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JUDICIAL INTEGRITY CHAMPIONS

SECOND NETWORK MEETING

“THE PATH TOWARDS
JUDICIAL EXCELLENCE”

25-26 MARCH 2019
JAKARTA, INDONESIA

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THE PATH TOWARDS JUDICIAL EXCELLENCE OF COURTS IN THE REGION

WELCOMING REMARKS

The Judicial Integrity Champions Second Network Meeting, hosted by the Supreme Court of Indonesia, engaged about 160 participants including Chief Justices, senior judges and court representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as distinguished members of the Judicial Integrity Group, members of the Executive Committee of the International Consortium for Court Excellence (ICCE), and development partners such as UNODC, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, European Union, and US Department of State.

The Second Network Meeting provided an opportunity to:

- Reflect on how innovation and technologies can be instrumental for improving court performance, especially transparency and accountability in the courts:
- Discuss the effectiveness of the *International Framework for Court Excellence* and particularly the *Integrity Checklist* as a tool for guiding judicial reform

- Share the results of the regional efforts to improve court performance, enhance transparency, integrity and accountability and achieve internationally accepted standards of judicial excellence
- Discuss the role of the judiciary in promoting fair business environment, take stock of the work carried out by the network in its first year of activity and identify priorities for the future

Participants were welcomed by Prof. Dr. M. Hatta Ali, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia, H.E. Vincent Guerend, European Ambassador to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, Mr. Rob Fenn, Deputy Head of Mission, British Embassy to Indonesia and Timor Leste, and Mr. Nicholas Booth, Governance and Peacebuilding Team Leader at UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub.



INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING COURT PERFORMANCE: EXPERIENCE FROM INDONESIA

In the welcoming remarks, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. M. Hatta Ali, stressed the importance of public trust in the judicial institution. It has implications for the rule of law, the citizens' compliance with courts' decisions, and the willingness of the various actors involved in the justice chain to support courts' needs. Promoting integrity in the judicial institutions is thus fundamental to build peaceful and inclusive societies.

The Hon. Dr. H. Sunarto, Deputy Chief Justice, explained that the Supreme Court of Indonesia has over 30,000 personnel spread across 910 courts in 34 provinces, with a heavy caseload of approximately 6.25 million cases.

In cooperation with UNDP, the Supreme Court in recent years has strengthened court performance by pursuing digital transformation of both technical and non-technical aspects of court administration. These interventions include for example:

- The improvement of SIKEP (initially a Personnel Information System) into an integrated human resources system. The new 3.1.0 version was also integrated with the improved Training and Education system (SISDIKLAT) and an online Whistleblowing System (SIWAS).
- Upgrading SIPP (initially a Case-Tracking System application) into a case management system by integrating it with the e-Court and the *Direktori Putusan* (Decision Directory) which already compiled over 3 million¹ decisions from courts all over Indonesia.

These efforts are in line with the *Blueprint of Judiciary Reform Phase 2* (2010-2035) which focuses on updating case management, as well as integrating judicial support units such as research, human resources, budget, and IT. The second phase of judiciary reform is based on an *Organizational Diagnostic Assessment*, which draws its approach in identifying reform areas from the *International Framework of Court of Excellence*.

In addition to leveraging technology, the Supreme Court has also adopted other measures to promote integrity through enhanced transparency and accountability. These include:

- Release of fourteen new regulations related to integrity, for instance on information disclosure, enforcing the code of ethics, judicial disciplinary measures, etc.
- Implementation of a one-door service (*Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu*), an integrated court administrative service for information, complaints, case registration, payment, return of court fees, and court products consignment.
- E-Court as an online platform to electronically register, pay, and submit court documents.
- "One day publish", an initiative to ensure that all court documents are published within one day from their completion and "One day minutes", to ensure that all court minutes are available within one day after a case proceeding.
- Independent recruitment of candidate judges, through a computerized recruitment test, based on competencies required for the position.

¹ In 31 December 2018, there were 3,106,702 decisions uploaded. As of 29 March, 3,487,588 decisions have already been uploaded to the website.



- Participation in various public award competitions, such as “Integrity Zone Awards”, an award given by the Ministry of Utilization of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform for the court’s efforts to ensure a corruption-free and pro-service environment, and the 2018 award on Transformative Leaders for the Chief of the Supreme Court.
- Observing judges’ behavior during trials when public concerns have been reported, providing recommendations to the Supreme Court in case disciplinary measures are necessary.

Ms. Sukma Violetta, member of the Judicial Commission of Indonesia, added that beyond the Supreme Court-led initiatives, the Judicial Commission also plays crucial role in ensuring judicial accountability and building public trust, while respecting judicial independence.

The Judicial Commission recognizes judicial independence and dignity in its oversight process. For instance, the Commission would thoroughly verify incoming complaints before calling upon a judge for investigation, and would also notify judges once they are removed from investigation.

The Commission’s mandate includes:

- Facilitating the recruitment of judges for the Supreme Court through quality tests, track record checking and conducting final interview.
- Building capacity, for instance by providing training on *Code of Ethics and Behavior Guidelines* to over 1,400 judges.

The role of the Judicial Commission is key to ensure the accountability of judges, since the public can file complaints through a variety of channels (via mail, online or at the information desk). In 2018, the Judicial Commission received 1,718 complaints. The Commission made recommendations to the Supreme Court to provide sanctions to 63 judges in 2018².

2 40 judges (63%) recommended to receive “light sanctions” (verbal warning, written warning, and written unsatisfactory statement), 11 judges (17%) to receive medium sanctions (delay of regular increase of salary for one year and suspension from adjudication for up to 6 months), and 12 judges (19%) to receive heavy sanctions (suspension from adjudication for 7 months up to 2 years, demotion for 1 year, and dishonorable discharge).

SHAPING THE JUDICIAL REFORM PROCESS USING THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COURT EXCELLENCE AND THE INTEGRITY CHECKLIST

Mr. Laurence Glanfield, Deputy President, Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration and representative of the International Consortium of Court Excellence presented an overview of the [International Framework for Court Excellence](#) (IFCE).

The tool measures court performance in seven areas which incorporate the 10 principles of court values as illustrated in Figure 1.

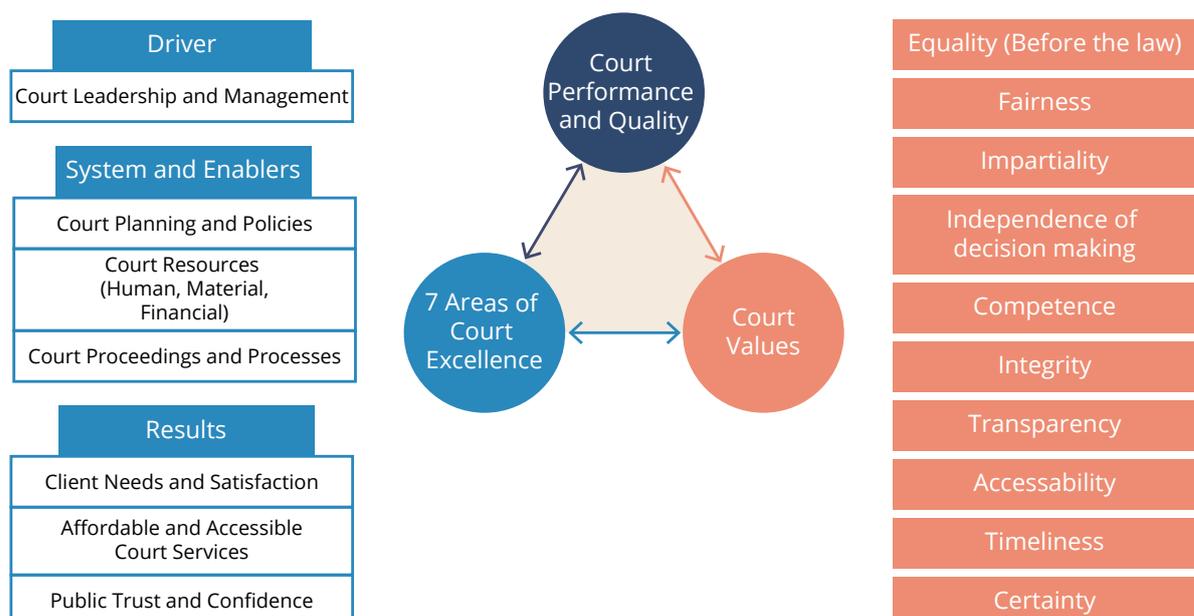
Courts can apply the IFCE by completing the self-assessment. The process is conducted with confidentiality and inclusiveness, consulting all the levels of the organization, which fosters ownership by the courts. From an analysis of the current situation, areas for improvement can be identified and an improvement plan (a judicial reform plan) can be developed. The plan then needs to be implemented. The self-

assessment is not a stand-alone exercise and ideally it needs to be repeated periodically to assess progress over time.

The First Edition of International Framework for Court Excellence (IFCE) was released in September 2008, while the current and second version was published in March 2013. The International Consortium for Court Excellence (ICCE), is currently updating the framework based on users' feedback.

The IFCE is widely recognized and had been used by many courts around the world. However, to strengthen the judicial integrity aspect of the assessment, UNDP worked with the ICCE following the [Judicial Integrity Champions Network Inception Meeting](#) to develop the [Judicial Integrity Self-Assessment Checklist](#) as an addendum to the main tool. This Checklist differentiates between the issues that the judges can control and cannot control (they can only influence), providing sections to help reflect on both the external and internal aspects influencing judicial integrity.

Figure 1 IFCE Court Performance and Quality



Adapted from International Framework for Court Excellence (2013)

USING THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COURT EXCELLENCE AND THE INTEGRITY CHECKLIST: EXPERIENCE FROM MALAYSIA

The Hon. Chief Justice of Malaysia Richard Malanjum and Ms. Dayang Ellyn Narisa Binti Abang Ahmad, Special Officer to the Chief Justice of Malaysia shared the process through which the Federal Court of Malaysia applied the IFCE. Malaysia first utilized the IFCE questionnaire in 2012, and then again most recently in 2018 with UNDP's support. The self-assessment results then informed judicial reform plans.

The following steps were undertaken:

- In October 2018, IFCE and Integrity Checklist questionnaires were sent electronically to 700 court personnel (including judges at all levels and court administrators); 539 responses were received (in comparison to only 170 responses in 2012)
- A “[strategic planning workshop](#)” was conducted to discuss the results of the self-assessment questionnaire and identify priority areas, facilitated by UNDP and ICCE (including representatives from the US and Singapore).
- The [Malaysia IFCE report](#) documenting the process and presenting next steps for judicial reform was launched publicly by the Chief Justice Office and UNDP on 22 March 2019.

Future reforms or scale-up efforts are planned around the seven areas of court excellence, with a focus on improving communication and leveraging technology for management and service delivery. Some of the actions included in the plan, that are already being addressed include the following:

- *Court leadership and management* – A Consultative Committee was established to bolster communication efforts, consisting of top four judges, lawyers, representatives from the bar council and other government agencies.
- *Client needs and satisfaction* – A complaint mechanism via social media has been enabled, and the court is required to respond within 24 hours.
- *Public trust and confidence* – The court will create a 24-hour Media Centre for the Judiciary and will also provide case summary on certain public interest cases to ensure media always receive first-hand crucial information from the courts.

As a reflection on the process, Ms. Dayang said challenges included respondents doubting the anonymity and confidentiality, as well as the length of the survey. A notable observation was that some judges are not as involved in court administration and therefore found it difficult to answer those questions. Thus, this is precisely why it is important to include all stakeholders in the process.



PROGRESSIVE JUDICIAL REFORMS IN MALAYSIA

The IFCE self assessment was conducted in support of the comprehensive process of progressive judicial reforms in Malaysia. The Hon. Chief Justice Richard Malanjum, in his speech, shared some examples of these reforms.

The Mobile Court in Sabah is lauded for its innovativeness and efficiency in providing economical access to justice for those in remote areas. Nonetheless, such model needs to take into consideration the different geographical feature of the country. Courts are thus encouraged to innovate and be creative in how they can best serve their people.

Since people tend not to accept mediation outcomes if they do not perceive the mediator as someone with higher authority, village chiefs in Sabah state are being trained in mediation to provide those in certain remote areas reliable access to justice without having to go to indigenous courts. Mediation is helpful in providing access to justice while avoiding overloading the courts. Participants recognized the complex social relations within the diverse communities of their respective countries.

For more information on different aspects of Malaysia's progressive judicial reform, see [this video](#).



REFLECTIONS ON IFCE AND INTEGRITY CHECKLIST IMPLEMENTATION FROM IFCE USERS' FEEDBACK AND INTERACTIVE SESSION

A brief group work session was organized wherein participants were assigned different questions for discussion.

Key takeaways are summarized below:

1. The IFCE and the integrity checklist need to be kept **short** and practical, as it takes considerable time to complete and judges with limited time find it difficult to fully engage.
2. Many areas of **court administration** are unknown to ordinary judges, such as human resources and assets, including financial budgeting, personnel and technology. It is difficult for the judges to rate areas of a court performance in which they have limited knowledge. The feedback was that the 'administration-focused' questions discouraged many judges from completing the assessment. This, however, raises a larger question about how much information on administration issues should be shared with judges.
3. **Scoring** under the IFCE needs clarification. It is perceived that obtaining high scores is the objective in undertaking a self-assessment. However, higher scores are not necessarily good scores and scores between courts cannot be compared because scoring processes are not objective. Rather, it is subjective, and the court should simply compare its scores against that of itself. One interpretation could be that high scores reflect a lack of ability to identify areas for improvement rather than that those areas do not need improvement. Secondly, high initial scores leave less room for improvement and courts will find it difficult to demonstrate progress over time. Courts with high scores may be very good, but on the other hand they may be deceiving themselves and without assistance cannot see ways in which their performance can be improved.
4. Both **internal and external communication** aspects are key in the IFCE and Integrity Checklist self-assessment processes. They are helpful tools, but courts also need to ensure that its personnel understand their value and that sufficient resources are allocated to implement the actions in the improvement plan
5. A greater focus is needed in the IFCE on **diversity and equality** which also contribute to corruption prevention.
6. The **need for active support and participation by a court's leadership** should be clarified. A passive support by the leadership is detrimental to the cause (and only encourages the naysayers) making the process very difficult for those who see improvement as necessary and possible.
7. **Confidentiality and anonymity** are vital in courts that have strong hierarchical cultures. For both manual and electronic self-assessments it is important that they are done in a way that preserves the anonymity of participants.

The Judicial Integrity Checklist has so far been piloted in Malaysia in 2018. At this early stage of its use, no concerns with the instrument that require addressing were identified.

INVESTING IN JUDICIAL EXCELLENCE TO CREATE A FAIRER BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT – EXAMPLES FROM VIET NAM AND THE PHILIPPINES

Court excellence is not an end per se. It is a means to ensure that all people have access to justice, including the poorest and the marginalized. A well-functioning and fair justice system is also essential for countries to attract more investments and to ensure that responsible companies abiding by the law can thrive in a fair and competitive business environment. Transparency and efficiency of the judiciary improve not only citizens' trust in the judiciary, but also the investors' confidence, contributing to a rule-based and predictable business environment.

To this end, judicial initiatives from the Philippines and Viet Nam focusing specifically on making the business environment more conducive were presented.

The Hon. Chu Xuan Minh, Justice of the **Supreme People's Court of Viet Nam** and Mr. Bui Van Thanh, Official of the International Cooperation Department, presented recent significant achievements towards a more independent, transparent and modern judicial system. These measures include the following:

- the office term for judges who are reappointed or appointed to another rank was extended to ten years, to buttress judges' independence³;
- the National Council for Judges Selection was established to ensure a stringent and scrutinized process of appointment and supervision;
- an online database of court precedents was developed for ease of reference and to facilitate a uniform application of law;



- the judiciary system will be modernized by strengthening IT capacity and developing e-courts with support from the Republic of Korea;
- an empirical review of good practices in courts' administrative procedures was conducted to formulate recommendations to improve court integrity.

In collaboration with UNDP, the Supreme People's Court is building the capacity of judges to resolve commercial dispute cases, applying international conventions in investor-state dispute settlements, training judges and lawyers on the implementation of New York Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, as well as on the application of the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sales of Goods (CISG) in resolving international trade disputes.

The Hon. Justice of the Court of Appeals, Maria Filomena Singh, presented the case of the **Supreme Court of the Philippines**, which established in 2018 the **Judicial Integrity Board** (responsible for administering oath, issuing subpoena and receives complaints in accordance with the Rules of Court) and the **Corruption Prevention and Investigation Office** to create a permanent body with exclusive mandate to investigate judicial misconduct and recommend appropriate measures. The Corruption Prevention and Investigation Office conducts in-depth, discreet

³ Article 74 of the 2014 Law on organization of people's courts: the initial term of office of judges is 5 years. For judges who are reappointed or appointed to another judge rank, the subsequent term of office is 10 years.

investigations such as surveillance or lifestyle check to identify any irregularities. It then reports and recommends further action since only the Supreme Court can discipline and provide sanctions on judges and relevant personnel.

Beside working to improve the governance of the judiciary through these permanent bodies, the Supreme Court of the Philippines also established the **e-Courts system** to improve the transparency and efficiency of procedures as well as the ease of doing business. The e-Courts system was launched in 12 cities which had heavy caseload in 2013. To date, there are over 340 e-Courts nationwide. The system helps court officials monitor, manage and process cases while automated case raffling limits personnel's influence over case assignment. By using court-issued templates, the procedures are simplified and speeded up, and information on case status is available at all the e-court

kiosks.

Another business-friendly initiative which significantly boosts access to justice is the **Small Claims Procedure**, developed by the Supreme Court to provide a simple, speedy, and inexpensive means of dispute settlement in courts. It simplifies court procedures by permitting a more informal hearing, providing "layperson-oriented" forms throughout the process, and dispensing with the intervention of lawyers. Launched in 2010 and revised in February 2019, the process was designed to fast-track small claims cases up to 5,700-7,600 USD and to complete hearings within 24 hours, with a final and unappealable decision. Such procedure also keeps institutional fees minimal (approx. 18 USD).



A NETWORK FOR JUDGES BY THE JUDGES

PRINCIPLES OF JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY: HISTORIC AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Dr. Nihal Jayawickrama, Coordinator of the Judicial Integrity Group, provided an overview on the historical context in which this network originates.

The [Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct](#) were drafted in 2002 and described by the UN Economic and Social Council in 2006 as a “further development” and as “complementary” to the [UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary](#). The Bangalore Principles identify six core values of the judiciary: Independence, Impartiality, Integrity, Propriety, Equality, and Competence and Diligence. It has served as a model code of conduct for judiciaries across the globe – from Bolivia to the Philippines.

Dr. Jayawickrama stressed that “Independence” requires both institutional arrangements as well as a state of mind which enables a judge to decide matters impartially and without fear or favor. “Impartiality” must exist both as a matter of fact and as a matter of perception. The components of “Personal Integrity” are honesty and judicial morality, requiring the judge to maintain high standards both in private and public life. “Propriety” and the appearance of propriety are essential to the performance of all the activities of a judge both in his/her official and personal life. “Equality” is not merely equality before the law, but the equal treatment of all persons. The sixth principle of “Competence and Diligence”, refers to the professional and diligent performance of all judicial duties, including remaining informed of recent developments of international law.

Adopting a code of judicial conduct is not sufficient; it needs to be implemented. For example, a credible and independent mechanism, such as a Judicial Ethics Review Committee should be established to inquire into and resolve complaints of unethical conduct. Other measures include making judicial ethics an integral element in the training of judges; a pre-determined arrangement for the assignment

of cases; and the introduction of modern case management techniques. The State also has obligations. It should provide constitutional guarantees of judicial independence, including establishing an independent appointment and disciplinary mechanism. It should also provide the judiciary with sufficient funds to enable it to perform its functions efficiently and without an excessive workload. Currently, the Commentary on the Bangalore Principles is being updated to address recent developments that appear to impact on judicial conduct such as the Internet, social media and artificial intelligence, as well as serious social issues such as sexual harassment and sextortion.

Another milestone is the [Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process, and Measures for its Implementation](#) which were adopted in October 2018 by Chief Justices and Senior Justices from all continents and representing diverse judicial systems. It was a culmination of a process initiated in 2013 by the President of the Court of Cassation of the Republic of Turkey and UNDP. The Istanbul Declaration contains 15 Principles extending from public trials to accessible venues, orientation guides, user-friendly forms, publication of judgments on court websites, outreach programmes, surveys of court users, case audits, transparency in the appointment and disciplinary processes of judges, and the demystification of the judicial process. It is another example of an instrument prepared by judges for use by judges.

Ms. Tatiana Balisova, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC, presented an initiative to support the implementation of these principles: the [Global Judicial Integrity Network](#). It was launched in April 2018 to provide networking and knowledge exchange opportunities for judges on judicial integrity efforts, resources and tools.

Under its 2018-2019 workplan, the Network focuses on various relevant areas such as the use of social media by judges, gender-related judicial integrity issues, effective codes of conduct, and judicial conduct and ethics training. The Network's [website](#) represents the

main 'gate' to its services and activities. It houses an [online library](#), podcast series, opinion pieces by judges, and information about the Network's events. It also offers a restricted area exclusively for Network participants with contacts database and additional resources. The Network offers also Judicial Ethics Training Tools.

On 18-19 November 2019, the second High-Level Meeting of the Global Network will take place in Doha, Qatar.

THE FUTURE OF THE JUDICIAL INTEGRITY CHAMPIONS NETWORK IN ASEAN

Mr. Nicholas Booth, UNDP Governance Team Leader, observed that based on the discussions, all courts are committed to enhancing public trust. Major common concerns include:

- How to create ownership and understanding within the courts regarding the value of the self-assessments?
- How to handle sensitive comments? What does it mean to involve "outsiders" in the process? Is it important to ensure anonymity and confidentiality to create a safe space and obtain more reliable data from the self-assessment?
- How to deal with negative findings about the courts? There was a sentiment that only findings of misconduct should be publicized and not the ongoing investigations, as premature disclosure can damage the courts' reputation. At the same time, the public should be informed about organizations' weaknesses and the plans to address them.
- To enhance communication and public engagement, courts should clearly categorize the accessibility/confidentiality of information to determine what should be readily disclosed to the public.

- How to most effectively communicate with the community, both internally and externally, to build trust in the institution?
- What is the role of Judicial Commissions and Integrity Committees (discipline and supervision) to address misconduct and take action - ensuring that the delicate balance between independence and accountability is respected?
- How can courts make sure to embrace diversity, fighting every form of discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, etc., thus implementing the fundamental principles of impartiality and equality?
- How to involve other fundamental stakeholders such as the Bar Association, Court Users, in the promotion of judicial integrity?

The Hon. Michael Kirby, former Justice of the High Court of Australia, led a reflection on how to make this network one "for judges by judges" and facilitated a discussion among the members on its sustainability and future priorities.

Judges recommended changing the name of the network, replacing "APEC" with ASEAN or "South-East Asia" given the composition of target countries. Some participants also suggested changing the reference to "Champions" and simply calling it a "Judicial Integrity Network in ASEAN/South-East Asia".

All participants agreed there is value in maintaining this regional network, which provides a platform to exchange good practices, lessons learned and pilot results of new tools. The outcomes of these exchanges can benefit the wider judicial community when they are disseminated through the Global Judicial Integrity Network (GJIN). At the same time, the Global Network can also expand the regional network's insights and resources.

In addition, the Network members suggested possible topics for further analysis (perhaps as discussion papers): i) transparency and its limits (for instance court openness to media); ii) accountability vs. immunity/independence of judges; (iii) the role of automation and mediation.

Furthermore, members proposed exploring synergies with the Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (for example through a regular working group on judicial integrity) to promote knowledge sharing among countries and to encourage more jurisdictions to become pilot sites for the Judicial Integrity Self-Assessment Checklist (used together with the IFCE) as well as GJIN's Ethics Trainings. Given that the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) has also organized joint colloquia with the Council of ASEAN Chief Justice, it would be worth exploring whether any such event in the future could include sessions devoted to judicial integrity as an essential part of the nexus between justice and human rights.

Lastly, members suggested establishing a rotating Secretariat to respond to queries within the network, document best practices, facilitate bilateral exchanges or study trips, organize annual meeting and synthesize highlights to contribute to the GJIN (and vice versa). As such, countries will build their own institutional capacity and foster a sense of ownership across the various levels of the judiciary.



JUDICIAL INTEGRITY NETWORK IN ASEAN: A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENTS

FOLLOWING THE INCEPTION MEETING

UNDP collaborated with the International Consortium for Court Excellence to develop the *Judicial Integrity Self-Assessment Checklist*, to provide courts with a more in-depth and focused approach that will enable them to identify measures to strengthen judicial integrity.

OCTOBER 2018

The Office of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Malaysia undertook the ICCE self-assessment and piloted for the first time the Judicial Integrity Checklist. A *Strategic Planning Workshop on Judicial Excellence* supported by UNDP and facilitated by ICCE was subsequently organized to identify priority areas from the assessment findings and inform an improvement action plan.

MARCH 2018

The *Judicial Integrity Champions Network in APEC* was launched in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2018 (see report [here](#)) by UNDP, the International Consortium for Court Excellence, in cooperation with the Judicial Integrity Group.

SEPTEMBER 2018

The Checklist was presented to the public for the first time, including the Chief Justices and high-level justices from the Greater Mekong Sub-region, in occasion of the *International Conference on "Judicial Excellence in Response to Today's Challenges"*, hosted by the Office of the President of the Supreme Court of Thailand.

MARCH 2019

Vietnam joined the Network

Malaysia's experience was presented publicly by the Office of the Chief Justice and UNDP. The assessment helped identify key areas for improving court's performance and its public perception.

Second Network Meeting was held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

APPENDIX: AGENDA

DAY 1: THE PATH TOWARDS JUDICIAL EXCELLENCE OF COURTS IN THE REGION

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:45	<p>Opening Remarks</p> <p><i>Mr. Nicholas Booth, Governance & Peacebuilding team leader a.i., UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub</i></p> <p><i>H.E. Vincent Guérend, European Union Ambassador to Indonesia and to Brunei Darussalam</i></p> <p><i>Mr. Rob Fenn, Deputy Head of Mission, British Embassy to Indonesia, ASEAN and Timor-Leste</i></p> <p><i>Prof. M. Hatta Ali, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia</i></p>
9:45 – 10:00	Coffee break
10:00-11:30	<p>Session 1: Innovation and technologies for improving court performance: experience from Indonesia</p> <p>Moderator: The Hon. Michael Kirby, former Justice of High Court of Australia</p> <p>The integrated court database to promote greater transparency and accountability in judicial operations</p> <p><i>YM Dr. H. Sunarto, Deputy Chief Justice Supreme Court of Indonesia</i></p> <p>The role of the Judicial Commission in Indonesia Justice integrity reforms</p> <p><i>YM Sukma Violetta, Commissioner of Judicial Commission</i></p> <p>Q&A</p>
10:00-11:30	<p>Session 2: Shaping the judicial reform process using the International Framework for Court Excellence and the Integrity Checklist</p> <p>Moderator: District Judge Shawn Ho, State Courts of Singapore</p> <p>Presentation on the IFCE tool, including the “Integrity checklist”, developed by UNDP and ICCE as an addendum focusing on judicial transparency and accountability, will be followed by Q&A from the audience.</p> <p>This session can inform the development of action plans for the use of the tool into Indonesia Appellate Courts and other courts present at the event.</p> <p>The International Framework for Court Excellence and the Integrity Checklist tools</p> <p><i>Mr. Laurie Glanfield, Deputy President, Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration and representative of the International Consortium for Court Excellence (ICCE)</i></p> <p>Q&A</p>

12:15 – 13:30

Lunch

13:30 – 15:00

Session 3: Using the International Framework for Court Excellence and the Integrity Checklist: experience from Malaysia and group discussion

Moderator: YM Prof. Dr. Takdir Rahmadi, Head of Development Chamber, Supreme Court of Indonesia

The presentation will be followed by Q&A from the audience and facilitated group discussion

Reflections on the use of the IFCE tool and integrity checklist in Malaysia

Ms. Dayang Ellyn Narisa binti Abang Ahmad, Special Officer (Administration and Policy) to the Chief Justice of Malaysia

Q&A

Group discussion, moderated by Ms. Nadia Nivin, Governance Team Leader, UNDP Country Office Malaysia: participants will be invited to discuss per table the main opportunities and challenges they see in using the tools presented.

15:00-15:30

Coffee Break

15:30-17:00

Session 4: Investing in judicial excellence to create a fairer business environment – examples from Viet Nam and the Philippines

Moderator: Mr. Jonathan Turner, South East Asia Regional Director, Economic and Trade Policy, Foreign Commonwealth Office

Strengthening judicial integrity and enhancing the capacity of judges in commercial dispute resolution in Vietnam

The Hon. Chu Xuan Minh, Justice, the Supreme People's Court of Viet Nam

Judicial Integrity and the New Philippine Supreme Court (2019)

The Hon. Maria Filomena Dumandan Singh, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, Philippines

Q&A

17:00-17:10

Closing of Day1

Wrap up and overview of Day 2 agenda

Mr. Gilles Blanchi, Senior Advisor, UNDP Indonesia

18:30-20:00

Networking Dinner for members of Judicial Integrity Champions

DAY 2: JUDICIAL INTEGRITY CHAMPIONS NETWORK: A NETWORK FOR JUDGES BY THE JUDGES

9:00-10:00

Session 5: Setting the context

Moderator: Mr. Nicholas Booth, Governance and Peacebuilding Team Leader a.i., UNDP BRH

This session will provide an overview of the resources available to guide judicial integrity reforms (the “Bangalore Principles”, the “Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and its Implementation Measures”, peer-networking opportunities). Presentations will be followed by Q&A from the audience

How to implement judicial integrity principles? The Bangalore Principles and the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process

Dr. Nihal Jayawickrama, Judicial Integrity Group

The Global Judicial Integrity Network

Ms. Tatiana Balisova, UNODC

Q&A

10:00-10:15

Coffee break

10:15-11:00

Session 6: The future of the Judicial Integrity Champions Network

Moderator: Mr. Nicholas Booth, Governance and Peacebuilding Team Leader a.i., UNDP BRH

This session will provide reflections on judicial reforms and how this network can support judiciaries in the region. Presentations will be followed by Q&A from the audience and by group discussion

Forward looking reforms in the judiciary and next steps

The Hon. Chief Justice Tan Sri Datuk Seri Panglima Richard Malanjum, Federal Court of Malaysia

Some reflections and recommendations on how to make the Judicial Integrity Champions Network a “network for judges by judges”

The Hon. Michael Kirby, former Justice of High Court of Australia

11:00-12:00

Q&A

12:00 – 12:30

Group work:

Participants will break into 5-6 groups. Each group will identify a rapporteur to report back in plenary about the following:

- focus areas and activities to prioritize –areas of court excellence to be prioritized for a transparent and effective judiciary and for fairness and integrity in the business environment
- how to leverage other countries' experiences; how to foster peer learning
- how to work with the Global Judicial Integrity Network
- proposed structure of governance for the network and future sustainability

Plenary session:

Reporting back and agreement on key priorities, co-moderated by the Hon. Michael Kirby, former Justice of High Court of Australia.

12:30-12:45

Closing Remarks

Mr. Nicholas Booth, Governance & Peacebuilding team leader a.i., UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub

12:45-14:00

Networking Lunch