduces institutional trust and generates significant economic risks. Consequently, even within the context of developed legal systems, it becomes evident that the efficiency of judicial proceedings directly impacts the predictability of the market and the propensity of economic entities to enter into contracts and invest in economic objects.

Conclusive evidence for this hypothesis is provided by Barra (2025), who, based on a global statistical analysis, proves that low court efficiency weakens the positive relationship between entrepreneurial activity and financial development. In the presence of ineffective dispute resolution mechanisms, market participants face increased transaction costs, which causes them to avoid innovative and risky investment decisions. Consequently, the justice system functions as an institutional filter, operating under the assumption that entrepreneurial potential is capable of being transformed into sustainable economic growth.

At the micro level, the organisational structure of the judicial system is also a critical component of its economic efficiency. Peyrache and Zago (2024) posit that, even with adequate funding, dysfunctions can emerge due to the misallocation of workload among courts, resulting in a backlog of cases and further delays. Consequently, a pivotal factor in the economic efficacy of judicial activities is not solely the allocation of resources; it is also the rationality of the organisational structure, which serves to minimise institutional losses.

The theoretical basis for this interpretation of the role of justice was established within the framework of the economic analysis of law. Posner (2003) emphasised that legal institutions should ensure the minimisation of transaction costs and stimulate the most efficient behaviour of market actors. In turn, Calabresi (2016) emphasised the need for a balance between economic efficiency and social justice, indicating that simplifying or accelerating the procedure should not maintain trust in the judicial system. In this particular context, justice functions not only as an economic catalyst, but also as a guarantor of the legitimacy of the rule of law.

The final logical element of this paradigm is the problem of chronicity and predictability of law enforcement. Anderlini, Felli and Riboni (2020) posit that the economic efficiency of judicial proceedings is contingent upon the establishment of stable judicial practice. They further posit that the incomplete enforcement of decisions engenders elevated risks and costs associated with legal protection, thereby facilitating the market's capacity to function on the basis of long-term forecasts. This is why the speed at which cases are considered cannot be the only criterion for successful reforms. A balanced combination of quality, predictability and efficiency is necessary to strengthen the state's economic infrastructure.

Taken together, the above studies provide a comprehensive understanding of the fact that civil justice is a key factor in a state's economic security and competitiveness. The effectiveness of civil law, both substantive and procedural, depends not only on the implementation of private rights, but also on the scale of economic activity, the availability of financing, the volume of investment, the level of trust in society, and the overall dynamics of economic development.

4. Research Results

Modern economic systems function in close interaction with legal institutions. Civil justice plays a key role in ensuring the predictability and stability of market relations, and in protecting private rights. This is achieved through substantive civil law, such as contracts, property rights and obligations, as well as civil process mechanisms that enforce these rights within the judicial system.

The economic function of civil justice is shaped by the interaction between substantive civil law and civil procedure. This interaction affects market efficiency and economic growth. Substantive civil law covers contracts, property rights and obligations, and creates the basis for the predictability of market relations. As Palumbo et al. (2013) highlight, clear and stable legal rules reduce uncertainty and stimulate economic activity, thereby contributing to increased investment and trade. Similarly, Lorenzani and Lucidi (2014) emphasise that reforms to civil justice aimed at improving contract enforcement have a positive effect on macroeconomic indicators through the increased productivity and trust of market agents.

At the same time, civil procedure plays a key role in ensuring the successful and effective implementation of these rights. According to Lorizio and Gurrieri (2014), the speed of case processing, the consistency of decisions, and the accessibility of judicial mechanisms are directly correlated with the level of trust in the market and the reduction of transaction costs. In their research, Kapopoulos and Rizos (2023) confirm that the efficiency of judicial systems in EU countries has

a positive impact on economic growth, as predictable and timely decisions encourage investment and entrepreneurial activity. Deseau et al. (2025), meanwhile, prove that access to justice is a driver of economic development, whereas limited court accessibility or lengthy legal processes create barriers for businesses and private investors.

The OECD (2013) highlights that countries with more efficient civil courts exhibit higher levels of economic activity. This is because effective enforcement of contracts and property rights reduces uncertainty and stimulates long-term investment. Lorenzani and Lucidi (2014) also found that reforms to the civil process that reduce court delays and increase the predictability of decisions positively impact business activity and the overall economic climate. Similarly, Barra (2025) and Peyrache and Zago (2024) argue that structural problems in the judicial system, such as poor organisational processes and limited resources, have a negative impact on the development of the financial sector and enterprises. The relationship between legal efficiency and trust in institutions is also crucial. As demonstrated by an analysis from the Bennett School of Public Policy at Cambridge University, stable and predictable court decisions are fundamental to trust in economic transactions, thereby stimulating trade and investment.

In this regard, civil justice should be considered a vital tool for economic regulation. Judicial institutions not only restore violated rights, but also ensure the consistent and reliable implementation of contracts and rights, thereby improving the structural efficiency of the property market. Caponi (2019) utilised the Italian system as a case study to demonstrate that reforms designed to enhance civil justice within the framework of the World Bank's Doing Business indicators serve to augment the efficiency of judicial processes and economic activity. Converging conclusions are posited by Clark and Street (2025), underscoring the notion that excessively stretched judicial systems and inherent structural defects have the capacity to markedly compromise a nation's economic potential.

Empirical research has demonstrated that substantive civil law and procedural mechanisms are not designed in isolation from the economy; their effectiveness directly shapes the business climate and economic behaviour of agents. By ensuring the enforcement of contracts and the protection of property rights, courts contribute to the reduction of transaction costs, the increase of trust in commercial relations, and the establishment of economic predictability (Palumbo et al., 2013; Posner, 2003). Concurrently, the notion proposed by Calabresi (2016) and the theoretical framework of law and economics advocate for the incorporation of cost-benefit analysis into judicial policy. The optimization of

procedural norms should be directed towards achieving maximum economic effect while minimising social costs.

Civil courts fulfil a dual role in this regard, functioning not only as arbiters of disputes but also as economic regulators. They influence the allocation of resources, the efficiency of market signals, and the protection of institutional trust, which is the foundation of a capitalist economy (Bennett School, 2024; OECD, 2013).

It is evident that the economic function of civil justice is manifested in two interconnected planes: firstly, through substantive law, which establishes a stable framework for, and secondly, through the civil market process, which ensures the effective and predictable implementation of these rights. The synergy of these two components contributes to reducing transaction costs, increasing trust and stimulating economic growth. However, their inefficiency creates serious barriers to the development of a market economy. In light of the seminal contributions of Palumbo et al. (2013), Lorenzani & Lucidi (2014), Kapopoulos & Rizos (2023), and Deseau et al. (2025), it can be posited that enhancing the efficacy of civil justice is not merely a legal imperative, but a economic necessity as well. This is predicated on the understanding that such an enhancement would contribute to the stability and efficiency of market relations.

For legislators, the crux of the issue lies in the fact that prevailing civil procedures are frequently distinguished by their propensity to provide support, stability and a paucity of predictability with regard to outcomes. This has a deleterious effect on the investment climate and business activity. Research by Palumbo et al. (2013) and Lorenzani & Lucidi (2014) demonstrates that protracted legal proceedings and erratic judicial decisions can lead to an escalation in transaction costs, thereby fostering the influx of both foreign and domestic investment. Consequently, it is imperative for legislators to formulate regulations that enhance procedural efficiency and predictability of court decisions, reduce case processing times, and minimise bureaucratic barriers (Caponi, 2019; OECD, 2023). The issue that judges face is the inadequate incorporation of economic reasoning within the decision-making process. As Kapopoulos & Rizos (2023) and Barra (2025) observe, judicial bodies that disregard economic research in their decision-making processes may result in elevated transaction costs and a retarded pace of economic development. Integrating an economic approach enables the decision-making process to be more informed, thereby supporting market predictability and minimising the negative economic consequences of the length of litigation (Deseau et al., 2025; Kessler & Rubinfeld, 2007). For scholars, the crux of the issue lies in the discrepancy between legal theory and economic

outcomes. Conventional legal research frequently neglects to consider the economic ramifications of litigation, whilst economic models predominantly disregard the intricacies of legal norms and procedural mechanisms. As demonstrated in the research conducted by Lorizzio & Gurrieri (2014) and Posner (2003), there is a necessity for interdisciplinary analytics that integrate economic analysis of law with empirical data on the effectiveness of civil justice. The bridging of this gap enables the provision of more precise recommendations for the reforming of judicial systems, with a view to increasing their economic efficiency and optimising market processes (Calabresi, 2016).

Consequently, civil justice should be regarded not solely as a means of reinstating violated rights, but also as a pivotal economic apparatus that engenders predictability, mitigates transaction costs, and catalyses economic growth. It is imperative to enhance the efficacy of judicial procedures, integrate economic analysis into decision-making processes, and undertake interdisciplinary research on the interaction between law and economics to facilitate the development of stable and competitive markets. It is only through an integrated approach, facilitated by legislative initiatives, judicial practices and scientific research, that the economic benefits of civil justice can be optimised and the negative consequences of its inefficiency can be mitigated. This, in turn, will contribute to sustainable economic development and strengthen trust in the legal system.

5. Conclusions

The study of the relationship between civil law, civil procedure and market efficiency in the context of the implementation of the economic function of civil justice yielded the following conclusions.

The civil justice system plays a vital role in establishing economic stability and ensuring the predictability of market relations.

In accordance with the initial task, it has been determined that substantive civil law, encompassing contracts, property rights and obligations, establishes a regulatory framework for the interaction of economic entities. A precise delineation of rights and obligations fosters predictability in transactions, thereby stimulating investment activity and reducing transaction costs. The OECD emphasises that the effectiveness of these legal institutions is directly correlated with the trust of market participants and the stability of the economic environment. Property rights serve to guarantee the protection of assets, while contractual obligations ensure the fulfilment of conditions. Collectively, these elements form a predictable and stable legal environment in which to conduct business.

The second task concluded that the civil process serves as a mechanism for the realization of material rights and needs, and how effectively and accidentally these rights can be protected. The mechanisms of judicial review, the terms of proceedings, evidence and execution of decisions have been demonstrated to have a significant impact on the economic efficiency of the system. Procedural reforms aimed at reducing delays and increasing the predictability of decisions also stimulate economic activity, reduce costs per page, and boost confidence in the judicial system. This effective civil process reduces transaction costs and promotes the development of economic relations, but it also deprives participants of greater reliability in the implementation of their rights and conditions.

The third task highlights the significant economic consequences of the inefficiency of the civil justice system. Delays in case consideration, unpredictable decisions and the high cost of litigation create barriers to business and entrepreneurial activity. Studies by Kapopoulos and Rizos (2021, 2023) and Deseau et al. (2025) show that low court efficiency has a negative impact on investment and economic growth, as well as increasing other transaction costs and the risk of contracts not being performed. Coyle (2025) uses England and Wales as an example to illustrate how the degradation of the civil justice system, alongside constant economic development, creates additional barriers to entrepreneurship.

The fourth task emphasises that civil justice acts as an economic regulator by ensuring the implementation of contracts and the protection of property rights. Therefore, judicial reforms that focus on resolving disputes effectively and quickly stimulate investment activity and business development. Ensuring the

implementation of agreements reduces risks for economic entities in the market and creates trust in, and transforms, the legal environment. Thus, civil justice performs a protective function, ensures the implementation of private rights, and acts as an instrument of economic regulation. This strengthens trust in the market, reduces transaction costs, and ensures the efficiency of the economic system.

Therefore, civil justice not only performs a protective and restorative function, but also plays a significant economic role. The effective enforcement of private rights and the implementation of civil law and process mechanisms contribute to strengthening trust in institutions, reducing transaction costs, and increasing the market's overall efficiency. Consequently, enhancing civil procedural frameworks and ensuring the predictability of judicial decisions can stimulate investment activity, foster entrepreneurial development and promote economic growth. For legislators and state authorities, this necessitates the implementation of reforms that are aimed at optimising the structure of courts, reducing the time for considering cases, and improving the quality of law enforcement. For businesses and citizens, an effective judicial system engenders a reliable legal environment in which to conclude contracts and exercise property rights. Consequently, civil justice functions as a pivotal instrument in facilitating not only legal development, but also economic development, thereby ensuring a balance between the protection of private rights and the maintenance of the efficiency of market relations.

In relation to the pursuit of further scientific research, it is considered appropriate to examine the impact of structural and organisational factors of the judicial system that affect its productivity.

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