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The creation of a specific procedural code for labor law as an instrument for the effectiveness of the principle of procedural speed in light of the alimentary nature of the claims: an analysis in the context of the Regional Labor Court of the 14th Region (Rondônia).

The creation of a specific procedural code for labor law as an instrument of effectiveness of the principle of procedural celerity in view of the food nature of the demands: an analysis in the context of the Regional Labor Court of the 14th Region (Rondônia)

The creation of a specific procedural code for labor law as an instrument of effectiveness of the principle of procedural speed in view of the food nature of demands: an analysis in the context of the Regional Labor Court of the 14th Region (Rondônia)

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SUMMARY

This work analyzes the subsidiary application of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC/2015) to labor law proceedings, focusing on the Labor Courts of the 14th Region (Rondônia and Acre). The study investigates whether this application has been sufficient to ensure procedural speed and the effectiveness of labor rights, considering their particularities, which are mostly of an alimentary nature. The research aims to evaluate the implications of the subsidiary application of the CPC and the need for a specific Labor Procedure Code that addresses the demands and principles of labor law. To this end, the incompatibilities between civil and labor procedures will be analyzed, and the advantages and disadvantages of this normative integration will be discussed. The study also investigates the reality of the Labor Court of the 14th Region (TRT 14ª), based on institutional data on the case backlog, average processing time, and congestion rate. The research adopts a qualitative approach, with a legal-dogmatic and comparative method, based on bibliographic review, jurisprudence, and institutional data. Furthermore, the experiences of other countries, such as Chile and Peru, which have their own labor procedural codes, are analyzed. The study concludes that the creation of a specific Labor Procedural Code could significantly contribute to procedural speed, making the system more efficient and aligned with the principles of social justice.

Keywords: Labor Procedure; Procedural Efficiency; Labor Procedure Code; 14th Regional Labor Court; Effectiveness of Labor Rights.

ABSTRACT

This work analyzes the complementary application of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC/2015) to labor law proceedings, focusing on the Labor Courts of the 14th Region (Rondônia and Acre). The study investigates whether this application has been sufficient to ensure procedural speed and the effectiveness of labor rights, given their particularities, which are mostly food in nature. The research aims to evaluate the implications of the integrated application of the CPC and the need for a specific Labor Procedure Code that contemplates the requirements and principles of labor law. To this end, the incompatibilities between civil and labor procedure will be demonstrated, and the advantages and disadvantages of this integration of norms will be discussed. The study also investigates the reality of the Labor Courts of the 14th Region, based on institutional data on case backlog, average processing time, and congestion rates. The research adopts a qualitative approach, using legal-dogmatic and comparative methods, based on a bibliographic review, documentation, and institutional data. Furthermore, the experiences of other countries, such as Chile and Peru, which have their own labor procedural codes, are examined. The study concludes that the creation of a specific Labor Procedural Code could significantly improve procedural speed, making the system more efficient and better aligned with the principles of social justice.

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Keywords: *Labor Process; Procedural Speed; Labor Procedural Code; TRT of the 14th Region; Effectiveness of Labor Rights.*

1 INTRODUCTION

The central theme of this work is the analysis of **procedural speed in Labor Courts.** and the proposal to **create a Labor Procedure Code.** The research aims to investigate the compatibility of the subsidiary application of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC/2015) to the process labor law, considering the specificities of labor law and the need for legislation. own. The study is based on the constitutional principles of **reasonable duration of proceedings** and the The right to **access justice,** seeking a critical reflection on the existing gaps in the system. Brazilian procedural law.

Labor courts are essential and indispensable for the protection of labor rights. especially to ensure the **protection of workers,** given the nature of the processes and the requests discussed in court of an **alimentary nature.** The efficiency of the process, in turn, is directly linked to the speed in resolving conflicts. However, despite several advances, the The current system still faces **delays that compromise** the effectiveness of the judicial process. directly affecting those who most depend on the judicial process to guarantee their rights. fundamentals. This paper seeks to discuss the **need for a specific code for the labor law process** that is tailored to the specificities of labor law, instead of simply subsidiary application of the CPC, which, in many cases, has proven inadequate to ensure the procedural efficiency.

The **research problem** guiding this study is: **"The subsidiary application of the CPC in The labor process, especially in the 14th Regional Labor Court, has been sufficient to ensure "The speed of the legal process and the effectiveness of workers' rights?"** From this In this questioning, the study focuses on analyzing the consequences of this application of the CPC, highlighting the difficulties faced by the Labor Courts and the urgency of a procedural reform that Meet the needs of the current context.

The research objectives are:

1. **General Objective:** To analyze the compatibility between the application of the CPC/2015 and the process of work, considering its limitations and the need for a specific code for procedural law labor.
2. **Specific Objectives:**

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- Identify the incompatibilities between the principles of the CPC (Code of Civil Procedure) and the peculiarities of the process.
from work.
- To verify how the subsidiary application of the CPC has impacted procedural speed in
Labor Courts, especially the Regional Labor Court of the 14th Region.
- To discuss the feasibility of a specific Labor Procedure Code, based on
International experiences in labor law codification, such as those in Chile and Peru.

The **rationale** for conducting this study stems from the importance of ensuring the
The effectiveness of the right of access to justice in a timely manner, especially in a context of high...
procedural demand, such as that of the 14th Regional Labor Court, which covers the states of **Rondônia and Acre.**
The **slow pace of legal proceedings** has a direct impact on the lives of workers, many of whom depend on them.
of the credits discussed in labor lawsuits for their survival. Furthermore, the study
It proposes a reflection on the **autonomy of the work process,** considering the principles.
Fundamentals of labor law and the institutional challenges faced by the courts.
Regional.

The article's structure is organized as follows: **Chapter** 1 will discuss the...
principles of the work process and its scientific autonomy, highlighting speed and efficiency.
Orality. **Chapter 2** will address the subsidiary application of the CPC, and the implications of this application in...
The labor process and the analysis of **procedural incompatibilities** will be carried out in **Chapter** 3.
an analysis of the institutional data of the **14th Regional Labor Court,** focusing on the case files and the
Processing statistics. **Chapter 4** will provide a comparison with international models, such as those of
Chile and **Peru,** which adopted their own codes for labor law proceedings, and finally, the
Final Considerations will reflect on the need for a Brazilian Labor Procedure Code.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology adopted for this research is qualitative in nature, since the objective
The main focus is not on quantifying the data, but rather on interpreting, analyzing, and understanding it.
legal phenomena in the context of **Labor Law,** with a focus on the subsidiary application of
The Brazilian Code of Civil Procedure (CPC/2015) is applied to labor law proceedings. This methodological choice allows...
a **critical** and **argumentative** approach to the applicable legislation, in addition to enabling reflection.
an in-depth analysis of the **institutional** and **social** impacts of this application in Brazil, specifically in
The Regional Labor Court of the 14th Region, which covers the states of Rondônia and Acre.

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The research is **qualitative in nature** because it focuses on a critical analysis of the norms. procedural practices, seeking to understand their effects on legal reality, and not just measure them. Quantitative data. The approach is **deductive,** starting from constitutional and procedural principles. to assess the suitability of applying the CPC to labor proceedings. At the same time, it is used the **dialectical approach,** exploring the tension between **speed** and **legal certainty,** elements fundamental to the protection of labor rights. Furthermore, a **historical** method is adopted. **A comparative study,** examining the evolution of labor procedural law in Brazil and the experiences... encoding in other countries, such as **Chile and Peru.**

For data collection, a combination of **bibliographic research** and... will be used. **documentary.** Bibliographic research consists of the analysis of books, articles, and dissertations by renowned scholars, such as **Maurício Godinho Delgado, Vólia Bomfim Cassar, Renato Saraiva** and **Manoel Antônio Teixeira Filho,** who discuss the **autonomy of the labor process** and The challenges of the subsidiary application of the CPC. Documentary research involves consulting **reports. institutional bodies** of the **National Council of Justice (CNJ), of the Superior Council of Justice of Labor (CSJT) and the 14th Regional Labor Court, which provide data on the case files, the Congestion rate, average processing time ,** and other relevant information. In addition Furthermore, **case law decisions** from higher courts, such as the **STF (Supreme** Federal Court) and the **TST (Superior Labor Court),** will be analyzed. to understand how judges' interpretations have influenced the application of the CPC in the process from work.

The research will be conducted using the **inductive method,** which seeks to observe practices. Current procedural aspects are used to generate conclusions about the need for a new code. The study also It will be enriched by a **comparative examination,** considering the experiences of other countries with Specific labor procedural systems, such as **those in Chile and Peru,** whose reforms may serve as... as an example for a possible change in Brazil.

3 RESULTS

The bibliographic and documentary research carried out showed that the majority doctrine of Labor Procedural Law recognizes the existence of a procedural system with its own identity. Its own process, structured from principles and purposes that distinguish it from ordinary civil procedure. The survey also demonstrated the subsidiary and supplementary application of the Code of Procedure. Civil Code of 2015, although expressly authorized by article 769 of the Consolidation of Labor Laws. and by art. Article 15 of the CPC/2015 does not always harmonize with the peculiarities of the Justice of Work. This question becomes more pronounced when considering the alimentary nature of the credits in

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discussion and the constitutional requirement of a reasonable duration of proceedings, as provided for in article 5, LXXVIII, of the Federal Constitution of 1988.

Among the authors researched, Maurício Godinho Delgado argues that Procedural Law The Labor Court constitutes a microsystem dedicated to the implementation of substantive labor law. structured based on its own principles, such as speed, orality, simplicity, and concentration. of procedural acts and the effectiveness of judicial protection, which grant this branch autonomy scientific and functional in relation to civil procedure (DELGADO, 2025). For the author, the application of The rules of civil procedure are only justified when there is material and axiological compatibility. with the fundamentals of labor law, under penalty of distorting its social function and protective. This understanding reinforces the idea that the work process should not be treated as not merely an extension of civil procedure, but as an autonomous instrument for achieving social justice and protection of the economically disadvantaged worker.

Along the same lines, Vólia Bomfim Cassar points out that Labor Courts were conceived for to offer quick and effective jurisdictional responses to controversies that, in their essence, involve Funds of an alimentary nature, indispensable for the subsistence of the worker and his family. This This characteristic gives the work process a distinctly instrumental and protective vocation. aimed at the swift realization of substantive rights recognized in court.

In line with this logic, article 769 of the Consolidation of Labor Laws It stipulates that ordinary procedural law may only be applied subsidiarily in cases... omissions in labor legislation, provided there is compatibility with the principles and standards. that govern the work process. Based on these two assumptions, namely the omission of Regarding labor legislation and its compatibility with its principles, the doctrine has become consolidated. understanding that the use of legal mechanisms originating from civil procedure should be approached with caution, in order to preserve simplicity, orality, concentration of procedural acts and, above all, the speed that characterizes labor law procedures.

Thus, the unreflective importation of civil procedural mechanisms, especially when This leads to increased formalities, a multiplication of incidents, or an undue expansion of the process. Procedural irregularities tend to compromise the effectiveness of judicial protection and divert the process from its constitutional purpose of ensuring adequate protection for the economically disadvantaged worker. It is precisely... For this reason, specialized doctrine warns that the subsidiary application of the CPC cannot It should not constitute an obstacle to the realization of social rights, but should function as an instrument of normative integration compatible with the constitutional mission of the Labor Courts (BEZERRA) LEITE, 2023; TEIXEIRA FILHO, 2020).

The subsidiary nature of the Code of Civil Procedure represents a technique of integration.

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regulations intended to fill gaps in labor legislation, but subject to full compliance.
compatibility with the principles and peculiarities that structure the work process. It does not
It therefore concerns authorization for the automatic or indiscriminate adoption of procedural mechanisms.
civil rights, but rather a mechanism for normative supplementation that is only legitimate when it preserves...
the simplicity, speed and effectiveness of labor court protection (SARAIVA;
RENZETTI, 2022).

The study by Manoel Antônio Teixeira Filho proved to be particularly relevant for this.
research, since the author has, for decades, maintained the scientific autonomy of Procedural Law.
I work, arguing that this branch has its own object, principles and purposes, aimed at
swift and effective implementation of labor rights. In his analysis, the subsidiary application of
The Code of Civil Procedure is justified only as a technique of normative integration intended to
Filling gaps in labor legislation, provided that two cumulative requirements are met: a
existence of normative omission and the compatibility of the civil rule with the principles and spirit of
labor process. For Teixeira Filho, even in the face of gaps, the importation of institutes from
Civil proceedings cannot occur automatically, especially when such mechanisms conflict with
the protective nature, procedural simplicity, and speed that characterize the legal system-
labor law, under penalty of compromising the functionality and the very identity of the labor process.
(TEIXEIRA FILHO, 2020).

The research also revealed that contemporary doctrinal debate converges on the
perception that the current normative dispersion hinders procedural uniformity and broadens the
Interpretative divergences. The coexistence of rules foreseen in the CLT (Consolidation of Labor Laws), the CPC (Code of Civil Procedure), and instructions.
regulations of the Superior Labor Court and consolidated case law understandings
This ultimately creates an environment of relative legal uncertainty, requiring hermeneutical effort.
constant on the part of judges, lawyers and court staff.

Analysis of the institutional reports from the CNJ and CSJT reveals that the execution phase
It remains one of the biggest structural bottlenecks in the Labor Justice system in Brazil. The report Justice
The Numbers 2024 report demonstrates that congestion rates in the execution phase are...
systematically higher than those of the discovery phase in virtually all regional courts,
highlighting that technological advances and management initiatives, while relevant, are not yet...
were sufficient to overcome the obstacles to the swift and effective delivery of judicial protection (CNJ,
2024).

Within the specific scope of the 14th Regional Labor Court, which covers the states of Rondônia and Acre,
Institutional data provide a concrete dimension to the problem under investigation. According to the Report
According to the Court's Strategic Management Department, the Court has jurisdiction over 74 municipalities and 15 districts.

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covering a territorial area of approximately 390,000 km², and served by 32 courts.

Work distributed across 20 municipalities. In the fiscal year of 2025, the 14th Regional Labor Court (TRT-14) judged 32,600 cases.

The court resolved 7,500 cases through conciliation and facilitated payments totaling R$ 581.6 million.

Millions in labor credits and court-ordered payments. This data demonstrates the institutional effort to

to ensure the effectiveness of judicial protection and reinforce the relevance of the debate on the creation of a

Specific Labor Procedure Code.

Comparative analysis with international experiences reveals that Brazil is not isolated in

Discussion on the need for autonomous labor procedural regulations. Countries of the Americas.

Latin American countries with legal traditions similar to Brazil's have already made progress in this direction, which reinforces the...

The feasibility and relevance of the proposal to create a Labor Procedure Code in

national legal system.

Chile, through Law No. 20,087, has profoundly reformed its labor procedures.

establishing a system based on orality, immediacy, and concentration of procedural acts,

with the creation of specialized labor debt collection courts and a specific procedure

aimed at satisfying labor claims. Although the regulations are included in Book V of

The reform, enshrined in the Labor Code and not in a separate procedural law, represented the

consolidation of a labor procedural microsystem consistent with the alimentary nature of

funds discussed (CHILE, 2006).

Peru went further and enacted entirely autonomous labor procedural legislation. Law No.

Law 29.497, the new Labor Procedural Law, in force since 2010, establishes its own procedure and principles.

specific aspects of immediacy, orality, concentration, speed, and procedural economy, in addition to providing for

The supplementary application of the Code of Civil Procedure only in cases of omission (PERU, 2010).

The Peruvian model demonstrates that it is possible to structure a complete work process.

self-sufficient and compatible with the effective protection of labor credit.

The experience of these countries demonstrates that legislative autonomy in labor law proceedings

It is not a distant theoretical ideal, but a reality consolidated in legal systems close to...

In Brazil, the absence of a Labor Procedure Code maintains the labor process...

in permanent dependence on the CPC, subordinating the protection of funds of an alimentary nature to a

regulations designed for legal relationships of a different nature, which compromises,

Structurally, the speed that the constitutional principle and the condition of the worker

Those who are underprivileged demand it.

In summary, the research results indicate that specialized doctrine recognizes the

The scientific autonomy of Labor Procedural Law identifies relevant limitations in its application.

subsidiary to the CPC and admits, to varying degrees, the convenience of a normative systematization.

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own. Institutional data, in turn, confirm that procedural delays continue to be
a challenge for the Regional Labor Courts. All this reinforces the hypothesis that the creation
A procedural labor code can represent an important instrument for rationalization.
procedural, strengthening legal certainty and more effective realization of rights.
labor.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Autonomy of Labor Law Proceedings and Subsidiary Application of the CPC

Specialized doctrine converges in recognizing that the labor process has an identity.
Its own, endowed with structuring principles such as speed, orality, simplicity and economy.
procedural (DELGADO, 2025; TEIXEIRA FILHO, 2020). These principles underpin the function
protective of labor law, whose main mission is to ensure the effectiveness of labor rights.
Food, the satisfaction of which does not allow for unnecessary delays.
Article 769 of the CLT establishes that the application of the CPC to labor proceedings is subsidiary, restricted.
to the hypotheses of omission of the consolidated norm and conditioned to compatibility with the principles
that govern labor law procedures. In this sense, the majority of labor law doctrine maintains that the incorporation
A lack of critical analysis of civil procedure institutions tends to compromise the speed and effectiveness of the process.
distancing it from its constitutional purpose of protecting the economically disadvantaged worker.
(BEZERRA LEITE, 2023; DELGADO, 2025).
Renato Saraiva complements this view by highlighting that the subsidiary nature of the CPC should not be
interpreted as authorization for the automatic importation of civil rules into labor law, but
as an instrument of normative integration, applicable only when strictly compatible with the
logic and the principles of the work process (SARAIVA; RENZETTI, 2022). The application of
Civil procedure, therefore, must fill normative gaps without creating unnecessary formalities that
could delay the resolution of food-related demands.
Manoel Antônio Teixeira Filho emphasizes that the scientific autonomy of the work process implies the
with respect to its core values and its social function. For the author, the CPC only complements
the system in exceptional situations, ensuring regulatory compatibility and preserving the
The speed and simplicity that characterize the labor ritual (TEIXEIRA FILHO, 2020). Adoption
indiscriminate application of civil procedural techniques, detached from the specificities of the process of
This work compromises the identity of this specialized branch and weakens the protection that it...
The legal system grants this to the worker.

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4.2 Effectiveness of Judicial Services and Regional Challenges

The institutional data analyzed demonstrate that, even with advances in digitalization and management...
Despite the strategic changes promoted in recent years, the Labor Courts face structural challenges.
significant, particularly in the execution phase. The CNJ's Justice in Numbers report (2024),
Using data from the base year 2023, it confirms that the congestion rate in the execution phase is...
systematically superior to that of the discovery phase in virtually all regional courts of
The country's work, highlighting the obstacles to the swift and effective delivery of judicial protection.
They persist.

Within the 14th Region, which encompasses the states of Rondônia and Acre, the institutional data
They reveal that the 14th Regional Labor Court, despite fully meeting the CNJ's national goals in
2025, still faces challenges inherent to the execution phase. In a jurisdiction that encompasses 74
municipalities and 15 districts, distributed across a vast territorial expanse, the realization of the credit
Labor law demands procedural instruments compatible with the urgency of the payments involved.
In this context, the subsidiary application of the CPC, by incorporating incidents and formalities.
Designed for a different procedural reality, it contributes to prolonging the satisfaction of the debt.
labor.

This empirical reality confirms the warnings of legal doctrine: the simple transposition of civil norms
Applying labor law processes without adapting them to its specific characteristics compromises the effectiveness of legal protection.
jurisdictional and the protection of alimony claims (BEZERRA LEITE, 2023; DELGADO,
2025). The analysis reveals that the current regulatory model lacks its own instruments capable of
To balance legal certainty and procedural efficiency in a manner consistent with the constitutional function.
of the Labor Court.

4.3 International Comparison and Possible Guidelines for the National Code

Comparative law analysis reveals that Brazil is not alone in the discussion about the need.
of an autonomous labor procedural regulation. Latin American countries with a legal tradition
Similar to Brazil, other countries have already made progress in this direction, which reinforces the viability and relevance of...
Proposal for the creation of a Labor Procedural Code within the national legal system.
Chile, through Law No. 20,087 of 2006, profoundly reformed its labor procedures.
establishing a system based on orality, immediacy, and concentration of procedural acts,
with the creation of specialized labor courts for debt collection and specific procedures aimed at
to the satisfaction of labor claims. Although the regulation is included in Book V of the Code of

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Working rather than as a separate procedural law, the reform consolidated a microsystem.
labor procedure consistent with the alimentary nature of the amounts in dispute (CHILE, 2006).
Peru went further and enacted entirely autonomous labor procedural legislation. Law No. 29,497,
in effect since 2010, it establishes its own procedure, with specific principles of immediacy, orality,
concentration, speed and procedural economy, providing for the supplementary application of the Code of
Civil Procedure only in cases of omission (PERU, 2010). The Peruvian model demonstrates that it is
It is possible to structure a complete, self-sufficient work process that is compatible with protection.
effective labor credit.

The experience of these countries shows that legislative autonomy in labor law proceedings is not a
A distant theoretical ideal, but a consolidated reality in legal systems similar to the Brazilian one.
In Brazil, the absence of a Labor Procedure Code keeps labor proceedings in a state of uncertainty.
permanent dependence on the CPC, subordinating the protection of funds of an alimentary nature to a
Regulations designed for legal relationships of a diverse nature. When compared with the data
From the 14th Region, it is clear that the implementation of a specific code could offer answers.
faster and more predictable, especially in the enforcement of alimony payments, reducing the impact.
of procedural delays affecting the citizen involved in the legal process.

Thus, the theoretical-practical analysis points to the need for a normative instrument.
own, aligned with constitutional principles, the protection of the economically disadvantaged worker and
institutional efficiency, capable of giving the work process the identity and autonomy that its
It requires a social function.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The analysis developed throughout this work allows us to conclude that the Labor Court
It has unique characteristics that justify a differentiated, incompatible regulatory treatment.
with permanent subordination to the Code of Civil Procedure. The subsidiary application of the CPC,
while useful in specific situations of regulatory omission, it reveals significant limitations when
confronted with the demands of labor law proceedings, especially in cases involving
alimony claims, for which delays in judicial proceedings represent a loss.
Direct and immediate to the worker. Research has shown that simplicity, speed, and protection
for the economically disadvantaged worker are structuring principles that cannot be relativized, and that the
The uncritical importation of civil norms compromises the effectiveness of judicial protection and distances the...
the work process and its constitutional purpose.

Criticism of the subsidiary application of the CPC does not imply denying the usefulness of dialogue between the parties.

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branches of procedural law, but rather to recognize that this dialogue has functional limits and axiological. Civil procedure was conceived to regulate legal relationships marked by equality. formal agreement between the parties, whereas the labor process exists precisely to correct the Material inequality between employee and employer, giving the economically disadvantaged worker Mechanisms for effective access to justice. The unreflective transposition of civil law concepts into civil procedure. labor law ignores this fundamental distinction and, in many cases, operates in a way that contradicts it. The protection that the constitutional legal system grants to the worker. The creation of a Code In this sense, a specific Labor Procedure would represent not only a legislative innovation, but also the formal recognition of the scientific maturity and functional autonomy of this branch. specialized.

The institutional data analyzed, with emphasis on the reality of the 14th Regional Labor Court, They show that, despite advances in modernization and digitalization, structural challenges persist. which directly impact the lives of those under the jurisdiction of the court, especially in the debt enforcement phase. Food-related. The institutional data analyzed, especially the volume of 32,600 processes. judgments and the payment of R$ 581.6 million in labor credits and court-ordered payments in the fiscal year of 2025, respond negatively to the research problem, demonstrating that, although there are Despite significant institutional effort, the current procedural microsystem still does not ensure, to a certain extent... Fully satisfactory, the speed necessary for the effective fulfillment of labor rights. The phase The executive branch proved to be the main bottleneck in the system, concentrating the highest rate of Procedural congestion and longer average processing times. This diagnosis is especially This is serious when one considers that the worker who reaches the execution phase has already obtained recognition. judicial enforcement of their right and yet they remain waiting for the concrete satisfaction of the debt that, Often, it represents their only source of livelihood. The absence of procedural rules This approach, adapted to the specificities of labor law enforcement, contributes to perpetuating this scenario of ineffectiveness.

International experience confirms the viability of the proposal. Chile and Peru have demonstrated, through different paths, the autonomous structuring of the labor process is compatible with Legal systems of Romano-Germanic tradition, similar to the Brazilian one. In Chile, the reform The measure promoted by Law No. 20,087 consolidated an oral, swift, and focused procedure aimed at effective satisfaction of labor claims. In Peru, Law No. 29,497 went further, establishing a law entirely autonomous labor procedural law, with its own procedure and supplementary application of Civil procedure only applies in cases of omission. In both cases, specific codification resulted. greater predictability, procedural uniformity and speed in resolving disputes Labor law. Brazil, which has one of the largest and most complex labor justice structures.

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of the world, it has the institutional and academic conditions to move forward in that same direction.

It can therefore be concluded that the drafting of a specific Labor Procedure Code is necessary.
This would contribute to reducing hermeneutical conflicts and eliminating unnecessary procedural obstacles.
To optimize the processing of cases, especially in the execution phase. The consolidation of rules.
Autonomous and compatible with labor principles would represent a structural advancement for the Justice system.
of Labor, bringing its daily practice closer to the constitutional objectives that underpin it and
strengthening the public's confidence in the judicial system.

Finally, this research highlights that the discussion about a Labor Procedural Code
The Brazilian issue transcends theoretical debate and has concrete implications for the functioning of the justice system.
of Labor. The normative autonomy of the labor process, consolidated in its own instrument and
Consistent with the reality of labor relations, it has the potential to ensure greater speed.
effectiveness of the administration of justice and consistency in the application of the principles that guide it.
specialized branch, promoting a more accessible, predictable and committed justice system.
dignity of the worker. It is hoped that the results of this research will contribute to the advancement of
academic debate and, above all, for reflection by legal professionals and legislators regarding
The need to modernize the Brazilian labor process.

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