

Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Launch of a Global Judicial Integrity Network

30 November 2016

Panama City, Panama

Wyndham Hotel

Summary Report



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Table of Contents

1. WORKSHOP DETAILS	3
2. BACKGROUND	4
3. OBJECTIVES	5
4. SUMMARY	5
Recommendations Resulting from the Workshop Discussions.....	14
Appendix 1: Agenda	15
Appendix 2: List of Participants	18
Appendix 3: UNODC Judicial Integrity Resources and Links	21

1. WORKSHOP DETAILS

Title	Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Launch of a Global Judicial Integrity Network.
Venue	Hotel Wyndham Albrook Mall, Panama City, Panama.
Date	30 November 2016.
Participants	<p>Total of 33 participants including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegations from Supreme Courts of Belize (Chief Justice), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic (Chief Justice), El Salvador (Chief Justice), Guatemala (Chief Justice), Jamaica (Chief Justice), Nicaragua, Panama (Chief Justice), Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad & Tobago. • One (1) participant from the Judicial Integrity Group. • President and three (3) representatives of the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority (ACTA) from Qatar. • Ambassador of Spain in Panama. • Ambassador of the United States of America in Panama. <p>An additional eleven (11) participants were UNODC staff and eight (8) were staff from the Supreme Court of Panama.</p>
Moderators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. José Ayú Prado Canals, Chief Justice of Panama. • H.E. Mr. Oscar Armando Pineda Navas, Chief Justice of El Salvador. • H.E. Mrs. Silvia Patricia Valdes Quezada, Chief Justice of Guatemala.
Coordinating Agencies	UNODC Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean in Panama, and UNODC Headquarters in Vienna, Austria.
Funding	GLOZ 82 Government of Qatar.



2. BACKGROUND

Assessments conducted by UNODC and others throughout all regions of the world have time and again confirmed that many of our countries' citizens perceive their justice systems opaque, difficult to access and prone to corruption. As such, corruption in the justice sector is a major impediment to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, aimed at the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

International standards have been developed to support judicial integrity and prevention of corruption in the Judiciary. The **Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct** provide a framework for judicial conduct and establish important standards for ethical conduct of judges. Article 11 of the **United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)** emphasizes the crucial role of the judiciary in combating corruption and recognizes that in order to play this role effectively, the judiciary itself must be free of corruption and its members must act with integrity. Accordingly, it requires each State Party to (a) take measures to strengthen integrity among members of the judiciary, and (b) take measures to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary.

The Doha Declaration¹, adopted by the UN Crime Congress in April 2015, underlined the principles of judiciary integrity and corruption prevention in the justice system and reaffirmed the commitment of States to “make every effort to prevent and counter corruption, and to implement measures aimed at enhancing transparency in public administration and promoting the integrity and accountability of our

¹The Doha Declaration was adopted at the UN Crime Congress in 2015 to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international level.

criminal justice systems, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.”

The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**, as guardian of the Convention, serves as Secretariat to the Conference of the States Parties to UNCAC. In this role, UNODC services the Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM) for the Convention. The Second Cycle of the Review Mechanism, launched in 2016, addresses the implementation of Chapter II of the Convention, which includes Article 11.

In 2016, following the adoption of the Doha Declaration, UNODC with the generous support of the Government of the State of Qatar, launched the *Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness*. The Global Programme focuses on four inter-related components: strengthening **judicial integrity** and the prevention of corruption; fostering **prisoner rehabilitation** and social integration; **preventing youth crime** through sports; and encouraging a culture of the rule of law in schools and universities through the initiative ‘**Education for Justice**’.

With a view to strengthening judicial integrity and preventing opportunities in the justice system, the project aims to launch a **Global Judicial Integrity Network**. The objective of Network is to advance the networking of judges around the topic of judicial integrity, provide an easily accessible database of resources, good practices and other materials, develop new tools for judiciaries, and facilitate the provision of technical cooperation to assist judiciaries in the development and implementation of specific measures and systems aimed at enhancing judicial integrity and prevention of corruption in the justice system. Against this background, UNODC convened a one-day workshop with representatives of the Supreme Courts from Latin America and the Caribbean region to prepare the launch of a Global Judicial Integrity Network.

3. OBJECTIVES

The workshop was conducted with the following objectives:

- 1) Inform the participants on and promote UNODC substantive materials on strengthening judicial integrity and prevent corruption in the justice system.
- 2) Provide an overview over the measures undertaken in the respective jurisdictions to strengthen judicial integrity and prevent corruption in the justice system and exchange experiences on respective reform efforts.
- 3) Discuss with the participants what networking opportunities, materials, tools, and technical cooperation services the network should provide as well as its governance and operation structure.
- 4) Consolidate the views of Latin America and the Caribbean region to provide feedback into similar regional workshops to be held in Africa and Europe to prepare for the launch of the Global Judiciary Integrity Network.

The workshop was designed to promote dialogue and exchange of ideas between the Supreme Courts of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially on three topics of interest for the region:

- Criteria for the Strengthening and Coordination of Regional Cooperation related to Cases of Corruption and other Transnational Crimes;
- The Importance of Corruption Risks Mapping as the basis for an Integrity Institutional Plan of the Judiciary;
- Anti-Corruption and Integrity as Key Components of the Curricula of Judicial Schools.

4. SUMMARY

Welcoming and Opening Remarks

The regional workshop was held on 30 November 2016 in Panama City, Panama, with welcoming remarks from **H.E. José Ayú Prado Canals**, Chief Justice of Panama, who declared that "In order to combat corruption in the Judiciary, not only independence must be guaranteed but it is essential to strengthen the integrity of its members, by adopting preventive and disciplinary measures within the institution". He also stressed the importance of networks like the Global Judicial Integrity Network, stating that "they remind judges to operate in the framework of international instruments such as the UNCAC and the Principles of Bangalore".



Dr. Amado Philip de Andres, UNODC Regional Representative for Central America and the Caribbean, indicated that under the *trias politica* principle of Montesquieu, the Judiciary is one of the three branches of the State and it must therefore develop its own institutional strategy to prevent and combat corruption. This action plan must target the vulnerabilities faced by the Courts of Justice throughout their departments and processes.

He highlighted that the implementation of the judicial career is a fundamental measure to promote integrity and must include anti-corruption training modules.



Ms. Candice Welsch, Chief of the Implementation Support Section, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC Vienna, expressed that "the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration will better enable UNODC to support the efforts of judiciaries around the world to strengthen their integrity and prevent corruption. This regional meeting is one of a series that will help us understanding how we can best do that."



H.E. Mr. Saad Ibrahim Al Mahmoud, President of the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority (ACTA) of Qatar, manifested that the Doha Declaration emphasizes transparency as one of the pillars to enable judicial integrity, and that an ethical culture must be generated in order to fight corruption in the justice system.

Session 1

Criteria for the Strengthening and Coordination of Regional Cooperation related to Cases of Corruption and other Transnational Organized Crimes.

In Session 1, the moderator **H.E. Mr. Oscar Armando Pineda Navas**, Chief Justice of El Salvador, initiated the discussion by asking:

Guiding Questions:

- (1) What have we done to cooperate in corruption cases so far?
- (2) What are the challenges that we face?
- (3) How could we cooperate more effectively?



H.E. Mrs. Silvia Patricia Valdes Quezada, Chief Justice of Guatemala, explained that the asset forfeiture law adopted in Guatemala became a powerful tool to recover public funds from grand corruption cases in her country. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) serves as legal basis for international cooperation, including asset recovery, even with State Parties that do not have the abovementioned law in their domestic legislation.

Mr. Moisés Astorga, Advisor to the Presidency of Nicaragua, expressed that regional and international fora are essential channels to allow countries to harmonize legal frameworks, adapt and modernize procedures and serve as platforms to exchange best practices.

Ms. Mónica Mendoza, Programme Officer of UNODC ROPAN listed frequent challenges State Parties face when implementing Chapters IV on International Cooperation and V on Asset Recovery of the UNCAC:

- Lack of domestic legislation on international cooperation, as well as regional frameworks;
- Lack of inter-institutional coordination and human resources at a national level;
- Lack of a computerized case management system to follow-up and respond to mutual legal assistance requests;
- Lack of practical mechanisms or channels to allow direct cooperation, including spontaneous exchange of information;
- Constitutional limitations, lack of consistent criteria on the designation of the central authority;
- Lack of domestic legislation to enable special investigative techniques and their probative value, lack of experience in joint investigations;
- Lack of training on the use of the UNCAC as legal basis for extradition.



In this sense, country delegations shared ideas of measures that can be undertaken to enhance international cooperation in corruption cases.



Recommendations to strengthen regional cooperation related to cases of corruption and other transnational organized crimes:

(1) Development of regional frameworks to enable UNCAC's innovative mechanisms such as:

- Spontaneous information exchange;
- Joint investigations;
- Special investigative techniques;

(2) Integration of the Global Judicial Integrity Network into a consolidated regional forum such as the Judicial Counsel of Central America and the Caribbean;

(3) Design and implementation of a Standard Regional Guideline for International Cooperation;

(4) Creation of a platform to systematize assistance requests and exchange of information amongst Courts of Justice;

(5) Regional adaptation of the Eurojust model to reinforce the fight against transnational organized crime.

Session 2

The Importance of Corruption Risks Mapping as the Basis for an Integrity Institutional Plan of the Judiciary.

In Session 2, the moderator **H.E. Mr. Oscar Armando Pineda Navas**, Chief Justice of El Salvador, initiated the discussion by asking:

Guiding Questions:

- (1) What kind of corruption vulnerabilities do we have in common in our Judiciary Systems?
- (2) Do we have institutionalized strategic action plans to confront such challenges?
- (3) What best practices do our countries implement?

Hon. Alice York-Soo Hon, Justice of the Supreme Court of Trinidad & Tobago, mentioned difficulties of the Judiciary such as delays in trials, inadequate salaries, lack of transparent mechanisms and absence of adequate budgetary controls and funding of the Judicial System.



H.E. Mrs. Zaila Rowena McCalla, Chief Justice of Jamaica, pointed out factors like the progress of technology, current economic crisis, coupled with high crime rates which have forced Jamaica's Judiciary to develop a plan of action against corruption. In this sense, she highlighted that the need of independence not only refers to the Judiciary as a separate branch of the State, but to the principle which bounds judges to remain separated from any external influence, economic or politic power.



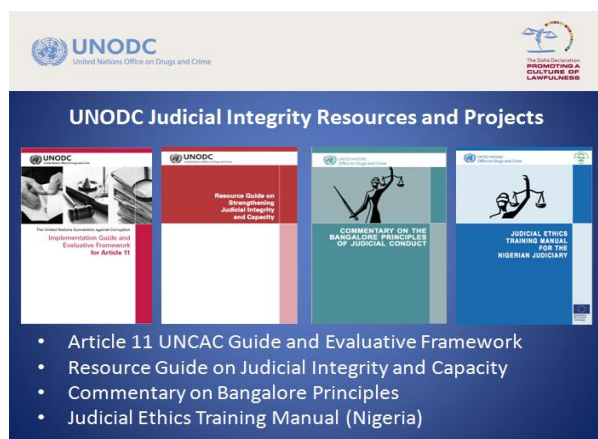
Mr. Jason Reichelt, UNODC Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Officer, pointed out that the fight against corruption in the Judiciary implies two perspectives that must complement each other:

- An action plan which promotes integrity and professionalism within the institution;
- A communications strategy to make sure the public is aware of the efforts and results.

Implementing anti-corruption mechanisms is not enough. Measures must be acknowledged, credible and put into practice, in order for the public to trust the system.

A corruption risk mapping is an efficient tool to identify vulnerabilities and strategically direct resources and efforts to the right actors and institutions.

In this sense, UNODC has developed a set of tools which enable gap analysis, such as the Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11 of the UNCAC.



Furthermore, a Commentary version of the Bangalore Principles was also issued with the objective of enhancing integrity in the Judiciary.

Recommendations for the implementation of the Bangalore Principles at the national level:

- (1) Wide dissemination of the principles among judges and other stakeholders;
- (2) The exercise of peer monitoring;
- (3) The development of performance evaluation systems based on the professional values;
- (4) The issuance of ethics advisories;
- (5) The conduct of court inspections and integrity audits, as well as functioning complaints and disciplinary systems;
- (6) Development of training programmes on judicial ethics.

From the guide “Measures for the effective implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.

Hon. Hugo Príncipe Trujillo and **Hon. Susana Castañeda**, both Superior Judges of the Supreme Court of Peru, presented their experience and progress on the fight against corruption in the Judiciary, subsequent to the Fujimori's case.



Country delegations discussed and listed common vulnerabilities of the Judiciary throughout the continent, such as:

- Inadequate funding, equipment, technology and human resources;
- Insufficient continuous learning and training opportunities for judges and members of the judiciary;
- Inadequate remunerations of judicial officers;
- Absence of safety and protection measures for judges;
- Inefficient disciplinary procedures, with unreasonable timeframes;
- External pressures and interferences in judicial processes (including political and / or by the media);
- Lack of trust from the public.

Country delegations listed several measures which they have undertaken to promote Judicial Integrity, among others :

- Codes of conduct for judges and court staff, as well as, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms;
- Creation of a Committee for the selection and appointment of judges, through transparent processes, based on merit and clear, pre-specified criteria;
- Establishment of a complaints mechanism to report irregularities, along with publicizing information on the procedures and follow up measures undertaken;
- Training of judges and officers on ethical conduct and conflict of interest;
- Making information on court processes and rulings publicly available on a web-portal, thus enabling public scrutiny;
- Reforms to regulations and legal guidelines to make court processes more transparent and expeditious, like time limits on the disposition of cases;

- Computerized management of cases and processes to make them transparent, accountable, more efficient thus reducing costs.

Case study: Peru's mechanisms to fight corruption and promote integrity in the judiciary.

After the Fujimori case, Peru introduced the following measures:

- (1) Establishment of specialized anti-corruption courts;
- (2) Creation of "Tables of Parties" and an "Institutional Telephone" to limit contact between judges / court officers and attorneys;
- (3) Participation of civil society in monitoring the Judiciary, through public scrutiny;
- (4) Implementation of an electronic notification system for all judges and officials, to avoid any delays;
- (5) Creation of a prescription / statute of limitation alert system;
- (6) Computerized case management system;
- (7) Projects under revision:
 - Exemption of criminal responsibility for corruption whistleblowers.
 - Exclusion of prescription in corruption cases.
 - Creation and publication of a "Registry of Disqualified Officers for Corruption Crimes".

Session 3

Anti-Corruption and Integrity as Key Components of the Curricula of Judicial Schools.

The moderator **H.E. Mr. Oscar Armando Pineda Navas**, opened the subject for discussion.



Hon. Luis Porfirio Sanchez Rodriguez, Justice of the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica, indicated that his country has created the Edgar Cervantes Villalta Judicial School, which has developed its curricula under two perspectives: the study of cases occurred within the institution, and a preventive focus. The programme includes the following subjects, amongst others:

- Conventionality Control;
- Human Rights;
- International Standards;
- Disciplinary Procedures in the Judiciary; and
- Means of Proof and Organized Crime.

Hon. Luis María Benítez Riera, Justice of Cooperation and Judicial Assistance of the Supreme Court of Paraguay, explained their "Programme of Initial Training for the Judicial Service", which incorporates topics such as ethics, values, quality management, human rights and international anti-corruption standards.

H.E. Kenneth Benjamin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Belize, expressed with satisfaction that his country was in the process of signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption. He indicated that appropriate orientation training and other relevant Judicial Education are being conducted by the Belize Judicial Educational Institute, which is a committee headed by a Supreme Court Judge.

Hon. María Luz Regalado, Justice of the Supreme Court of El Salvador, explained that the Judicial School of El Salvador includes integrity as one of the main concepts of its trainings, and in this sense, has divulged the Ethics Code amongst judges, attorneys, prosecutors and law students across the country. She stated: "Integrity should be a mandatory subject in order to access the judicial service".



Ms. Mónica Mendoza, Programme Officer of UNODC ROPAN, highlighted the importance of introducing integrity and anti-corruption modules in the curricula of Judicial Schools, in order to train judges and officers on existing international standards, as well as to recognize legislative changes and gaps, along with the dissemination of ethical conducts, particularly for new staff.

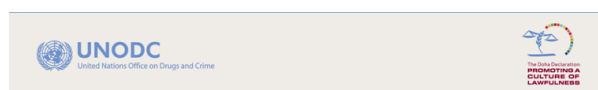
In this sense, the **Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean (ARAC)** has developed and launched in Panama, an 80-hour training on measures for the prevention and fight against corruption targeted to public officers, including criminal judges.

Session 4

The Global Judicial Integrity Network.

H.E. Silvia Patricia Valdes Quezada, Chief Justice of Guatemala, opened this session.

Ms. Candice Welsch, Chief of the Implementation Support Section, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC Vienna, presented an outline of the proposed objectives and functions of the Global Judicial Integrity Network.



Networking for Integrity

Connecting judges to support each other in upholding judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system:

- Regular in-person network meetings
- Virtual meetings
- Thematic discussion fora



1) Networking for Integrity

The Network is proposed to connect judges to support each other in upholding judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system by:

- Holding regular in-person meetings;
- Holding virtual meetings;
- Establishing thematic discussion fora

2) Resources for Integrity

The Network is proposed to provide judges and other stakeholders with a one-stop-shop database and web portal consisting of:

- Knowledge products (research and analysis, policy documents, guidelines, standards and norms);
- Resource materials (training manuals, computer-based training tools, checklists and database of disciplinary decisions).

3) Technical and Policy Advice for Integrity

The Network will also provide judges with technical assistance, including:

- Assessments, surveys and studies;
- Legal and policy drafting support (strategies and action plans, codes of conduct, performance evaluation, income and asset declaration systems, court inspections, complaint and disciplinary mechanisms, etc.);
- Capacity-building, peer-to-peer learning and training, etc.

4) Next Steps

A successful implementation of the Global Judicial Integrity Network implies the following next steps:

- Regional preparatory meetings;
- Stakeholder scoping and needs assessment
- Outreach
- Research on existing materials and resources
- Development of tools
- Global Judicial Integrity Network launch



H.E. Dr. Rudolf Mellinghoff, Member of the Judicial Integrity Group and President of the Federal Supreme Tax Court of Germany, explained the responsibilities of the Judiciary and the State, for the effective implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.

Responsibilities for the Effective Implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.

- **Responsibilities of the Judiciary:**

- (1) Formulation of a Statement of Principles of Judicial Conduct;
- (2) Application and Enforcement of Principles of Judicial Conduct;
- (3) Assignment of Cases;
- (4) Court Administration;
- (5) Transparency in the Exercise of Judicial Office;
- (6) Judicial Training;
- (7) Advisory Opinions;
- (8) Immunity of Judges.

- **Responsibilities of the State:**

- (1) Constitutional Guarantee of Judicial Independence;
- (2) Qualifications for Judicial Office;
- (3) Appointment of Judges;
- (4) Tenure of Judges;
- (5) Remuneration of Judges;
- (6) Discipline of Judges;
- (7) Removal of Judges from Office;
- (8) Budget of the Judiciary.

Session 5

Closing Session – The Way Ahead.

Dr. Amado Philip de Andrés, Regional Representative for UNODC in Central America and the Caribbean, summarized the discussions of the workshop and outlined the way ahead for establishing the Global Judicial Integrity Network.



He expressed that throughout the continent, countries face similar challenges in their efforts to promote integrity and fight corruption in the judiciary.

1) Corruption Risks Mapping and Institutional Integrity Plans

An efficient tool to identify specific vulnerabilities in an institution, is Corruption Risks Mapping. UNODC has developed tools like the Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11 of UNCAC to support such task. Once risks are determined, an Institutional Integrity Plan must be designed and implemented, targeting resources to specific areas, with defined objectives, timeframes and monitoring.

2) Integrity and Anti-Corruption Modules imbedded in the Curricula of all Judicial Schools

It was also agreed that judges and support court officers must receive on-going training on integrity and anti-corruption principles. It is crucial that Judicial Schools include these modules in their curricula and link the programme to their respective judicial careers. The **Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean (ARAC)** can support this initiative.

3) Regional Cooperation

The relevance of regional and international fora such as the **Judicial Council for Central America and the Caribbean** was highlighted during the discussions, as they serve to harmonize and update legal frameworks, providing more flexibility to procedures. The Judicial Integrity Network could fit into one of these existing channels.

4) The Global Judicial Integrity Network

Additional regional preparatory workshops will take place in Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa in 2017 to consult with these regions their priorities, needs and expectations. With the same objective, UNODC will also reach out to existing judicial associations and fora to engage with their respective constituencies. On another hand, a stakeholder scoping and needs assessment will be conducted to define the activities of the Network. This will be followed by an outreach campaign and research on existing materials and resources. Finally, the Network's tools will be developed and the Global Judicial Integrity Network will be launched in 2018.



H.E. Mr. Mariano German Mejía, Chief Justice of the Dominican Republic, closed the event expressing that the fight against corruption is a legal matter, although *integrity* provides it with legitimacy. The strengthening of integrity starts at a national level with an action plan to include norms, supervision and disciplinary measures. Judicial Schools without ethics and anti-corruption modules are destined to fail as they deny their own essence. The Global Judicial Integrity Network will enrich State Parties, as integrity becomes more than a project: a daily practice, a culture.

Recommendations Resulting from the Workshop Discussions

Throughout the workshop discussions, participants identified different approaches to promote integrity and the fight against corruption in the judiciary, to be supported by the **Global Judicial Integrity Network**.

- 1) To perform a **Corruption Risks Mapping** in the judiciary, in order to assess vulnerabilities for the design and implementation of an **Institutional Integrity Plan**. This action plan shall direct resources to identified weaknesses in order to achieve defined objectives, within a specific timeframe. A **Strategic Communications Plan** shall accompany the initiative, to gain credibility and trust from the public.
- 2) To design, produce and implement **Integrity and Anti-Corruption Modules** for the Judicial Schools, enhancing high quality education and continuous learning, supported by the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean (ARAC). On a basic level, these courses shall be available to **judges and support court staff**. Trainings on these subjects shall be linked and mandatory to the judicial career.
- 3) To implement and strengthen the **Judicial Career**, thus ensuring that the selection, appointment and promotion of judges is carried out through an inclusive, transparent and merit-based process, with periodical performance assessments, along with due incentive and reward systems for integrity and honesty.
- 4) To establish a **Judicial Observatory of Transparency and Integrity**, in charge of enforcing **codes of conduct**, together with mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the **disclosure of assets**, income and sources of potential **conflicts of interests**. The Observatory may also be responsible for the **complaints system** and the publication of its procedures and results.
- 5) To generate a **Platform for the Systematization of Judicial Assistance Requests and Exchange of Information** on corruption and other transnational organized crimes cases between Courts of Justice of the region, including Central Authorities. A database shall be developed for the **Unification of Jurisprudence Criteria** on corruption-related topics.
- 6) To facilitate technical assistance and drafting workshops to prepare **Standard Regional Guidelines for Regional Cooperation**, as well as regional frameworks to enable and promote **UNCAC's innovative mechanisms** such as, spontaneous information exchange, joint investigations and special investigative techniques. Legislative assistance to support the adoption of **asset forfeiture laws** is also recommended.
- 7) To consider the establishment of a **regional adaptation of the Eurojust model** in order to reinforce the fight against corruption, money laundering and transnational organized crime.

Appendix 1: Agenda

Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Launch of a Global Judicial Integrity Network 30 November 2016 Panama City, Panama – Wyndham Hotel	
08.00 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 09.30	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome Statement H.E. Mr. José Ayú Prado Canals, Chief Justice of Panama Official Statements Hon. Dr. Amado Philip de Andrés, Regional Representative for UNODC in Central America and the Caribbean Hon. Ms. Candice Welsch, Chief, Implementation Support Section, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC Vienna H.E. Mr. Saad Ibrahim Al Mahmoud, President, Administrative Control and Transparency Authority (ACTA) of Qatar
09.30 – 10.00	Coffee Break
10.00 – 11.15	Session I: Presentation of Regional Developments in Judicial Integrity. <i>"Criteria for the Strengthening of Regional Cooperation related to Cases of Corruption and other Transnational Organized Crimes"</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderator H.E. Mr. Oscar Armando Pineda Navas, Chief Justice of El Salvador Panel H.E. Mrs. Silvia Patricia Valdes Quezada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice and President of the Judicial Branch of Guatemala Hon. Mr. Moisés Astorga, Presidency Advisor of Nicaragua Ms. Mónica Mendoza, Programme Officer, UNODC ROPAN Open Discussion

11.15 – 12.30	<p>Session II: Strengthening Integrity and Preventing Corruption in the Judiciary.</p> <p><i>"The Importance of Corruption Risks Mapping as the basis for an Integrity Institutional Plan in the Judiciary"</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator H.E. Mr. Óscar Armando Pineda Navas, Chief Justice of El Salvador • Panel Hon. Mrs. Alice York-Soo Hon, Justice of the Supreme Court of Trinidad & Tobago H.E. Mrs. Zaila Rowena McCalla, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Jamaica Hon. Mr. Hugo Príncipe Trujillo, Supreme Judge of the Supreme Court of Peru Hon. Mrs. Susana Castaneda, Superior Judge of the Supreme Court of Peru Mr. Jason Reichelt, Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC • Open Discussion
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch at the Gastro Bar (Ground Floor)
13.30 – 15.00	<p>Session III: Strengthening Integrity and Preventing Corruption in the Judiciary.</p> <p><i>"Anti-Corruption and Integrity as Key Components of the Curricula of Judicial Schools"</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator H.E. Mr. Óscar Armando Pineda Navas, Chief Justice of El Salvador • Panel Hon. Mr. Luis Porfirio Sanchez Rodriguez, Justice of the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica Hon. Dr. Luis María Benítez Riera, Minister Judge, Cooperation and Judicial Assistance of the Supreme Court of Paraguay H.E. Mr. Kenneth Benjamin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Belize Hon. Mrs. María Luz Regalado, Justice of the Supreme Court of El Salvador Ms. Mónica Mendoza, Programme Officer, UNODC ROPAN • Open Discussion

15.00 –16.30	Session IV: The Global Judiciary Integrity Network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderator H.E. Mrs. Silvia Patricia Valdes Quezada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice and President of the Judicial Branch of Guatemala Panel Hon. Ms. Candice Welsch, Chief, Implementation Support Section, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC Vienna H.E. Dr. Rudolf Mellinghoff, Member of the Judicial Integrity Group and President of the Federal Supreme Tax Court of Germany Open discussion regarding the Judicial Integrity Network, its modalities, services, functions and available resources
16.30 – 17.00	Coffee Break
17.00 –17.30	Session V: Closing Session – The Way Ahead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary Conclusions Hon. Dr. Amado Philip de Andrés, Regional Representative for UNODC in Central America and the Caribbean Closing Remarks H.E. Mr. Mariano German Mejía, Chief Justice of the Dominican Republic
	Sheraton Grand Hotel
19.00	Official dinner hosted by the Supreme Court of Panama

Appendix 2: List of Participants

Country Experts

BELIZE

H.E. Mr. Kenneth Benjamin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Belize

Hon. Shona Odile Griffith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Belize

COLOMBIA

Hon. Jorge Luis Quiroz Alemán, Justice of the Supreme Court of Colombia

COSTA RICA

Hon. Luis Porfirio Sánchez Rodríguez, Justice of the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

H.E. Mariano Germán Mejía, Chief Justice of Dominican Republic

Hon. Cecilia Cuello Suero, General Technical Director, Supreme Court of Dominican Republic

EL SALVADOR

H.E. Óscar Armando Pineda Navas, Chief Justice of El Salvador

Hon. María Luz Regalado, Justice of the Supreme Court of El Salvador

Hon. Sergio Rivera, Justice of the Supreme Court of El Salvador

GUATEMALA

H.E. Silvia Patricia Valdés Quezada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Guatemala

Hon. Patricia Gámez, Criminal Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice of Guatemala

JAMAICA

H.E. Zaila Rowena McCalla, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Jamaica

Hon. Anne-Marie Nembhard, Judge of the Supreme Court of Jamaica

NICARAGUA

Hon. Moisés Astorga, Advisor for the Presidency of Nicaragua

Hon. Tamara Auxiliadora Tijerino, Advisor to the Supreme Court of Justice of Nicaragua

PANAMA

H.E. Mr. José Ayú Prado Canals, Chief Justice of Panama

Hon. Manuel Calvo, Presidency Coordinator, Supreme Court of Justice of Panama

Hon. Ricauter Soler, Mediation Center Director, Supreme Court of Justice of Panama

Hon. Ginette Díaz, Chief of Judicial Audit, Supreme Court of Justice of Panama

Hon. Mercedes De León, Director of Protocol and International Relations, Supreme Court of Justice

Hon. Jaime Lamark, Director of Internal Audit, Supreme Court of Justice of Panama

Hon. Danilo Montenegro, Director of Public Defenders, Supreme Court of Justice of Panama

PARAGUAY

Hon. Luis María Benítez Riera, Justice of Cooperation and Judicial Assistance of the Supreme Court

PERU

Hon. Hugo Príncipe Trujillo, Supreme Judge of the Supreme Court of Peru

Hon. Susana Castaneda, Superior Judge of the Supreme Court of Peru

QATAR

H.E. Mr. Saad Ibrahim Al Mahmoud, President, Administrative Control and Transparency Authority (ACTA)

Hon. Mr. Jassim Al-Derham, Acting Head of the Legal Affairs Department, ACTA

Hon. Hussein Hassan, Consultant, ACTA

Hon. Hady Fink, Manager of Research and Programmes , ACTA

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Hon. Mrs. Alice York-Soo Hon, Justice of the Supreme Court of Trinidad & Tobago

Other Organizations

H.E. Mr. John D. Feely, Ambassador of the United States of America in Panama

H.E. Mr. Ramón Santos, Ambassador of Spain in Panama

H.E. Dr. Rudolf Mellinghoff, Member of the Judicial Integrity Group and President of the Federal Supreme Tax Court of Germany

Hosting Organizations

THE SUPREME COURT OF PANAMA

H.E. Mr. José Ayú Prado Canals, Chief Justice of Panama

Hon. Manuel Calvo, Presidency Coordinator, Supreme Court of Justice of Panama

Hon. Mercedes De León, Director of Protocol and International Relations, Supreme Court of Justice

UNODC SECRETARIAT

Ms. Candice Welsch, Chief, Implementation Support Section, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC

Mr. Jason Reichelt, Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC

Mr. Amado Philip de Andrés, Regional Representative for UNODC ROPAN

Mr. Olivier Inizan, Programme Officer, UNODC ROPAN

Ms. Mónica Mendoza, Programme Officer, UNODC ROPAN

Mrs. Melissa Flynn, Project Coordinator, UNODC ROPAN

Mrs. Alvina Mangandi, Legal Expert, UNODC ROPAN

Ms. Cristina Ritter, Legal Expert, UNODC ROPAN

Ms. Debra Rodríguez, Programme Assistant, UNODC ROPAN

Mrs. Minerva Montalvo, Programme Assistant, UNODC ROPAN

Ms. Melissa Bogantes, Programme Intern, UNODC ROPAN

Appendix 3: UNODC Judicial Integrity Resources and Links

- **Doha Declaration:** http://www.unodc.org/documents/congress//Declaration/V1504151_English.pdf
- ECOSOC Resolution 2006/23 with the Bangalore Principles:
https://www.unodc.org/pdf/corruption/corruption_judicial_res_e.pdf
- **United Nations Convention against Corruption:**
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/>
- **Implementation Guide for Article 11:**
https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2014/Implementation_Guide_and_Evaluative_Framework_for_Article_11_-_English.pdf
- **Commentary on the Bangalore Principles:**
http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/publications_unodc_commentary-e.pdf
- **Resource Guide on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity:**
http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/ResourceGuideonStrengtheningJudicialIntegrityandCapacity/11-85709_ebook.pdf

For further information, please visit our

website:<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/index.html?ref=menuse>