



Slow Justice: A Threat to the Principle of Legal Security in a Time of Judicial Transformations

العدالة البطيئة تهديد لمبدأ الأمن القانوني في زمن التحولات القضائية

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Article abstract:

The justice sector is crucial for maintaining legal security. However, the practical application of judicial procedures is experiencing significant delays in public case progress, despite reforms aimed at expediting litigation and ensuring fair trials. This research focuses on the issue of slow justice and its impact on legal security, seeking technical and legal solutions that align with the current state of the justice system. The study employs descriptive, analytical, and deductive methods to understand the realities of justice amid judicial transformations and to address the challenges that slow litigation poses to legal security in an era of procedural speed.

Key words : Slow justice ;legal security ;procedural speed ;legal and judicial reforms

ملخص المقال :

يعتبر قطاع العدالة من أهم القطاعات التي تحافظ على الأمن القانوني، ومع ذلك يشهد التطبيق العملي للإجراءات القضائية بطئا في سير الدعاوى العمومية، على الرغم من الإصلاحات القانونية والتغيرات القضائية التي تهدف إلى تسريع إجراءات التقاضي وتحقيق محاكمة عادلة. يركز البحث على إشكالية العدالة البطيئة وتأثيرها على الأمن القانوني، مع السعي للوصول إلى حلول واستراتيجيات تقنية وقانونية تتماشى مع الواقع الحالي لنظام العدالة. تعتمد هذه الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي والتحليلي والاستنتاجي لفهم واقع العدالة في ظل التحولات القضائية، بالإضافة إلى معالجة التحديات التي يفرضها بطء التقاضي على مبدأ الأمن القانوني في عصر السرعة الإجرائية.

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Introduction

Justice is a fundamental pillar of any legal system, ensuring the protection of essential rights and freedoms. However, the reality of its application often undermines its objectives. Instead of achieving speed in the adjudication of public cases, delays and laxity prevail despite legal and judicial reforms aimed at enhancing procedural speed. This exacerbates the issue of slow justice, leading to various challenges regarding legal and judicial security. Any delay in managing procedures breaches legal and constitutional rules and contradicts contemporary international trends aimed at simplifying judicial processes.

The topic of slow justice raises significant challenges to the principle of legal security, prompting numerous questions regarding its legal and judicial implications, both theoretically and in practice. Key issues include the slow litigation process and the impact of judicial transformations and reforms on achieving swift justice.

In addressing these concerns, several hypotheses emerge regarding the causes of slow litigation:

1. Slow justice hinders the effectiveness of legal reforms, diminishing public confidence in the judicial system and negatively affecting legal security.
2. Modern technology can help eliminate slow litigation by accelerating judicial procedures and improving the effectiveness of the legal system.

This study aims to understand the reality of slow justice amid ongoing legal reforms and its impact on legal security. It seeks to propose effective solutions to address judicial congestion and slow justice, particularly through the use of modern technology.

The study will employ an analytical descriptive methodology, reviewing strategies related to slow justice from the perspective of judicial transformations. It will focus on two main axes:

1. Judicial Transformations and Their Impact on Slow Justice
 - A. The Shift Towards Legal Technology
 - B. The Use of Communication Technology for Legal Awareness
 - C. The Legal Enshrinement of Legal Security in Algerian Legislation
2. Implications of Slow Justice on Legal Security
 - A. Economic Implications: The Investment Model
 - B. Fair Trial Implications: Justice and Equity Models
 - C. Legislative Drafting Requirements Amid Legal Reforms.

1. Judicial Transformations and Their Impact on Slow Justice

The judicial system has witnessed numerous changes due to the rise of the digital revolution, leading to a wave of comprehensive transformations within the legal framework. This leap is characterized by the necessity for speed in resolving public cases and emphasizes the principle of reasonable timeframes in a context marked by sluggishness in applying litigation procedures for various reasons. This will be examined in this section.

1.1 The Shift Towards Legal Technology :

Legal rules have transformed into technical regulations as a result of technological advancements, surpassing the traditional view that considers them merely directive and supplementary.



Technical laws, such as those in physics and engineering, have become a source of obligation (الجيلالي، 2009، ص 229,230). The decline in the application of classical laws, such as civil law, has highlighted the importance of technical laws, with electronic contracts emerging as a prominent example. The codification of corporate law has also emerged alongside virtual companies, and constitutional and administrative law have not escaped this influence, as concepts such as e-government and electronic voting have appeared, along with electronic administrative contracts.

In the field of criminal law, legislation has intervened to penalize actions related to technology, leading to the emergence of cybercrimes. Thus, the law has shifted from being a social goal to a means of operation, as it organizes technology as beneficial or harmful facts, making it unable to apprehend reality as classical theory had believed (Paillusseau, 1993, p. 750).

Regarding the scope of criminal procedural law, legislative action has aimed at digitizing judicial procedures through Law No. 15-03 concerning the modernization of justice in 2015, which included provisions for the use of remote video conferencing technology. Additionally, Decree No. 20-04, amending and supplementing the Code of Criminal Procedure, expanded the use of this technology to investigations and trials alike, making it more prevalent in Algerian courts.

Furthermore, electronic signature and certification technologies were stipulated in Law No. 15-04 in 2015 as a qualitative leap in the Algerian justice system, bringing the judicial service closer to the Algerian citizen and avoiding application issues. This includes electronic payment features and the emergence of electronic prosecution via the internet to overcome spatial boundaries and temporal gaps. This is part of an effort to enhance judicial work and improve the quality of services for litigants, primarily aimed at shortening litigation duration through the electronic management of court files amid the slow justice system for various reasons (okba, Nasser, 2024, p. 83).

1.2 The Use of Communication Technology for Legal Awareness to Achieve Legal Security:

The principle of not being able to plead ignorance of the law is considered one of the fundamental rules in modern legal systems, with its roots tracing back to the Roman rule stating, “No one is presumed to be ignorant of the law.” Legal rules and systems were initially recorded in special registers overseen by clerics, who prevented their dissemination to maintain control and interpret them for their interests. Subsequently, these rules were inscribed on twelve tablets displayed in the public square of Rome, allowing the public to access them, thus eliminating the possibility of claiming ignorance of their content (جعفور، 2002، ص 219).

The essence of this principle is that once legislation is published and the specified period for its enforcement has passed, a conclusive legal presumption of individuals’ knowledge arises. Consequently, ignorance of the law cannot be invoked, thereby achieving social stability and reinforcing the authority of the law over individual actions and behaviors. This principle is constitutionally guaranteed in Article 79 of the Algerian Constitution of 2020, which states, “Ignorance of the law is not an excuse,” and every person must respect the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. A key condition of this principle is issuance and publication, alongside the passage of the specified enforcement period. These conditions are outlined in Article 04 of the Algerian Civil Code, focusing on the issue of publication, which was traditionally done in a standard manner. However, due to technological advancements, what is known as electronic publication has emerged, where publication occurs in both paper and electronic formats, with the government ensuring the official status of both formats. Texts are included in the electronic version of the official gazette and distributed simultaneously with the printed format, granting them legal force.

In this context, modern communication technologies, such as electronic publication, facilitate easy access to the official gazette, enhancing informational security. Accessing the official gazette is one of the services provided by government websites, similar to the French legislative service



website, www.legifrance.gouv.fr, which offers all legal services, even though it initially was not free. Currently, most of these websites have become free (Lointier & Tortello, 1996, p. 191).

As for the Algerian legislator, the government website www.joradp.dz guarantees access to laws and the browsing of official gazettes in both Arabic and French, the two languages used for drafting and publishing legal texts. Notably, the publication of parliamentary discussions is available on the National People's Assembly and the Council of the Nation's portals, aiding in the interpretation of laws and forming a database of legal information.

1.3 The Legal Enshrinement of Legal Security in Algerian Legislation between Legal Governance and Legal and Judicial Changes :

« Regulatory governance » as proposed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), emphasizes the necessity of adhering to a set of guidelines that can be considered flexible law. These guidelines encompass organic dimensions related to various actors, such as the legislator, administration, and regulatory authorities, coordinated by a central body, such as the General Secretariat of the Government in Algeria (Cédric, 2015).

In this regard, Article 34 of the Constitution of November 1, 2020, frames this principle within the context of guaranteeing rights and freedoms, highlighting its close connection to them. Legal security can be regarded as a functional concept and a primary objective to be achieved, representing a value in itself, particularly in light of legal inflation, instability of legal rules, and deterioration of the quality of law. The law plays a significant role in attracting investment, underscoring the need for "simplification" and controlling the "lifecycle" of legal standards from conception to application and interpretation by all legal parties, leading to multiple recommendations in bureaucratic countries, such as the French system (Report of the working group provided by Henri de Castries and Nicolas Molfesses, 2015).

However, the Algerian legislator has not enshrined the principle of legal security as a value in its own right in the constitution through successive amendments, nor has the Constitutional Council intervened to recognize this principle with any constitutional value. Additionally, the administrative judge has not granted this principle any sub-constitutional value. Nonetheless, despite the principle lacking intrinsic constitutional value, some of its formal components can find indirect constitutional support, such as the requirements for clarity and ease of access to normative rules, which can be linked to the constitutional principle of equality before the law stated in Article 32 of the 2016 constitutional amendment. Regarding its temporal dimension, the principle of non-retroactivity holds legislative value, as outlined in Article 2 of the Civil Code. Conversely, the principle of legitimate expectation has not yet been addressed (Dakhnesa, 2023, p. 139).

In essence, the principle of legal security serves as a fundamental pillar in Algerian legislation, enhancing trust in the legal system and supporting individuals' rights and fundamental freedoms in society. Despite not being directly, effectively, and explicitly enshrined in the Algerian Constitution, some recent legislations have focused on clarity and ease of access to laws amid rising judicial changes, reflecting the legislator's commitment to this principle as a necessity in confronting slow justice. The Algerian judiciary has also contributed, through its rulings, to reinforcing legal security. However, challenges remain, such as the ambiguity of certain legal texts and a lack of awareness among citizens, necessitating additional efforts to ensure effective application of this principle in everyday life.

In contrast, recent judicial transformations represent an important step towards improving the effectiveness of justice, especially in addressing "slow justice" and the resulting delays and disruptions in judicial procedures. The legal system is moving towards integrating modern technology with legal rules, such as applications and digital software required for governance and legal standards, guiding the shift towards electronic litigation in electronic courts. This facilitates and accelerates procedures,

as these technological tools contribute to enhancing transparency and the accuracy of judicial decisions, provided that this transformation adheres to regulatory governance to ensure that judicial changes proceed according to clear and transparent standards, achieving a balance between legal innovation and the protection of individual rights, while addressing the issue of slow justice within the framework of maintaining legal security.

2.The Implications of Slow Justice on Legal Security in Times of Judicial Change

Slow justice is considered a negative factor affecting legal security, and in modern times, it has become a prominent issue on the international stage, challenging the guarantees of a fair trial, especially during periods of judicial change and contemporary transformations within the legal system. When judicial procedures are delayed, public trust in the legal system diminishes, leading to a weakened commitment to the law. Individuals may feel unprotected against violations of their rights in a judicial system that experiences slow justice, which inevitably affects the principle of legal security, despite judicial changes aimed at expediting justice. This slowness imposes various legal and judicial challenges, which will be examined in this section.

2.1 From an Economic Perspective : The Investment Model:

Judicial action is considered fundamental for guiding and achieving economic success, particularly concerning investment operations and their promotion amid technological transformations that have altered the landscape of economic activities. Algeria is one of the countries that has transitioned from a socialist orientation to a market economy. In the early 1990s, the Algerian government began moving toward the privatization of economic enterprises through the implementation of restructuring and structural adjustment programs according to international policies and global economic trends to address imbalances in the economic system. As a result, numerous laws related to financial and monetary reform were issued, with the Investment Law being one of the most prominent legislations aimed at creating a favorable environment to stimulate stakeholders.

In this context, legislative stability and the speed of judicial procedures are essential factors that investors rely on when making economic decisions and directing their investments, thereby respecting and enhancing legal security while combating and avoiding slow justice.

However, practical reality reflects the slow pace of justice or the sluggishness of litigation procedures in this area due to the accumulation of certain rules and regulations, which leads to delays in legal proceedings. This contradicts the required speed necessary to achieve justice in resolving lawsuits in a timely manner. This phenomenon indicates a set of formal procedures aimed at distributing work in administrative and bureaucratic ways, thereby prolonging the duration of cases. The phenomenon of slow litigation has become the primary reason for the difficulties in the progression of cases and the ease of their resolution.

The judiciary must consider the legal system of the state, and the reasons for slow litigation can be summarized as follows (Kahina, 2023, pp. 634-635) :

- Multiplicity of Legislative and Administrative Procedures : This is a primary cause of delay, as multiple legislations govern the investment system in Algeria, such as financial laws, investment laws, and tax and customs legislation, complicating the identification of the competent judicial authority.

- Lack of Resources in the Judicial System : The increasing number of investment cases leads to a rise in lawsuits in the courts, exceeding the capacity of judges. This necessitates addressing this deficiency promptly to bridge the gap amid legal technological transformations.

- Lack of Specialization Among Judges : The nature of investment cases requires specific expertise in areas such as economics, trade, and real estate, necessitating the postponement of cases for detailed study.

- Lack of Investor Confidence in National Judiciary : Referring disputes to the judiciary may reveal sensitive business secrets, negatively impacting investment. This increases the phenomenon of slow justice in the investment sector, adversely affecting the economy and undermining legal security.

- Case Backlogs in Courts : Algerian courts face a continuous increase in commercial lawsuits, leading to delays in scheduling and an inability to resolve cases in a timely manner. This is partly due to judges' insufficient knowledge of investment and commercial issues, causing paralysis in the execution of commercial contracts, which does not align with the principle of legal security.

- Increase in the Number of Cases Relative to Investment Activities : The number of such cases varies based on time, location, technological advancements, and the area where the investment project is located, complicating legal procedures and increasing the need for relevant international agreements to enhance legal security amid rising legal and judicial transformations.

- Prolonged Litigation Periods : This is characterized by lengthy waiting times for case processing or resolution, as slow justice results in long waiting periods for dispute resolution, alongside protracted procedural timelines that hinder swift and effective advocacy.

- Instances of Investor Flight : This serves as both a cause and a consequence, as slow litigation can lead to investor flight, resulting in a loss of financial resources and diminished technology acquisition. It negatively impacts the states export capacity and raises unemployment rates, leading to adverse effects on the economy. Slow justice affects the balance of payments and trade balance, weakening local investment in supplementary industries and prompting capital to flow to countries with more effective legal systems. This represents a significant obstacle to the development of legal security amid evolving economic conditions.

In essence, economic laws must address the challenges posed by slow justice and reinforce the principle of legal security amid technological advancements and the emergence of artificial intelligence. Judges need to be specialized to perform their duties efficiently and swiftly within reasonable timeframes. Investors require an environment that attracts rather than deters them. Achieving legal and judicial security enhances this environment ; regardless of the incentives provided by legislation, an investor will only proceed if assured of an independent and effective judiciary that guarantees their rights and protects them from various manipulations and sudden legal changes, thereby ensuring the necessary legal and judicial security for economic growth. This, in turn, leads to diminished trust in the legal system, as these factors collectively contribute to a decline in confidence in both the legal and judicial systems, hindering new investors' willingness to invest in Algeria.

2.2 From the Perspective of Fair Trial: Justice and Equity as a Model :

Legal security is considered a pillar for safeguarding the essential rights and freedoms of individuals. However, slow justice undermines this protection and adversely affects the guarantee of access to the judiciary and the ability to claim or protect these harmed rights. Judicial transformations, in general, aim to eliminate the phenomenon of slow litigation, embodying the principle of speed in criminal procedures. This was reflected in the Algerian legislator's amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2017 under Law No. 17-07 in its first article, which established that this procedural law is based on the principles of legality, fair trial, and respect for human dignity and rights. It emphasizes that public prosecutions should, in terms of procedures, occur within a reasonable timeframe according



to the type and nature of the alleged criminal acts without any unjustified delays. In this regard, priority is given to cases involving detained defendants, while adhering to the legal principle that any doubt should be interpreted in favor of the accused.

However, when examining the reality of the functioning and management of justice in various procedural systems, despite judicial transformations and legal reforms, the issue of slow litigation and procedural delays persists. This has created a relationship between the principle of legal security and legislative quality. The principle of legal security, encompassing concepts such as legitimate trust and stability of transactions, has become a significant focus due to its protection of individuals and legal and economic actors. This principle provides stability to the legal framework within which they operate, defining their obligations toward public authorities. The law is considered the primary tool for organizing relationships between individuals, while legal security is one of the main objectives that the law seeks to achieve, forming the foundation for a state of law where authorities are subject to the rule of law. For this reason, any legal system should strive to achieve stability and discipline in all areas; the clearer and better protected the legal positions are, the greater the degree of stability in rights for all (سعيد، رضوان، 2022، ص 4).

Moreover, slow justice poses a unique challenge to the principles of justice and equity in any judicial system. The multiplicity and lack of clarity surrounding the terminologies used to express rules of equity and justice, frequently encountered in international arbitration agreements and legal writings, indicate that there is hardly any agreement on a specific meaning for each of these terms. Despite attempts to distinguish between them, they are often used interchangeably to generally express a set of principles representing abstract justice derived from the nature of things and reflecting a set of ideal values that the law seeks to achieve in any society, being part of natural law (صلاح، 2007، ص 390).

Despite this, it can be argued that the principle of legal security serves as a measure of the legislator's ability to consider the principles of justice and equity in the legislations they enact. Therefore, the principle of legal security can be seen as one of the applications of the principles of justice and equity (Salem, 2017, p. 323).

In summary, slow justice significantly impacts legal security concerning human rights and the principles of justice and equality directly. Delays in litigation lead to violations of individuals' rights to obtain justice in a timely manner, undermining the principle of reasonable timeframes for litigation. This results in a loss of trust in the judicial system, which in turn hinders their right to defend themselves during times of judicial transformation and legal reform. These delays contribute to a decline in the principles of justice and equality, making access to justice inequitable. This situation illustrates a conflict where slow justice contradicts the principle of fair trial, which is logical from an application standpoint. Such events and causes affect the quality of evidence and testimonies, further eroding trust in the judicial system and undermining principles of equity, leading to an increased sense of injustice among citizens. Thus, in times of judicial change, there is an urgent need to achieve justice effectively and swiftly to ensure legal principles that reflect ideal values from the perspective of legal and judicial security.

2.3 The Challenge of Legislative Drafting Requirements Amid the Reality of Legal and Judicial Reforms:

Legislative drafting is a means of transforming raw material and legal rules into precise, coherent, and practical regulations that are applicable in real situations (ص 164، 1993، توفيق). This transformation aims to achieve the purpose reflected in the essence of the rule, utilizing methods and tools that ensure an accurate translation of the content, thereby granting it the practical form that makes it a general and abstract legal rule, facilitating equal understanding and application for all (سلطان، 2005، ص 67). The task of the legal drafter involves formulating documents that help prevent litigation and



avoid potential problems by anticipating them and proposing appropriate solutions. Additionally, they prepare clear and precise legal texts aimed at minimizing potential disputes and providing a legal framework that guarantees the rights of parties and enhances legal stability (Barbara, 1992, p. 01).

In light of the growing legal reforms and the call for modernization to keep pace with developments in contemporary criminal policy, the requirements of legislative drafting present a unique challenge to the principle of legal security amid slow justice in terms of judicial procedures for several reasons. Consequently, this negatively impacts the achievement of legal security. The outlines of this impact can be illustrated through:

1. Weakness in Addressing All Technical Aspects of Legislative Issues: Given the technological advancements and the growing revolution in artificial intelligence, legislation should encompass all aspects of the subject under legislative discussion from various angles, including economic and social aspects. For example, the phenomenon of new crimes in the technological realm presents unique challenges that transcend traditional temporal and spatial boundaries, often disregarding sovereignty and the generality and abstraction that characterize legal rules. This is especially true concerning the penalties imposed for violations of previous provisions, necessitating the organization of all relevant technical aspects. Such shortcomings adversely affect the quality of legislative drafting, particularly regarding its direct impact on producing sound legal rules devoid of errors, which complicates judicial procedures and highlights their ineffectiveness in addressing this type of emerging crime. This, in turn, exacerbates the issue of slow justice amid judicial transformations and legal reforms.

2. Legislative Inflation in the Legal System: This leads to an abundance of legal texts and their poor quality due to the sheer volume, making it difficult for legal practitioners to comprehend and apply them simply. This complexity burdens ordinary citizens, as various errors in terminology during drafting necessarily result in application difficulties, particularly in cases of literal translation and the inappropriate choice of phrases that leave judges confused. This situation necessitates the issuance of new legislation or reliance on judicial interpretation amid contemporary changes to understand the reality of crime and the adequacy of legal texts.

In essence, judicial systems are undergoing significant transformations due to rapid technological development, necessitating legal reforms that align with these changes while respecting the principle of legal security. These reforms should particularly include digitization and the requirements for electronic legislative drafting that facilitate litigation procedures and alleviate judicial congestion. Concurrently, there should be a move toward utilizing artificial intelligence for analyzing vast legal data and information, comprehending digital evidence easily, and overcoming application issues arising from the literal translation of imported legal texts. This judicial transformation and adjustment of legal security according to contemporary legal thought enable public prosecutions to progress within fewer sessions and in shorter timeframes, thereby strengthening the relationship between the principles of legal security and judicial security in confronting slow justice.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I can say that the issue of slow justice is one of the most important topics within the legal framework at both national and international levels, as it directly impacts the principle of legal security, particularly concerning legislative quality. Despite radical transformations in the legal system that call for the acceleration of litigation procedures, delays in resolving cases do not merely reflect the judiciary's inability to meet societal needs or the growing phenomenon of slow justice; they also lead to increasing doubts and concerns about the integrity and efficiency of justice and its



commitment to embodying the principle of speed in criminal procedural law, as well as the necessity of maintaining both legal and judicial security. Therefore, enhancing the effectiveness of justice and avoiding application issues in the judicial field is essential to ensure the stability of societies, build trust in the legal system, and overcome slow justice, which poses a unique challenge to the principle of legal security that must be addressed swiftly and as an integral part of this principle during times of comprehensive judicial transformations and the modernization of the justice sector.

Study Results:

-Slow justice is considered one of the most significant subjects requiring study in modern times due to its various implications and consequences on legal frameworks and judicial principles, opening the door to the need for research on the speed of judicial procedures.

-Slow justice is a principal factor threatening legal security, especially amid judicial transformations. Every delay in resolving cases leads to a loss of trust in the judicial system, increasing citizens' feelings of insecurity and pushing them to seek alternative means for dispute resolution, which may fall outside the scope of legal and judicial security.

-The use of modern technology to enhance the speed of criminal procedures and eliminate slow justice can significantly contribute to improving the effectiveness of legal security. Digitization facilitates access to legal information and speeds up its analysis, thereby enhancing the efficiency of the judicial system and keeping pace with modern developments.

-The pursuit of improving the effectiveness of justice requires enhancing transparency in judicial procedures by addressing the challenges posed by slow litigation, thereby expanding the research scope towards several topics, including "Challenges of the Judicial System and Their Impact on the Principle of Legal Security," "Slow Justice: An Applied Study on Causes and Solutions," and "Slow Litigation in the Age of Modern Technology: Reality, Issues, and Solutions".

Study Suggestions:

-It is advisable to continuously update legislation to align with modern developments, enhancing legal security and avoiding slow justice, with a focus on removing judicial complexities and addressing legal gaps and loopholes that hinder actual application.

-It is essential to support and promote the use of technology within the courts by implementing electronic management systems at litigation venues, especially in remote areas, and providing electronic platforms for the exchange of documents and information among parties, thereby facilitating procedures and reducing the time spent in litigation, thus addressing the issue of slow justice as much as possible.

-Organizing programs, workshops, and training courses for lawyers, judges, and various personnel within the litigation agencies regarding modern policies and strategies to combat slow litigation should be encouraged, as well as disseminating legal culture concerning rapid justice within the principles of fair trial.

-A comprehensive and clear legal framework should be established to protect personal data and various legal information amid the shift towards digital justice, aimed at overcoming the issue of slow litigation procedures, along with defining appropriate penalties for violations that exacerbate slow justice to ensure that technology is not exploited unfairly, thus respecting the principle of legal security.

-National and international cooperation among various judicial entities should be strengthened to eliminate the phenomenon of slowness and stagnation in the justice system. This can be achieved by establishing partnerships between legislators, civil society, and the private sector to develop innovative solutions for legal challenges and exchange international experiences in adopting modern systems that activate the right to speed in criminal procedures, such as organizing conferences and seminars to discuss issues of slow justice.

-Encouraging scientific research and academic studies in the fields of law and technology will contribute to the development of legal thought and enhance the effectiveness of the judicial system by focusing on the topic of speed in judicial procedures and addressing various challenges, obstacles, and concerns arising from slow justice and its implications for legal and judicial security.

-It is advisable to establish electronic platforms and promote their use to gather suggestions from litigants and various stakeholders in the judicial and legal fields regarding addressing the issue of slow justice and enhancing the principle of legal security, incorporating the most effective and practically applicable suggestions, thus contributing to the improvement of judicial quality while ensuring the stability of the principle of legal security.

- Establishing legal support centers under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice that provide legal assistance to individuals in understanding their legal rights and litigation procedures is recommended as a solution in the age of modern technology to overcome the obstacle of slow litigation, thereby enhancing the principle of legal and judicial security.

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