

judicial work, the subject of this research paper. The focus of this paper will be on the role of the Global Judicial Integrity Network in ensuring the optimal and safe use of artificial intelligence applications in judicial work.

This objective is pursued by means of the following research question: The extent to which the Global Judicial Integrity Network can be considered responsible for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the justice sector is a question that has yet to be answered.

THE FIRST TOPIC: THE FOLLOWING TEXT PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL JUDICIAL INTEGRITY NETWORK

The Global Judicial Integrity Network was officially inaugurated at a conference held at the United Nations Headquarters on 9-10 April 2018, where the network's activities commenced with the engagement of participating delegations in substantive exchanges and discussions on emerging subjects, methodologies and exemplary practices related to the promotion of judicial integrity and accountability, the prevention of corruption in the justice sector, and the evaluation and monitoring of integrity.¹

This element of the study will elucidate the circumstances of the establishment of the Global Judicial Integrity Network, its objectives and its action plan.

First Requirement: The establishment of the Global Network for Judicial Integrity is of paramount importance.

The Global Judicial Integrity Network was officially inaugurated on 9 and 10 April 2018 at the United Nations Headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The launch ceremony was held to promote judicial integrity and prevent corruption in the justice system.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has conducted consultations with approximately 4,000 judges from across the globe. Over the past two years, seven regional preparatory meetings have been organised to evaluate the accomplishments and obstacles encountered by judges concerning judicial integrity. A seminar with Article 11 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) was held. Consequently, the recommendations from these consultations furnished the Office with the essential foundation for establishing the framework of the Global Judicial Integrity Network.²

In the course of the proceedings pertaining to the dissolution of marriage, the network office engaged in comprehensive discourse on the services and objectives of the Global Judicial Integrity Network, with the insights of the participants being duly

¹ Session Report Template for Substantive Sessions, Launch of the Global Judicial Integrity Network (9-10 April 2018, United Nations Vienna), UNODC, The Doha Declaration Promoting a Culture Of Lawfulness, Global Judicial Integrity Network, P 1.

² Uniting efforts to promote judicial integrity and prevent corruption in the judicial system, Global Judicial Integrity Network, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Available on the website: <https://www-unodc-org.translate.google/ji/en/restricted/network-launch.html?>

considered. The culminating session of the event centred on the prospective undertakings of the Global Judicial Integrity Network.¹

To date, the network has developed three knowledge products, namely: The following non-binding guidelines have been established with the aim of providing guidance on the use of social media by judges. The second document is concerned with the development of judicial codes of conduct. The third document is a paper on gender-related issues of judicial integrity. The generation of all these knowledge products is contingent on the experience and feedback of network participants. In addition to the organisation of dedicated expert team meetings, targeted discussions and the publication of an online survey, knowledge products underwent extensive online consultations. These consultations were conducted through the network's website with the aim of collecting comments and opinions from all network participants.²

Second Requirement: The following section outlines the Global Judicial Integrity Network's Action Plan.

The Global Judicial Integrity Network carries out its activities in accordance with the action plan drawn up for this purpose. In this regard, the Network has decided to refer to its action plan for the years 2018-2019 and 2020-2021.

-The Global Judicial Integrity Network Action Plan for the years 2018-2019 is hereby presented for consideration:

This action plan identifies the key activities that will be implemented within the framework of the Global Judicial Integrity Network in cooperation with relevant partners. It was prepared by Hason A. Based on the conclusions

The following recommendations are derived from the establishment of the Global Judicial Integrity Network, which was inaugurated on Day 9 and 10 AFReal at the United Nations in Vienna, in addition to regional preparatory meetings. The aforementioned events were organised in 2016 and 2017. Consequently, the action plan aims to elucidate the methodology and approach for achieving the network's objectives, fulfilling its core goals, and supporting the raising of awareness among judges worldwide. Discussions are underway regarding the resources and services available through the network.³

The objectives of this plan are as follows:

- The following guidelines have been formulated for the guidance of judges with regard to the use of social media.
- The completion and support for the implementation of ethics training tools Judicial is imperative.

¹ Ibid.

² Knowledge products for the network, Global Judicial Integrity Network, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Available on the website:

https://www-unodc-org.translate.google/ji/en/knowledge-products/knowledge_products.html

³ Global Judicial Integrity Network Draft Workplan 2018-2019, UNODC, The Doha Declaration Promoting a Culture Of Lawfulness, Global Judicial Integrity Network.

- The dissemination of optimal methodologies and the documentation of experiential insights within the domain of judicial ethics constitutes a pivotal aspect of this initiative.

- The paternal uncle JIG a review of the principles is hereby requested, along with any comments.

- The following situation principles are to be observed in order to ensure the establishment of a code of conduct that represents good practice:

- The primary objective of the initiative was to raise awareness among judges regarding integrity issues affecting both genders, with a particular emphasis on cases of sexual blackmail and sexual harassment. The initiative sought to ensure that these issues were reflected appropriately in work and comment procedures. The initiative also included training on judicial ethics.

- The present document constitutes a compendium of recommended procedures for legal professionals tasked with the investigation of judicial misconduct.

- Following its endorsement by the South African Chief Justices Forum (SACJF), the dissemination of guidelines for optimal practices in the selection of judges was endorsed.¹

-The Global Judicial Integrity Network Action Plan for the years 2020-2021 is hereby presented for consideration:

In accordance with the recommendations and suggestions issued by the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Judicial Integrity Network, and also the advice of the Advisory Council, the Global Judicial Integrity Network has adopted an objective approach to the areas mentioned in the 2020-2021 Action Plan. These areas are as follows:

- **It is recommended that the dissemination and implementation of the network's knowledge products and tools be encouraged, in addition to the continuation of efforts to increase the exchange of expertise in the following topics:**

- The utilisation of social media by judges is a subject that has been the subject of much discussion in recent years.

- The following issues have been identified: Integrity issues, Gender-related issues.

- The development and implementation of a judicial code of conduct is imperative.

- The following training is to be conducted on the subject of ethics in the judicial context.

¹ Global Judicial Integrity Network Draft Workplan 2018-2019, Op.Cit.

- The present study will examine the phenomenon of judicial misconduct.¹
- **The provision of assistance to judicial bodies with the aim of addressing challenges and other trends that are related to judicial integrity.**
 - The following aspects will be explored and strengthened in this study: firstly, the links between the concepts of judicial integrity, independence, accountability and immunity; secondly, the links between judicial integrity and substantive issues such as corruption, human rights and transnational organised crime.
 - It is evident that considerable endeavours were undertaken to facilitate enhanced public confidence in judicial institutions and to augment accessibility to these institutions.
 - The purpose of this study is to assist in the identification of challenges and opportunities in judicial careers, and to explore the effects of these careers on the integrity of the judiciary.
- **The institution will continue to serve as a global centre for judicial integrity and a platform for mutual learning and cooperation worldwide.**
 - It is imperative to continue the integration of all ongoing endeavours and initiatives that are directed towards the enhancement of the integrity of the judiciary. Furthermore, the establishment of collaborative relationships with pertinent stakeholders is to be prioritised.
 - The expansion of the network site is intended to engender an increase in opportunities for networking, the sharing of resources, peer-to-peer learning, and the promotion of the exchange of experiences and information.²

In this regard, it is important to acknowledge the role of the Advisory Council of the Global Judicial Integrity Network (GJIN) in identifying priority challenges. The identification of emerging issues in judicial integrity serves as a pivotal guide for the development of the network's action plan. This action plan is formulated based on the priorities that were identified, particularly during the network's inaugural meeting.

It has been established that the Secretariat has identified the initial group of members on the basis of their active participation. In order to promote judicial integrity within their respective countries and regions, as well as on a global scale, two additional members have joined the advisory board at the second high-level

¹Action plan 2020-2021, Global Judicial Integrity Network, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Available on the website: <https://www.unodc.org/ji/ar/about.html>

² Action plan 2020-2021, Global Judicial Integrity Network, Op.Cit.

event. Consequently, the council aims to be regionally balanced in its composition, reflecting the diversity of legal traditions and striving to achieve gender parity.¹

Third Requirement: the following three objectives are proposed for the Global Judicial Integrity Network:

The network, which is administratively affiliated with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), has the objective of promoting judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice sector on a global scale. This is in accordance with Article 11 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). The network facilitates the combination of judges to learn, exchange knowledge and experiences, and build relationships for solidarity.²

The network's primary objectives are as follows:

- The objective of this initiative is to enhance networking opportunities between judges and other stakeholders in the justice sector. This will be achieved by providing opportunities for both online and face-to-face dialogue, with the aim of continuing to expand the network and move forward. It is asserted that there is a commitment to the exchange of knowledge and to collaborative endeavours aimed at enhancing the integrity of the judiciary and preventing corruption within the justice system.

- The facilitation of access for judges and other stakeholders in the justice sector to available guidance materials, tools, and resources is of paramount importance.

This issue is analogous to the integrity of the judiciary.

- The provision of assistance with explanations is required in order to address the existing lacunae in international standards and technical resources related to judicial integrity. Furthermore, support is to be provided for the development of new technical tools and resources to address these lacunae.

- The facilitation of the assessment of needs for technical assistance is imperative, as is the provision of the necessary technical assistance. This includes the facilitation of opportunities for peer-to-peer exchange of support and learning.³

THE SECOND TOPIC: THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF WORK OF THE GLOBAL JUDICIAL INTEGRITY NETWORK ARE RELATED TO THE ETHICAL USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:

The Judicial Integrity Initiative (JTI) is an international organisation that aims to assist the judiciary in all parts of the world. Its primary objective is to promote

¹ Advisory Council of the Global Judicial Integrity Network, Global Judicial Integrity Network, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Available on the website:

https://www.unodc.org/ji/ar/advisory_board.html

² Global Judicial Integrity Network, Available on the website:

<https://www.un.org/ar/observances/women-judges-day>

³ Action plan 2020-2021, Global Judicial Integrity Network, Op.Cit.

judicial integrity and prevent corruption in the justice sector, in accordance with Article 11 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). To this end, the JTI has facilitated the establishment of the Global Judicial Integrity Network (GJIN).

In addition to his role at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), where he has been providing assistance to member states in order to enhance integrity, accountability and professionalism since 2000. He has done this by supporting the development of the Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct and producing various tools to assist judicial authorities in implementing these principles.¹

The network fosters collaborative learning initiatives and facilitates the exchange of support among judges and other stakeholders in the justice sector, including the Judicial Integrity Team. It provides access to tools and resources pertinent to various issues concerning judicial integrity. Furthermore, it supports the ongoing development and effective implementation of principles of judicial conduct and the prevention of corruption within the justice system. The network facilitates the development and strengthening of global guidance and technical materials on judicial integrity and anti-corruption. Additionally, it offers technical assistance to support the efforts of judicial bodies. In the domain of formulating and implementing necessary strategies, measures and systems, the network is instrumental in strengthening integrity and accountability within the justice system.²

First Requirement: The following section will provide a detailed overview of the activities of the Global Judicial Integrity Network with regard to the ethical use of artificial intelligence.

The Global Judicial Integrity Network has initiated an exploration of the ethical utilisation of artificial intelligence within judicial institutions. In conjunction with the official launch of the Network in April 2018, the Institute for Judicial Systems Research conducted a panel discussion on the subject of artificial intelligence and court administration. The event featured a side session in which Francesco Contini, a member of the Books Team, presented an article on the subject of artificial intelligence, drawing upon his experience in drafting the European Council's guidelines on the use of artificial intelligence. Contini's article is notable for its comprehensive opinion model, which is also discussed by Diana Graski of the National Center for State Courts. The subject of artificial intelligence in addressing the backlog of cases in judicial bodies is also explored in a podcast episode.³

Moreover, the network participated in two significant events: the International Conference of the Research Institute Judicial Policies of the Affiliate, held in Seoul at

¹ Ibid.

² Ibid.

³ Global Judicial Integrity Network, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Available on the website: <https://www.unodc.org/ji/ar/>

the Supreme Court of the Republic of Korea; and the United Nations Global Meeting on Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence in Geneva, where it contributed to discussions on this topic.¹

The meeting was convened on 19 December 2018 and was organised by the Judicial Policy Research Institute of the Supreme Court. A special event was also celebrated: the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the country's judiciary. In his address to the conference, Chief Justice Myungsoo Kim asserted that "the independence of the judiciary is a fundamental value for guaranteeing the freedom and rights of the people through fair and just trials". Whereas judges and judicial experts considered various aspects of judicial integrity, the complexities of resolving complex disputes, the workings of specialised courts such as the International Commercial Court and the Maritime Court, and last but not least, the increasingly important issue of judicial transparency and artificial intelligence.²

In a session that was presented by the author, the concerns of the Global Judicial Integrity Network regarding the introduction of artificial intelligence into the field of jurisprudence were discussed at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Roberta Solis, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, attended the session to discuss the outcome reached during a dedicated session. The following was stated by her at the AFREAL 2018 in Vienna: "The main problem associated with digitisation and predictive justice is accountability, and the new, pervasive role of digital systems requires the development of new forms of accountability to maintain the core values of judicial integrity, impartiality, and transparency."³

The crux of the matter is that technology must align with the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, and these principles should guide judicial conduct. Furthermore, they should provide guidance on the operation of information systems and artificial intelligence. It is evident that information and communication technology will be employed to serve the cause of justice, rather than being used to its contrary. Furthermore, it will be used to uphold the global standards that have been established over the course of two centuries.⁴

The Global Judicial Integrity Network (GJIN) organised a panel discussion on the subject of artificial intelligence as part of World Bank Law, Justice and Development Week 2019. The second high-level meeting of the Network was held in Doha, Qatar, in 2020. The network also participated in the gender equality track at the ongoing Global Summit on Artificial Intelligence for the Common Good.⁵

¹ Ibid.

² Modern legal challenges, such as gender and artificial intelligence, are at the heart of discussions in Seoul, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Available on the website:

<https://www-unodc-org.translate.goog/dohadeclaration/en/news/2018/12/modern-judicial-challenges->

³ Modern legal challenges such as gender and artificial intelligence are at the heart of discussions in Seoul., Op.Cit.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Global Judicial Integrity Network, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, The previous source.

Second Requirement: the extent to which the utilisation of artificial intelligence within judicial systems impacts the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct is to be examined.

A significant number of judicial bodies have recently commenced the integration of artificial intelligence applications with the objective of enhancing operational efficiency. While the integration of artificial intelligence holds considerable promise for achieving such gains, it is imperative that judicial bodies give due consideration to the potential ramifications for ethical principles, including transparency, accountability, and impartiality, as they embark upon the development of novel initiatives. It is imperative that judicial authorities ensure adherence to ethical standards when utilising new technology. The Bangalore Principles provide a framework for such authorities to operate within.¹

In July 2006, the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution that had been recommended by the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. This resolution recognised the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct as representing further development and evolution. It was stated that the Bangalore Principles were complementary to the United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary of 1985. Accordingly, the Economic and Social Council called upon Member States to encourage their judicial bodies to take the Bangalore Principles into account when reviewing or developing rules relating to the professional and ethical conduct of members of the judiciary. The Economic and Social Council also called on Member States to submit their views to the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the Bangalore Principles and proposing amendments to them as appropriate.²

The Bangalore Principles have been developed with the intention of establishing a framework for ethical conduct for judges. The overarching objective of these guidelines is twofold: firstly, to furnish judges with clear guidance on how to adjudicate cases in a manner consistent with the principles of justice; and secondly, to establish a framework for the regulation of the judicial system as a whole. It is also the intention of the present document to assist members of the executive and legislative branches, legal professionals, and the general public to enhance their comprehension of, and support for, the judiciary. These principles presuppose that judicial officers are answerable to suitable institutions that have been constituted with a view to upholding judicial standards, which themselves enjoy independence and impartiality. The purpose of these guidelines is to provide a complementary framework, rather than one that is contrary to, the prevailing legal and ethical principles that are binding on judges.³

¹ Ibid.

² Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct JIG The Judicial Integrity Group, available on the website: <https://www-judicialintegritygroup-org.translate.goog/the-bangalore-principles-of-judicial-conduct?>

³ Principles BAB angalore about Judicial conduct, United Nations, Vienna 2019, p 8.

In July 2007, the Economic and Social Council adopted a further resolution that had been recommended by the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. This resolution expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's report on the strengthening of the fundamental principles of judicial conduct, with particular reference to the progress reported by several countries. The implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct was the subject of discussion by a member of the assembly. Consistent with their domestic legal systems, member states were called upon to encourage their judicial bodies to observe the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct when reviewing or developing rules relating to judicial conduct and the professional and ethical conduct of members of the judiciary.¹

The document under discussion included the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, which are as follows: independence, impartiality, integrity, decency, equality, competence and diligence.²

In the course of the thematic sub-session of the Global Judicial Integrity Network held on April 9, 2018, a number of issues were addressed, including the new challenges arising from artificial intelligence and the ability to predict and profile judicial decisions. The delegation of judicial decisions to algorithms is a contentious issue that gives rise to political and philosophical questions. The potential of artificial intelligence to enhance the effectiveness of judicial decision-making is a subject that has been the focus of considerable attention. However, this development gives rise to a number of significant questions. The question of accountability for the harm caused by algorithms is a complex and multifaceted issue. The following question must therefore be posed: by what means can errors be detected? Furthermore, the question must be posed: can judges truly repose their trust in opaque and undetectable algorithms?³

The impact of artificial intelligence on the independence of the judiciary is a matter of concern, as technological advancements have the potential to influence the actions of judges. It is imperative to acknowledge that, in the absence of enhanced command and comprehension of technological systems, the assurance of judicial autonomy remains unattainable. The individual tasked with the responsibility of digitisation must be an expert in the field of law, whilst also possessing a high level of proficiency in the domain of information technology. This is due to the fact that a comprehensive understanding of algorithms is a prerequisite for comprehending the judicial values that the application provides. The implications of artificial intelligence for the principle of equality are also of relevance.⁴

It is important to note that the digitisation process is irreversible; however, guidelines can be established to enhance its utilisation and regulate its progression. In

¹ Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct JIG The Judicial Integrity Group, Op.Cit.

² Principles BAB angalore about Judicial conduct, Op.Cit, pp 6-17.

³ Global Judicial Integrity Network, Substantive Breakout Session Report, The Doha Declaration Promoting a Culture Of Lawfulness, Global Judicial Integrity Network, P 9.

⁴ Global Judicial Integrity Network, Substantive Breakout Session Report, Op.Cit, P 10.

the event that the Bangalore Principles are to function as a guiding principle for judicial conduct, it is essential that they also serve as a framework for the operations of information systems and artificial intelligence. It is imperative that the technology itself is in accordance with the Bangalore principles of neutrality, impartiality, and suitability, amongst others. It is imperative that guidance is provided through extensive discussion among judges, policymakers and researchers. This phenomenon is still in its infancy, but it is inevitable that, as technology continues to advance, it will become obsolete. Consequently, it is incumbent upon judges to be cognizant of the issues and to establish the requisite mechanisms to regulate the system.¹

The human mind performs the tasks assigned to it with purely human motivation, without reliance on other human minds. With regard to the field of artificial intelligence, it is important to acknowledge the fundamental role of the human mind in programming and inputting data into these systems. The progression of artificial intelligence is contingent upon the intervention of the human mind, as it is unable to evolve and attain more sophisticated stages of development independently.²

The utilisation of artificial intelligence within judicial entities is predominantly unencumbered by a comprehensive regulatory framework. The network aspires to capitalise on the experiential wisdom and exemplary practices of its constituents to address this prevailing lacuna.³

Conclusion :

The present study has examined the extent to which the Global Judicial Integrity Network promotes the ethical use of artificial intelligence in justice systems. The study has yielded a number of results and suggestions, including:

-Results:

- The Global Judicial Integrity Network, administratively affiliated with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, is widely regarded as one of the most significant networks dedicated to combating corruption in the judicial sector, as outlined in Article 11 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- The network's interest in the issue of using artificial intelligence applications in the judicial field was first expressed at its founding conference in April 2018.
- The network's efforts were evident in raising awareness of the risks of using artificial intelligence in the judicial field, through attending seminars and discussions related to this topic, as well as holding conferences and meetings to exchange views among experts in this field.

¹ Ibid.

² Global Judicial Integrity Network, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Op.Cit.

³ Arwa Al-Jaloud, The Rulings of Artificial Intelligence Applications in the Judiciary, Saudi Judicial Scientific Society (Qadaa), Riyadh, 2023, p. 60.

- The network's objective is to promote the utilisation of artificial intelligence applications within the judicial domain, with due consideration for the principles outlined in the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.

- The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct encompass a series of principles that embody the integrity of judicial work, including the following: independence, impartiality, and integrity.

-Suggestions:

- The implementation of artificial intelligence programs within judicial systems must be undertaken with the utmost respect for fundamental human rights and the principles of effective justice.

- The dissemination of electronic awareness to all individuals responsible for the operation of the judicial system is to be achieved through the facilitation of training courses focused on the utilisation of electronic media within judicial systems.

- The establishment of systems and principles that regulate the use of artificial intelligence applications in judicial systems is imperative in order to limit its expected future risks.

- It is imperative that coordination is established between nations and the Global Judicial Integrity Network, with a view to ensuring the optimal utilisation of artificial intelligence applications within their respective judicial systems.

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