

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

15-16 November 2016

Bangkok, Thailand

Millennium Hilton Hotel

Summary Report



UNODC

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1. WORKSHOP DETAILS

Title	Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Launch of a Global Judicial Integrity Network
Venue	Millennium Hilton Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
Date	15-16 November 2016
Participants	<p>Total of 42 participants including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegations from Supreme Courts of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam • 1 participant from the Judicial Integrity Group • 1 participant from the Rule of Law Initiative, American Bar Association • 1 participant from UNDP <p>An additional 7 participants were UNODC staff.</p>
Facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oliver Stolpe, Senior Programme Officer, Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC • Jason Reichelt, Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Officer, UNDOC
Coordinating Agencies	UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand, 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 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 2015, underlines 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

¹ The 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.

transparency in public administration and promoting the integrity and accountability of our 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 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 Network is proposed 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 corruption in the justice system.

Against this background, UNODC convened a two-day workshop with representatives of the Supreme Courts from Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Pacific region to prepare the launch of a Global Judicial Integrity Network.

3. OBJECTIVES

The workshop was conducted with following objectives:

- 1) Inform the participants on and promote UNODC material 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 the Asia and Pacific region to feed back into similar regional workshops to be held in Latin America, 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 the Asian and Pacific region.

4. SUMMARY

DAY 1, 15 November 2016

Welcoming and Opening Remarks

The regional workshop opened on 15 November 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand, with welcoming remarks from **Hon. Veerapol Tungsuwan**, President of the Supreme Court of Thailand, who reminded the audience of their “duty to exercise their responsibilities in the interest of people, with impartiality, moral courage and integrity”. He also stressed the importance of networks like the Global Judicial Integrity Network to help strengthening judicial integrity in a time where globalization exacerbates the complexity and interconnectedness of crimes.

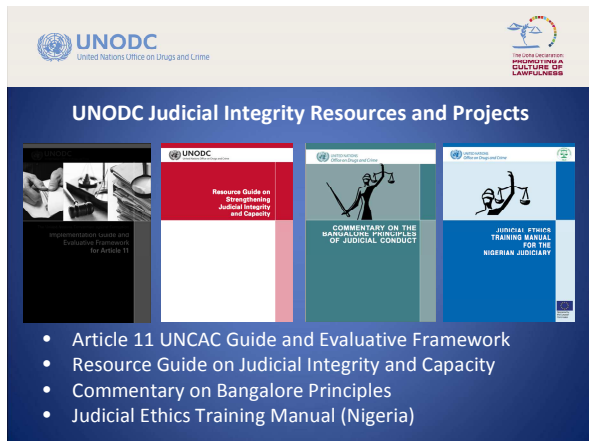


Mr. Jeremy Douglas, UNODC Regional Representative for Southeast Asia and the Pacific highlighted the importance of judicial integrity and corruption prevention for the protection of human rights, rule of law and stability. He also emphasized that UNODC in the region and beyond stands ready to support efforts of the national authorities in preventing corruption in the judicial systems.

Efforts in Strengthening Judicial Integrity at the National Level

Session 1 **Mr. Jason Reichelt**, UNODC Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Officer, introduced the objectives of the workshop and described the

international framework for judicial integrity as well as the UNODC efforts and activities so far.



Country delegations listed several key factors and measures that they have undertaken to promote Judicial Integrity, among others :

- Codes of conduct for judges, prosecutors and court staff and wide dissemination of such codes as well as enforcement mechanisms;
- Corruption complaints systems and publicizing information on the procedures of filing complaints as well as public reporting on complaints received and follow up measures undertaken;
- Transparent processes for the appointment and promotion of judges based on merit and clear, pre-specified criteria;
- Asset declaration by judges;
- Training of judges and officers on ethical conduct and how to deal with potential cases of conflict of interest;
- Making information on court processes and rulings publicly available on a web-portal;
- Amendments to regulations and legal guidelines to make court processes more transparent;

- An advisory platform where judges and court staff can seek guidance when confronted with an ethical dilemma;
- Improving work conditions and increasing remuneration of judges and court staff to decrease incentives to engage in corruption;
- Improve case management and court management processes to make them transparent, accountable, more efficient and to reduce costs.

Efforts in Strengthening Judicial Integrity at the Global and Regional Level

In session 2, moderated by Hon. Kanagasabapathy Sripavan, Chief Justice of Sri Lanka, experts and Justices discussed international and region initiatives active in the area of Judicial integrity. Hon. Nguyen Thuy Hien, Deputy Chief Justice of Vietnam presented the activities of the ASEAN Council of Chief Justices: a regional initiative to promote the cooperation between Chief Justices and Supreme Courts on law harmonization within ASEAN, improving the capacity of courts, providing training for judges, and increasing transparency through a court portal to strengthen integrity within the Council’s members.

Dr. Nihal Jayawickrama, Coordinator, Judicial Integrity Group, presented the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and its Commentary; the Principles constitute a fundamental framework in regulating the ethical conduct of judges. Dr. Jayawickrama highlighted that these principles need to be translated into the respective legal tradition and tailored to the forms corruption takes in the judicial system of each country.

Mr. Francesco Checchi, Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNODC, presented on UNODC’s mandate for *technical assistance in the area of Judicial Integrity*. UNODC conducts *regular reviews of the implementation of international standards, promotes and supports their implementation, and*

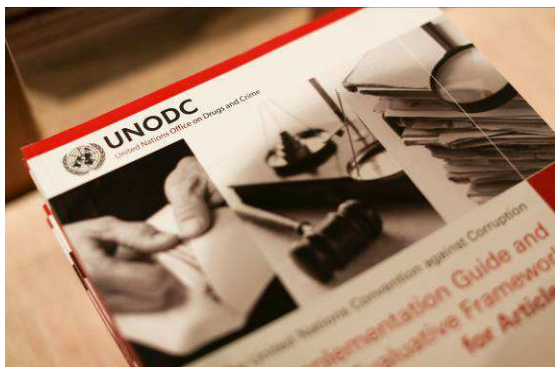
provides technical assistance through projects and programming.

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 issuing 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"

Ms. Elodie Beth, Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNDP, presented an overview of the work carried out by UNDP in support of justice sector reform within and beyond the region. In this context, she highlighted the recent study 'A Transparent and Accountable Judiciary To Deliver Justice For All', which provides experiences from various countries in promoting transparency and accountability within the judiciary.



Prevention of Corruption in the Judiciary and Justice System

In session 3, moderated by **Mr. Oliver Stolpe**, Senior Programme Officer, Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC, **Hon. Deepak Kumar Karki**, Justice, Supreme Court of Nepal, **Hon. Wichai Euaungkanakul**, Justice, President of the Labour Division, Supreme Court of Thailand, **Hon. Lim Wee Ming**, District Judge, State Courts of Singapore and **Hon. Amparo Cabotaje-Tang**, Presiding Justice, Anti-Graft Court of the Philippines presented country experiences in promoting judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the judicial systems:

Successful approaches presented include:

- Clear prescriptions in the law on duration of tenure of judges and their removal from office;
- Immunity from suit combined with a system of appeal in case of errors in judicial process and ruling;
- Adequate budgetary control and funding of judicial system;
- Frameworks outlining judiciary conduct, including laws defining corruption offences, outlining judicial discipline, code of conducts;
- Distributing newsletters regularly with guidance and warnings;
- Receiving advice from the heads of respective courts in cases of doubt regarding judicial conduct;
- The proper and effective implementation of the code of conduct for judges;
- Establishment of a Judicial Oversight Committee to monitor implementation of code of conduct;
- Establishment of a complaints mechanism to report irregularities found in the court and maintaining financial discipline;
- Annual declaration of property by public officials, including judges;

- Harsher sanctions for high-ranking officials, including judges, for engaging in corrupt practices;
- Consider the shifting of the burden of proof on defendant in illicit enrichment cases;
- Separate special court for adjudication of corruption cases.



The following **challenges for implementation** were also highlighted by the panelists:

- Lack of well trained human resource to implement measures;
- Traditional working style;
- Political instability;
- Delay in the adjudication;
- Lengthy court procedures, reluctance of judges to decide on corruption cases;
- High gain and low risk of detection when engaging in corrupt practices;
- Lack of special investigation techniques;
- Political economy and patron-client networks behind corrupt practices.

Group Discussion on Strengthening Integrity and Preventing Corruption in the Judiciary and Justice Systems

In session 4, the participants were divided into sub-groups to discuss concrete and applicable ideas and solutions for strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the judiciary on the basis of a series of guiding questions.

Case study: Singapore’s provisions for adequate control and funding of the judiciary

To ensure that the judiciary has the necessary freedom in the running of its courts, Singapore introduced the following measures:

- Judiciary has adequate funding to staff and resource the courts;
- Judges are adequately remunerated.
- Courts oversee and control their own budget;
- Courts administer who hears each case, without external influence;
- IT projects to enhance productivity;
- New building to prepare for an increasing population;
- Increased headcount to deal with new functions;
- Resources for training;
- Singapore Judicial College for training of judges.

Guiding questions:

- (1) What are the most common manifestations of corruption in the judiciary and in the justice system?
- (2) What measures have you implemented to strengthen integrity and prevent corruption in the judiciary?
- (3) What critical challenges have you encountered in the implementation of these measures?
- (4) What oversight measures are in place in the judiciary of your country?

See the box below for the results of the working groups.

DAY 2, 16 November 2016

The Global Judicial Integrity Network: Presentation and Group Discussion

Mr. Oliver Stolpe, opened session 5 by presenting an outline of the proposed objectives and functions of the Global Judicial Integrity Network.

1) Networking 4 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 meetings on a regional and global level;
- Having virtual meetings;
- Establishing thematic working groups on specific topics.



2) Resources 4 Integrity

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

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

3) Tools 4 Integrity

The Network is proposed to contribute to the development of new tools aimed at enhancing judicial integrity and prevent corruption in the justice system. For example:

- Training materials on judicial ethics, etc.;

- Guidelines for asset declaration, performance evaluation, etc.;
- Best practice studies on enforcement mechanisms for codes of conduct, remuneration of judges and court staff, transparency and public outreach, court infrastructure, etc.;
- IT applications for case management, complaints system, court user feedback, etc.

4) Technical and Policy Advice 4 Integrity

The Network will also provide for technical and policy advice, such as:

- Assessments, surveys and studies, preparation for the intergovernmental review process of Article 11 of UNCAC, etc.;
- Legal and policy development support for strategies and action plans, codes of conduct, performance evaluation, income and asset declaration, court inspections, complaints and disciplinary systems, etc.;
- Capacity building, peer-to-peer learning and training, etc.

After the presentation, the participants were divided into their sub-groups to discuss what networking opportunities the Network should provide, what materials, tools and technical cooperation services should be available, and what governance and operational structure the Network should have.

The Global Judiciary Integrity Network – Expectations and Needs

In session 6, the rapporteurs of each sub-group presented the recommendations their groups had formulated during the previous session for the possible modalities, services, functions and resources of the Network.

See the box below for the results of the working groups.

The Way Ahead and Closing of Conference

In session 7, Mr. Oliver Stolpe summarized the two-days workshop and discussions and outlined

the way ahead for establishing the Global Judicial Integrity Network. Firstly, other three to four regional preparatory workshops will take place in Europe, South America and Sub-Saharan Africa next year to consult these regions on 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. Secondly, 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.



Results of the working groups discussions of session 4 on Strengthening Integrity and Preventing Corruption in the Judiciary and Justice Systems

The participants identified following forms of corruption and integrity related deficiencies in the judiciary, common challenges encountered in the implementation of integrity and anti-corruption measures, and reform priorities.

Common Forms of Corruption and Integrity related Deficiencies in the Judiciary

- Bribing (or offering gifts) to judges and court staff in return of favors;
- Nepotism and favoritism;
- External pressures and interferences;
- Lack of application of objective factors in the appointment and promotion of judges;
- Delay in the disposition of cases;
- Common Challenges;
- External pressures and interferences undermining the independence of the judiciary as a whole as well as of individual judges;
- Political interventions through endorsements of judges by political parties or political factions;
- Lack of trust and confidence of the public in the judiciary;
- Inadequate remuneration of judicial officers and court staff;
- Insufficient continuous and high-quality learning and training opportunities for judges and members of the judiciary;
- Inadequate funding, human resources and technology undermine efficient and effective working of court systems.

Reform Priorities

- Selection and appointment of judges through an inclusive and transparent process involving all stakeholders;
- Promotion of judges transparent and merit-based; promotion as an incentive and reward for integrity and honesty;
- Periodical performance assessments of judges;
- Adopting and revising relevant codes of conduct;
- Education and training: High quality education of and training for judges; continuous learning and training; training should also cover aspects of ethical conduct;
- Financial autonomy of the judiciary and adequate financial resources for courts;
- Adequate remuneration of judges and court staff;
- Mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the disclosure of assets, income and sources of potential conflicts of interest;
- Complaints mechanisms;

- Internal monitoring and enforcement systems to enforce codes of conduct; for example through an independent judicial commission or an internal integrity commission; their decisions should be transparent;
- Strengthen independence of judiciary against political interference;
- IT solutions for core operational functioning of court, i.e. e-filing of cases; case management systems, etc.;
- Time limits on the disposition of cases, especially when it involves a case of corruption committed by a judge;
- Adequate human resources for courts.

Recommendations for the Global Judicial Integrity Network - Results of the working group discussions in session 5 – Objectives, functions and structure of a future Global Judicial Integrity Network

1) Exchange of information and sharing of best practices

- Periodical updates and sharing of best practices with other jurisdictions beyond the Asian region on the development of laws regarding human rights and anti-corruption;
- News portal and newsletter on initiatives in the judiciary of other jurisdictions to promote transparency, efficiency, integrity and other issues related to Article 11 of the UNCAC;
- Opportunities for networking and exchange of experiences through global (biannually) and regional (annually) meetings;
- Online discussion portals to exchange ideas virtually.

2) Provision of tools and modules

- Tools and modules on how to promote transparency in the justice sector, codes of conduct for judges, disciplinary measures and penalties, reforms for court administration, Right of Information Acts, complaints mechanisms, codes of conduct for bar associations, procedures for appointment of judges, codes of conduct for court staff, enforcement of codes of conduct.

3) The Network as a think tank

- The Network should act as a think tank to provide intellectual input on promoting integrity and transparency and curbing corruption in the justice sector.

4) Governance and operational structure

- Establishing working groups to follow up on the action plans to ensure that they are being implemented and that the thought process and ideas are being continued;
- The governance and operational structure should build on existing, similar, regional and international networks, such as the ASEAN Chief Justices Association, to avoid re-inventing the wheel;
- Making use of social online applications to facilitate the virtual exchange of the Network's members; the online platforms need to be protected from hacking;
- Schedule the international and regional meetings well ahead of their conduct to allow enough time for members and participants to prepare;

- The Network should be a court-to-court exchange platform without an actual legal status and similar to the ASEAN Chief Justices Association;
- The funding for the Network should come from UNODC;
- The interim secretary of the Network should be UNODC until the Network is successfully established. Then countries should take over the secretary function;
- The “headquarter” of the Network should be IT/internet based;
- Delegates from each member state should be elected and assigned, based on a domestic selection process, to work full-time for the Network.

5) Provision of technical assistance

- Technical assistance should help members in formulating measures to prevent and detect corruption within the respective justice system;
- Provision of expert advice on specific reforms;
- Seminars and trainings on specific topics for requesting members;
- Surveys to understand better the public’s perception of corruption in the judiciary;
- Assistance in changing the public’s perception if these do not match the reality, and/or in ways to curb corruption, if the public’s perception of corruption in the judiciary is correct;
- Providing a check-list for self-assessments for judiciaries to conduct to assess corruption and integrity risks in their judiciary.

6) Platform for seeking and giving advice

The Network should:

- Have an online support centre to provide assistance, support and advise to its members;
- Have a board of advisors of all jurisdictions who enhance the efficiency of the Network. There can be a board for every region;
- Establish a peer-system, where judges can exchange experience, advice and information across the regions;
- Have a platform for members to exchange advice, recommendations and opinions;
- Provide of a platform for judges to seek advice when confronted with integrity and corruption issues.

Appendix 1: Agenda

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

15- 16 November 2016

Bangkok, Thailand – Millennium Hilton Hotel

Day One: Tuesday, 15 November 2016	
08.00 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 09.20	<p>Opening Session (<i>open to the media</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcoming Remarks <p>Hon. Veerapol Tungsuwan, President of The Supreme Court of Thailand</p> <p>Mr. Jeremy Douglas, UNODC Regional Representative, Southeast Asia and the Pacific</p>
9.20 – 9.50	<p>Group photo</p> <p>Coffee Break</p> <p><i>(Further proceedings will be closed to the press)</i></p>
09.50 – 11:20	<p>Session I: Efforts in Strengthening Judicial Integrity at the National level</p> <p><i>Each country delegation will have the opportunity to address the plenary for around 5 minutes each to highlight important steps being taken to enhance judicial integrity or existing challenges as well expectations from the event</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introductory remarks, objectives of the meeting <p>Mr. Jason Reichelt, Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC</p> • Brief Countries' Statements <p>Moderator: Hon. Albert R. Palmer, Chief Justice, Solomon Islands</p>

11.20 – 12.30	<p>Session II: Efforts in Strengthening Judicial Integrity at the Global and Regional Level</p> <p><i>Experts discuss relevant international initiatives promoting judicial integrity, the efforts of international organizations and regional initiatives such as the ASEAN Council of Chief Justices are discussed; the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct are also presented.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Hon. Nguyen Thuy Hien, Deputy Chief Justice, Vietnam <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Ms. Elodie Beth, Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNDP <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Dr. Nihal Jayawickrama, Coordinator, Judicial Integrity Group <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Mr. Francesco Checchi, Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNODC <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Moderator: Hon. Kanagasabapathy Sripavan, Chief Justice, Sri Lanka • Q&A
12.30 – 13.45	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	<p>Session III: Prevention of Corruption in the Judiciary and Justice System</p> <p><i>Representatives of the Judiciaries from the three regions present on the main elements of prevention of corruption systems in the judiciary in their countries with a view to identify successful approaches and recurring challenges.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Hon. Deepak Kumar Karki, Justice, Supreme Court of Nepal <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Hon. Wichai Euaungkanakul, Justice, President of the Labour Division, Supreme Court of Thailand <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Hon. Wee Ming Lim, District Judge, State Courts of Singapore <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Hon. Amparo Cabotaje-Tang, Presiding Justice, Anti-Graft Court of the Philippines <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Moderator: Mr. Oliver Stolpe, Senior Programme Officer, Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC • Q&A
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee Break

15.30 – 17.00	<p>Session IV: Group Discussion on Strengthening Integrity and Preventing Corruption in the Judiciary and Justice Systems</p> <p><i>Participants, divided into regional groups, discuss concrete and applicable ideas and solutions for strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the judiciary on the bases of a series of guiding questions. The groups will then report to the plenary.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the exercise, Mr. Jason Reichelt, Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC • Group Discussion with guiding questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Asia Group Southeast Asia Group Pacific Group • Reports back to plenary – Q&A
19.00	Official Dinner Hosted by the Supreme Court of Thailand

Day Two: Wednesday, 16 November 2016	
9.15 – 11.15	<p>Session V: The Global Judicial Integrity Network; Presentation and Group Discussion</p> <p><i>The session aims to identify concrete and actionable steps for the development of the Global Judicial Integrity Network. After a presentation of the perspective features, proposed objectives and structure of the Network, participants, divided into regional groups, discuss how to make the Network a reality, including priorities, proposed activities and structure.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction on the Global Judicial Integrity Network. <p>Mr. Oliver Stolpe, Senior Programme Officer, Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC</p> <p>UNODC</p> • Small Groups Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Asia Group Southeast Asia Group Pacific Group

11.15 – 11.45	Coffee Break
11.45 – 13.00	<p>Session VI: The Global Judiciary Integrity Network – Expectations and Needs</p> <p><i>The rapporteurs of the three groups present in a moderated panel the ideas formulated during the previous session, the plenary debates them in order to produce recommendations for the development of the Network.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rapporteurs of the regional groups</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Moderator: Hon. Dennis K. Yamase, Chief Justice of Micronesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open discussion regarding the Network, its modalities, services, functions and resources
13.00 – 14.15	Lunch
14.15 – 15.15	<p>Session VII: The Way Ahead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the next steps and General Discussion <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Facilitator: Mr. Oliver Stolpe, Senior Programme Officer, Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC</p>
15.15 – 15.30	Closing Session

Appendix 2: List of Participants

Country Experts

BANGLADESH

Hon. Nazmun Ara Sultana, Judge of Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Mr. Mohammad Moein Uddin Chowdhury, Assistant Registrar (Senior Assistant Judge), Court of Bangladesh

BUTHAN

Hon. Tashi Chhozom, Justice of the Supreme Court, Royal Court of Justice of Bhutan

CAMBODIA

Mr. Monychot Nouv, Prosecutor of General Prosecution Office, Supreme Court and General Prosecution of Cambodia

INDIA

Hon. Surya Kant, Judge of High Court of Punjab and Haryana, Supreme Court of India

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hon. Chanthanom Sirivath, Judge of Civil Division of The People's Supreme Court, People's Supreme Court

Hon. Phonesavanh Lienouvong, Judge of The People's Province Court People's Supreme Court

MALAYSIA

Hon. MD Raus Bin Sharifm, President of the Court of Appeal Federal court of Malaysia, Federal Court of Malaysia

Mr. MOHD Sabri Bin Othman, Special Officer to the Right Honourable President of the Court of Appeal, Federal Court of Malaysia

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Hon. Carl Bernaugh Ingram, Chief Justice of High Court, Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands

MICRONESIA

Hon. Dennis K. Yamase, Chief Justice of FSM Supreme Court, Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia

MYANMAR

Hon. Tun Tun Aung, Deputy District Judge, Mandalay District Court, The Supreme Court of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Mr. Moe Kyaw, Assistant Director, Training Department, The Supreme Court of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

NEPAL

Hon. Deepak Kumar Karki, Justice of Supreme Court of Nepal, Supreme Court

Hon. Mahendra Prasad Bhattarai, Under Secretary of Supreme Court of Nepal, Supreme Court

Mr. Santosh Prasad Parajuli, Judgement Execution Officer Kathmandu District Court, Supreme Court

PHILIPPINES

Hon. Amparo Tang, Sandiganbayan Presiding Justice, Judiciary of the Anti-Graft Court, Anti-Graft Court

Hon. Alexander Gesmundo, Associate Justice, Sandiganbayan Chairperson, 7th Division, Anti-Graft Court

SINGAPORE

Hon. Wee Ming Lim, District Judge, Sr. Deputy Registrar of State Courts, Supreme Court of Singapore

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Hon. Albert R. Palmer, Chief Justice, High Court of Solomon Islands

SRI LANKA

Hon. Kanagasabapathy Sripavan, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka

THAILAND

Hon. Veerapol Tungsuwan, President of The Supreme Court of Thailand, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Hon. Wichai Euaungkanakul, President of Labour Division of the Supreme Court, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Hon. Suppvit Tungtrongjit, Deputy Secretary-General to the President of the Supreme Court, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Hon. Piyanuch Manurangsarn, Secretary-General to the President of the Supreme Court, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Hon. Rewat Chaleawsilp, Judge of the Office of the President of the Supreme Court, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Hon. Navarat Klinratana, Research Justice of the Supreme Court, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Hon. Sathien Rungthongkhamkul, Judge of the Office of the President of the Supreme Court, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Hon. Yotsawin Vanichsuwan, Judge of the Office of the President of the Supreme Court, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Justice Napasorn Vijaksanabodee, Junior Judge, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Justice Warote Seethitprasert, Junior Judge, The Supreme Court of Thailand

VIET NAM

Hon. Nguyen Thuy Hien, Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme People's Court of Vietnam

Hon. Do Thi Hai Yen, General Director of Department for Cassation Review on Civil and Commercial Cases, Supreme People's Court of Vietnam

Mr. Ta Dinh Tuyen, Secretary to Deputy Chief Justice Nguyen, Supreme People's Court of Vietnam

Other Organizations

Dr. Nihal Jayawickrama, Coordinator, Judicial Integrity Group, Sri Lanka

Mr. Peter Richie, Regional Anti-Corruption Advisor, Rule of Law Initiative, American Bar Association (ABA-ROLI), Thailand

Ms. Elodie Beth, Regional Anti-Corruption Advisor, UNDP, Thailand

Ms. Liviana Zorzi, Programme Officer on Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption, UNDP, Thailand

Hosting Organizations

THE SUPREME COURT OF THAILAND

Mrs. Vilairat Ittichaiwattana, Plan and Policy Analyst, Senior Professional Level, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Ms. Siraprapa Phanrin, Foreign Relations Officer, Professional Level, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Ms. Kachaporn Khamsoontorn, Foreign Relations Officer, Practitioner Level, The Supreme Court of Thailand

Mr. Jakrapong Nudam, Plan and Policy Analyst, Practitioner Level, The Supreme Court of Thailand

UNODC SECRETARIAT

Mr. Francesco Checchi, Regional Anti-Corruption Advisor, UNODC

Ms. Cornelia Koertl, Anti-Corruption Specialist, UNODC

Ms. Jatupat Buasipreeda, Programme Assistant, UNODC

Mr. Kevin Town, Public Information Officer, UNODC

Mr. Oliver Stolpe, Senior Programme Officer, UNODC

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

Ms. Giulia Radaelli, Programme Intern, UNODC

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=menuside>