

# EDITORIAL

## *Judicial Economy*

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This edition of *Jus & Justicia* is dedicated to judicial economy, a crucial means for strengthening the rule of law and fostering economic growth and stability. The efficiency of the justice system, particularly in terms of delivering timely and fair decisions, has a direct impact on public trust. By ensuring that justice is delivered promptly and fairly, judicial economy strengthens the rule of law and contributes to the overall prosperity of democratic societies. Judicial economy's main challenges - such as delays and backlog in courts, corruption, lack of resources, complex legal procedures, limited access to justice, judicial independence and technological gaps - are professionally explored in the articles of this edition, offering stimulating insights and recommendations.

Albania's journey from a totalitarian state to a democratic nation has been a long and challenging one, especially when it comes to reforming its judicial system. According to the 2023 Global Rule of Law Index, Albania's justice system ranks poorly, with delays in legal processes, weak enforcement of the law, and rampant corruption stalling progress. As the country looks to align itself with the European Union, comprehensive reforms are not just necessary—they are essential for Albania's democratic and economic future. Judicial accountability is another pressing issue. A lack of independence within the Albanian judiciary has allowed corruption to flourish, with serious consequences for both the economy and public confidence. As Albania transitions from a centralized to a free-market economy, corruption in strategic sectors has weakened the country's economic foundation, resulting in high levels of tax evasion, informality, and a stagnant business climate. Judicial corruption not only undermines the rule of law but also erodes investor confidence, making it harder for Albania to attract foreign investment and develop its economy.

Other valuable academic papers concern religious freedom and privacy rights, administrative justice, especially fairness and transparency in Albania's tax system, climate change and related legal framework (the case of Nigeria) and military

law in Albania during the Italian occupation (1939-1943). They all contribute to restoring public trust in governmental institutions.

In conclusion, improving judicial efficiency, accountability, and independence are crucial for restoring public trust and creating a conducive business environment. As Albania continues to navigate its complex path toward modernization, learning from both its own history and the experiences of other nations will be vital for ensuring a successful future.