

TIJ-IGLP INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

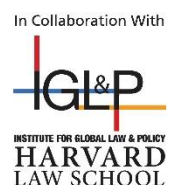
on the Rule of Law in Policy Making
and Development Discourses



THE WORKSHOP SUMMARY

APRIL - JUNE 2022 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

THAILAND INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
IN COLLABORATION WITH
THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL LAW AND POLICY
AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL





TIJ-IGLP INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

on the Rule of Law in Policy Making and Development Discourses
April – June 2022 | Bangkok, Thailand

September 2022

Disclaimer:

This work is intended to be a summary of the TIJ Workshop proceedings as interpreted and compiled by the TIJ's academic team. The views and opinions expressed by the TIJ Workshop faculty and the editors of this publication do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) and the Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP).

Rights and Permissions:

The Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) encourages dissemination of its knowledge base and this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for non-commercial purposes as long as full attribution is given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Foreword | 2 |
| Introduction | 4 |
| Program Overview | 6 |
| People | 7 |
| Context | 10 |
| Futures Thinking Workshop | 24 |
| Policy Workshop | 40 |
| Virtual Forum | 50 |
| Cohort | 64 |
| About RoLD Program | 70 |
| Partners | 71 |
| Acknowledgements | 72 |

FOREWORD



KITTIPONG KITTAYARAK

Director of the Rule of Law and Development (RoLD) Program and Advisor to Thailand Institute of Justice

The Rule of Law and Development Program (RoLD), an ongoing series of dialogues about the rule of law, is only going from strength to strength, and it is an honor to be overseeing this program. These dialogues, which explore innovative, cross-cutting regional and national approaches to mainstreaming the rule of law, also seek to better understand and analyze varying first-hand experiences of the rule of law in action. Like its preceding edition, this year's trainings, too, were offered via virtual platforms to overcome travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The RoLD Program has two core curriculum components, namely RoLD 2022: Beyond Leadership Program and the TIJ-IGLP Workshop for Emerging Leaders on the Rule of Law and Policy. Both components are designed to help formulate and develop a true understanding of how the rule of law operates within our multi-faceted society. The Program brings together experts and practitioners from diverse sectors to engage with peers from across the globe in policy conversations facilitated by an international and interdisciplinary faculty from within the network of the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) and the Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School.

This summary report highlights the key proceedings of the Program, highlighting the key discussions and conversations that took place over three months, especially on the use of the rule of law as a lens to better understand the complex and dynamic socio-economic paradigms and challenges to re-define and create a more nuanced systematic framework that can better inform policy development at the local, regional and international levels. In its pursuit to promote a more peaceful and just society as the foundation for sustainable development, the TIJ will continue to strengthen people-centered justice through multi-stakeholder collaboration and innovative policy tools under the RoLD Program.

FOREWORD

The Rule of Law and Development Program (RoLD), the flagship program of the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), recently held its fifth edition to resounding success. Despite the pandemic, the RoLD Program brought together speakers and participants from across the globe over multiple sessions spread over three months. As previously, this year's trainings too were facilitated via virtual platforms to overcome travel restrictions imposed globally.

Successfully overcoming technological and time-zone divides, the program invited cross-cutting discussions on the enduring relevance of the rule of law in a rapidly and dynamically changing world. The RoLD Program encouraged participants to revisit established perspectives on leadership in society and the workplace, and question conventional ideas about justice, fairness and equity in this transforming context.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation for the collaboration with the team and faculty at the Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School, as we continue to embark on our shared vision to enhance the rule of law education.

This program would not have been possible without the participation of the Class of 2022 Fellows, whose hard work, dedication, and insightful contributions throughout, made the Program more meaningful, and our work more rewarding. In particular, the futures thinking-based Problem Lab, innovative approaches to policymaking and leadership, and vibrant discussions on cutting-edge issues such as digital injustice in the metaverse, would hopefully have benefited everyone, offering new viewpoints and fruitful experiences that can lead to positive and impactful changes in professional settings, wherever they might be.

This summary report highlights the key discussions that took place in the RoLD Program, and offers an overview of the many and varied components that formed a part of it, such as the



PHISET SA-ARDYEN

**Executive Director
Thailand Institute of Justice**

keynote lectures, the Problem Lab Workshop, and the International Forum. This year's Forum topic, "Braving the Future: Defining Digital Injustice" was the thematic backdrop for many of the conversations during the program. In this regard, this year's edition has been a turning point, where, going forward, the TIJ seeks to not just ask relevant questions about justice, law enforcement, rights and protections in the real, tangible world we are so familiar with, but also develop a forward-looking perspective on how these aspects will evolve in a digital, virtual and deeply interconnected environment.

We will continue to foster participatory and multi-stakeholder platforms, and to diversify our network to include non-traditional actors, or those outside of the legal field, to broaden perspectives, and facilitate conversations on how to translate the rule of law into action. The TIJ seeks to do all of this with the hope of creating a more nuanced systematic framework that can better inform policy development at the local, regional and international levels.

INTRODUCTION

The TIJ-IGLP International Workshop on the Rule of Law in Policy Making and Development Discourses, under the RoLD 2022: Beyond Leadership Program, was the fifth installment of the exclusively designed rule of law-based curriculum. This is part of the continued collaboration between the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) and the Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School. This year, the discussions took place via virtual platforms due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The Workshop is the centerpiece of TIJ's vision to become a pioneer in rule of law education. It provides practitioners from different sectors a unique opportunity to engage with and learn from their global peers in policy dialogue, facilitated by international and interdisciplinary faculty members from both the TIJ and IGLP.

The primary objective of the Workshop is to build a network of changemakers by encouraging policy practitioners, professionals from all fields, and multi-disciplinary scholars to collaborate in an effort to better understand the interconnectedness between the rule of law and policy-making processes.



PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2022 experience included four complementary core curricula:

- 1) Keynote Lectures
- 2) Future Thinking Workshops
- 3) Policy Team Workshops
- 4) TIJ International Virtual Forum.

A summary of each of these sessions is provided in this report.



**TIJ-IGLP
INTERNATIONAL
WORKSHOP**
on the Rule of Law in Policy Making
and Development Discourses

ONLINE PROGRAM

Innovate and accelerate through an intensive policy skills and future-thinking leadership workshop experience.

**SCHOLARSHIPS
FOR SUCCESSFUL
CANDIDATES**
**DEADLINE:
31 MARCH 2022**

APPLY NOW

TIJ
The Rule of Law and Sustainable Development Program
In Collaboration With
IGLP
HARVARD
LAW SCHOOL

RoLD 2022
BEYOND
LEADERSHIP

FIND OUT MORE AT [TIJFORUM.ORG](https://tijforum.org)



**The 11th TIJ International Virtual Forum on
The Rule of Law and Sustainable Development**
**BRAVING THE FUTURE:
DEFINING DIGITAL INJUSTICE**

Let's design the futures
of justices together.

17 JUNE 2022
3:00 – 8:45 p.m.
(GMT +7, Bangkok time)

REGISTER TO GET
THE ZOOM LINK

Live with simultaneous
translation on Zoom

Streaming with original sound
at TIJ FB Live

TIJ
The Rule of Law and Sustainable Development Program
In Collaboration With
IGLP
HARVARD
LAW SCHOOL

The Rule of Law and Development Program
RoLD 2022: Beyond Leadership
LEADING WITH TRUST AND CONVICTION

RoLD 2022
BEYOND
LEADERSHIP

PARTICIPANTS

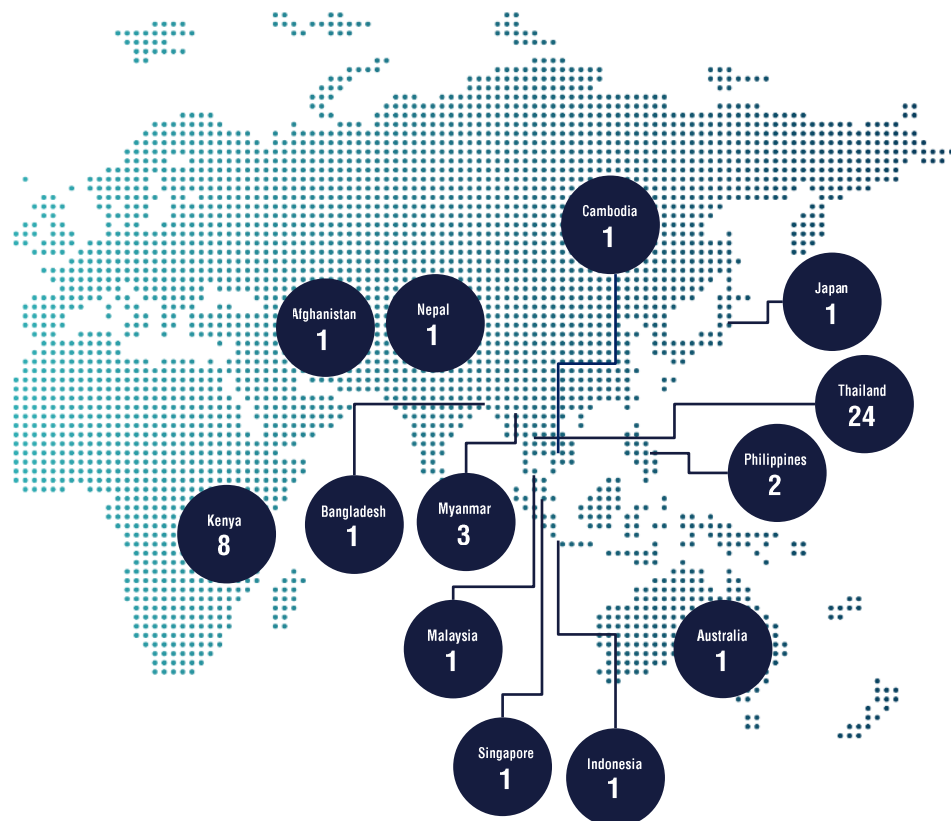
The TIJ-IGLP International Workshop was conceived as a project to foster dialogue that would uncover the intersection between the rule of law, sustainable development, and practical applications of these theories across all sectors. The fifth cohort of TIJ fellows came from diverse backgrounds and nationalities.

Admitted participants breakdown (total of 46)

| Gender | | Nationality | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 24 (52%) Male | 22 (48%) Female | Thai 24 (52%) | International 22 (48%) |

Countries

Afghanistan 1
 Australia 1
 Bangladesh 1
 Cambodia 1
 Indonesia 1
 Japan 1
 Kenya 8
 Malaysia 1
 Myanmar 3
 Nepal 1
 Philippines 2
 Singapore 1
 Thailand 24



FACULTY AND RESOURCE PERSONS

SPEAKERS (SPECIAL LECTURES)



Nicholas Booth
United Nations
Development Program
(Thailand)



Kittipong Kittayarak
Thailand Institute of Justice
(Thailand)



Phiset Sa-ardyen
Thailand Institute of Justice
(Thailand)



Anuwat Vongpichet
Thailand Institute of Justice
(Thailand)



Sheila Jasanoff
Harvard Kennedy School
(United States)



Scott A. Westfahl
Harvard Law School
Executive Education
(United States)



Jothie Rajah
American Bar Foundation
(United States)

SPEAKERS (PROBLEM LABS)



Tanwa Arpornthip
SCB 10X
(Thailand)



Yuri Zaitsev
Stanford University
(United States)



Ora-orn Poocharoen
Chiang Mai University
(Thailand)

WORKSHOP FACULTY



David Kennedy
Harvard Law School
(United States)



Dennis Davis
High Court of Cape Town
(South Africa)



El Cid Butuyan
United Nations
(United States)



Günter Frankenberg
Goethe-Universität
Frankfurt am Main
(Germany)



Helena Alviar
Sciences Po Law School
(France)



Lucie White
Harvard Law School
(United States)



Osama Siddique
Law and Policy
Research Network
(Pakistan)



Robert Chu
Grundrisse Group
(United States)



Shunko Rojas
Former Undersecretary for
International Trade
(Argentine Republic)

CONTEXT

The first component of the RoLD Program was the TIJ-IGLP International Virtual Workshop on the Rule of Law and Policy. Opening with a Global Orientation, this component included multiple Keynote Lectures hosted by the IGLP, as well as a Policy Workshop, which set the context for conversations around leadership, the rule of law and sustainable development, in the present and the future. This overview gave participants the opportunity to interact with leading speakers on the subject as well discuss with peers about the challenges and opportunities in a rapidly evolving justice landscape. A final keynote lecture was also delivered at the International Virtual Forum that concluded the RoLD Program.

The Fellows attended these sessions alongside participants from the Rule of Law and Development Program, a concurrent Workshop for leaders in executive roles in Thailand. This is a residential program that annually brings together a national cohort of senior policymakers and practitioners from across all sectors for intensive collaboration, experience-sharing and cross-training.



- **THE GLOBAL ORIENTATION**
 - **NICHOLAS BOOTH**

- **KEYNOTE LECTURES**
 - **SHEILA JASANOFF**
 - **SCOTT A. WESTFAHL**
 - **JOTHIE RAJAH**

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RULE OF LAW: THE WAY FORWARD TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs

-- 27 April 2022 --



NICHOLAS BOOTH

**Governance and Peacebuilding Team Leader
UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub**

Mr. Booth highlighted that a valuable lesson learned during the pandemic was an urgent need to have an effective rule of law in place. This would help the world accelerate the development track of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 Agenda, which has been halted in many ways due to and amidst the global health crisis, and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs with its promise of 'leaving no one behind.'

Following the more government-oriented Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Mr. Booth said that the SDGs underscore a multi-stakeholder partnership, weaving together government, private sectors, and civil society to create an ecosystem of accountability, transparency, and inclusive participation. SDGs carry on the momentum generated by the MDGs, but with a more integrated and holistic approach that draws on norms and standards of universal-level governance. Comprising 169 targets, 129 of which remain to be fulfilled within the next eight years, Mr. Booth asserted that this overarching mission of the SDGs requires a law that is publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated in coherence with international human rights norms and standards.

Global solidarity for the rule of law is integral to creating a landscape for the future of sustainable development, Mr. Booth said. It demands that all sectors be presented with an opportunity to participate and have their say on what truly matters in the interest of ensuring that, everyone is accountable for the law, and the law applies to all as well.

Elaborating on the SDGs, Mr. Booth pointed out that significantly embedded under the Global Goal 16 for ‘peace, justice, and strong institutions’, the elements of the rule of law also prevail in many other goals, particularly in the targets of gender equality and non-discrimination, corruption, labor rights, modern slavery, human trafficking, and all forms of violence, especially against women and girls.

While the rule of law is relevant to all sectors, Mr. Booth suggested that the UN guiding principles specifically demand a greater level of involvement from the private sector than what exists right now, to create a level-playing field for justice. This includes navigating through the abuse of the tool of “state emergencies” and the suppression of freedom of speech and expression, that we are seeing in many parts of the world, especially with civil functions taken over by governments, and the media environment sullied by misinformation. More than ever, awareness of the rule of law must be increased, and future leaders must become champions for a healthier and more dynamic global system that ensures equal access to justice for all.

“...Global solidarity for the rule of law is integral to creating a landscape for the future of sustainable development...”

-- Nicholas Booth --

TECHNOLOGY AND SURVEILLANCE IN THE POST-COVID ERA

-- 5 May 2022 --

KEYNOTE LECTURE



SHEILA JASANOFF

**Pforzheimer Professor of Science and Technology Studies
at Harvard Kennedy School**

As the world begins to crawl out of the extraordinary years of the COVID-19 pandemic, Prof. Jasanoff said that it has become increasingly important for global citizens to recalibrate responses to the pandemic. Examining the consequences of putting science, technology, and expertise in the same boat as law and policy, she proposed that deep introspection would help address the extreme fragility of the global system in the context of the growing use of technology and public surveillance in a post-pandemic future.

Drawing from a range of reactions and responses to the pandemic, Prof. Jasanoff introduced the term 'Public Health Sovereignty,' which she argued was analytically appropriate to describe how the world has been dealing with the virus. Amidst the chaos, experts have taken on a role championed by an unwritten constitutional power in disease management. This invites questions around the public health sovereignty framework, such as, to what extent have we delegated power to the public health system, especially through our in-line compliance with rules, regulations, and measures. Science and technology experts have come to provide a common baseline

of knowledge for accountability of all kinds, Prof. Jasanoff noted. They enter politics in disguise as experts before law and policy. But their expertise continually appeals to scientific merit as a source of their authority, resulting in some sort of a tacit constitutional compact within.

Her comparative research, conducted with 59 researchers from 39 institutions across 16 countries and two affiliate countries, suggests that varying public solutions amidst the spread of the virus invoke the lack of universal law that governs the power of experts, from how they should be appointed to how they should organize their fact-findings.

“Societies, too, seemed to have internalized a kind of unwritten constitution behind the written constitution in delegating experts’ authority to partake in law and policy.”

The research also demonstrates patterns of responses in relation to collective public notions. Three examples come from Taiwan, Germany, and the US. Taiwan has operated in a ‘Control’ model, comprising least contestation for public health sovereignty, minimal restriction and lockdown. With a high public approval rating given to pandemic responses, the legitimacy of the Taiwanese political party in power has been well-reaffirmed. Germany and the US have taken different approaches, following ‘Consensus’ and ‘Chaos’ models, respectively. While the US has gathered deep contestation against public health sovereignty, especially in terms of political and biomedical subjects, Germany has relied more on negotiative routes, with much less resistance to national research, advisory systems, and corporatist medicine. Germany underscores risk and aversion stability; the US emerges as a pluralist with high polarization, expert distrust, and conflict between the center and states.

These responses were embedded in two modes of intervention: targeting the virus versus targeting social practices. The first sees the virus as a foreign invader, whereas the latter sees citizens and social practices as domestic threats. Using degrees of intrusiveness, the anti-virus mode attempts to identify silver bullet solutions and clinical technology fixes, while the mode against social practices focuses on social and behavioral science, demanding public compliance to limit the spread once the virus is already within.

Prof. Jasanoff also pointed out the implications of restriction guidelines in different countries. The US allows its citizens abroad to return to the country within 90 days of their documented infection, while the generally more strict Norwegian government gives a green light to individuals infected within the past six months. This means the US is focusing on the accuracy of the test (testing might not be accurate for 90 days from the latest infection). The Norwegian government, however, gives more weight to the epidemiology of the virus, as it is unlikely that the infected individuals are going to spread the virus to others within that period.

Meanwhile, the use of surveillance technologies for virus contact and infection is also part of most countries' regulations. This gives rise to the questions around the imposition of restrictions, especially concerning individual rights. For example, although wearing a mask represents adherence to civic duty and willingness to make an individual sacrifice for the greater good of public health, it may also be considered a violation of personal liberty. What, then, is the right interpretation of such a judgment made as a public obligation. Global skepticism suggests that no legitimate answer exists, even among experts.

But one thing is certain: the pandemic reveals the areas of weakness within the three interlinked spheres of public health, economy, and politics. Loss of trust in expertise now testifies against the relationship between science, technology, law, and policy.

“We are pressed to think about who we are as biological citizens with duty and responsibility in the time of crisis, and as political citizens with the right to delegate power that does not fail to regard our human rights, especially in the context of the post-pandemic future.”

The question-and-answer session brought out the concerns of granting political authority to experts, especially in the context of the high level of obedience and acceptance in Asian countries. Prof. Jasanoff noted that while the nature of such authorization may differ across countries, the essence of delegation is far more subtle and important for us than to think only about politics behind expertise. After all, it seems that no country has really put a systematic and detailed framework on the basic principles of delegation to experts.

She specifically asserted that even when we say, “There is no law”, there is still law but we have just decided not to legislate those areas. This often has to do with political will and public awareness. As citizens of modern societies, we should recognize that there is always an overriding set of political and legal settlements behind our expert delegations, and it is legitimate for us as citizens to query whether we are happy with that delegation or not.

In the time of crisis, societies often underscore one general finding of risk assessment literature: it is not that the facts are certain and we have to figure out the right way to communicate; it is that the facts are often uncertain and we have to find the right way to collaborate. Above all, there are questions that weren't being asked before to be asked, and this is not the same as having the answers to everything, she concluded.

ADAPTIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE TIMES OF UNCERTAINTY

-- 7 June 2022 --



SCOTT A. WESTFAHL

**Professor of Practice and the Director of Executive Education
at Harvard Law School**

The adaptive leadership model is best-suited for organizations to navigate through complex scenarios and difficult challenges, according to Prof. Westfahl. This model integrates the concept of authority, the nature of the challenge, and the holding environment. Applying these principles not only helps push through uncertainty, but also encourages growth and evolution in a rapidly changing environment and the obstacles it presents.

Prof. Westfahl elaborated on the two types of authority, formal and informal, within organizations. A conventional leadership structure relies on formal authority where someone in a position is entrusted to provide orders and perform services. Informal authority, however, emerges from different aspects of individuals, such as expertise, reliability, goodwill, reputation, and networks. Using informal authority in an organization increases the possibility of embracing new ideas, and in turn, an inclusive collaboration that affects change.

Identifying challenges is another pivotal step to ensuring the work is done, Prof. Westfahl said. In general, individuals are more familiar with technical challenges, which can often be solved using expertise. Unlike technical challenges, adaptive challenges almost always require a shift in perspective to see what really happens in the system at a deeper level. However, we are inclined to apply technical fixes, which are more easily understood and performed, to the problems that actually call for adaptive solutions. However, adaptive problems cannot be fixed effectively by applying technicality and expertise.

“When it comes to adaptive challenges, there is often no existing expertise one can turn to, and therefore one must be open to learning, experimenting, and collaborating as a team.”

Frequently, applying the adaptive framework leads to internal changes. This makes it crucial for leaders to ‘get on a balcony’ to gather a broad range of perspectives and take accountability for what is at stake at personal and organizational levels.

People are generally more afraid of loss than change, Prof. Westfahl observed. It is important to never undermine the loss that may come through adopting change. It becomes much easier to compromise and comprehend the loss, as long as people feel understood, acknowledged, and accounted for. This sharing of empathy helps leaders create an environment of candor, psychological safety, and mutual trust among the team, as they determine what to keep, discard, or renovate as part of moving forward as a group.

Prof. Westfahl added that major changes are not likely to happen overnight or too drastically, or the team may not endure it and fall apart. Constructive discussion must come through. Piloting and experimenting liberally can minimize negative impacts. Listening to the team’s negative and positive feedback and readjusting the plan accordingly help ensure the organization maintains a strong holding environment and can withstand the stresses of facing difficult challenges in times of uncertainty.

DRIVING CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION IN AN ORGANIZATION

-- 8 June 2022 --

Building on the adaptive leadership model, Prof. Westfahl identified six factors that predict organizational readiness to confront difficult tasks and situations. Factors ranging from purpose, looking out, experimentation, collaboration, empowerment to refinement, help unlock creativity and innovation, add to an effective and resilient workforce DNA.

A majority of people are oblivious to the sense of meaning and purpose of their work, but a clear and articulated purpose for both workers and organizations is important, according to Prof. Westfahl. Mission and purpose allow people to have more clarity to where they can channel their effort and commitment. Many executives, however, admit that they do not get to include this part in their project enough, and thus agree that it remains among the most critical areas their organization needs to improve.

The lack of purpose notably increases in today's environment, as more people can choose to work from a remote location. To help individuals tap into meaning and purpose, Prof. Westfahl recommended several team exercises, such as drafting a mission and value statement before diving into the work logistics, conducting an informal 'stay' interview, getting into a small conversation series that enables the team members to share their narratives, or simply listening more attentively as concerns arise.

The second factor draws on the importance of 'looking out' for new ideas, inspirations, upcoming trends, and technologies that may lead to lightning bolt solutions for work. Popular options are to incorporate stretch assignments to carry out a task force or a white paper project and leverage the organization's network to gather insights from people who have less connected backgrounds and expertise to the team.

Referring to the study of neuroscience, much needed in a busy professional world, Professor Westfahl said, just as exposing your brain to a broader range of ideas and inputs is important, it helps to let your brain go quiet sometimes. This allows brain synapses to connect adjacent dots of information, turning it into one that is often more handy and useful.

To put gathered ideas into practice, he asserted that the ability to experiment on new ideas quickly and inexpensively is key. He pointed out that many leading companies now take small steps to give new ideas a try. This becomes a learning process that allows teams to have a healthier attitude toward experiencing failure, while regularly reviewing how the experiment takes shape in reality. In some leading organizations, Prof. Westfahl pointed out, failure is intentionally celebrated and turned into a constructive discussion for team growth, and running a pilot project to mitigate the negative impact helps.

Collaboration is another key factor for innovation. Facilitating a cross-office/unit innovation team, rotating across geographies and businesses, holding a competition, and creating a pilot project are among the effective ways to integrate individuals' expertise and lessen the tendency of people working in silos.

Prof. Westfahl revisited the idea of psychological safety which allows people from different levels to leverage one another's strengths and collectively bring out creative insights at work. Good team collaboration amplifies the empowerment factor as well. Ensuring that people at all levels feel safe to become a part of change increases the sense of autonomy needed in innovation. Instead of having a meeting where people come in to just report on the project, adding basic exercises to reflect on how well the team is operating comes at virtually no expense, and will raise individual and team performance overall.

As regards the refinement factor, Prof. Westfahl recommended applying creativity and innovation as 'installing software'. It is unlikely the organization will be able to take a great vision from the leaders and implement it into success; this happens in very few settings. Although innovation is often viewed as too complex, the software approach separates the work into smaller tasks that might receive future updates, adding and subtracting based on what works and what does not, according to feedback and what situations call for. This refining method is known among executives as the TNT (Tiny Noticeable Things), and it is set to reward small and effective progress along the way, as creativity and innovation is regularly evaluated as it is developed. It significantly helps an organization avoid getting stuck in a narrowly-scoped prototype and allows for testing easier options that have higher impact, including in terms of scalability per success factors initially assigned to each project.

“Factors ranging from purpose, looking out, experimentation, collaboration, empowerment to refinement, help unlock creativity and innovation, add to an effective and resilient workforce DNA.”

-- Scott A. Westfahl --

RULE OF LAW AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

-- 17 June 2022 --



JOTHIE RAJAH

**Research Professor
American Bar Foundation**

What does the rule of law mean in relation to the goals and ideals of sustainable development? This was the focus of Prof's Rajah's law, who applied Eve Darian-Smith's global socio-legal approach to show how rule of law and sustainable development can be undermined through overlapping processes and categories of law and governing on local, national, and global scales.

Specifically, Prof. Rajah analyzed the dynamics of law and governing at work in a land grab in Uganda. The case study pertained to a conflict over arable land in Mubende District, Uganda, reported in September 2011. People living on the land in thriving and sustainable communities said that they were violently evicted when New Forests Company acquired a 50-year license to grow trees on the site in order to trade in carbon credits under the Kyoto Protocol. On their part, the Ugandan government and New Forests Company asserted that the residents were illegal encroachers who had left the land peacefully and voluntarily. The affected communities, supported by Oxfam and the Uganda Land Alliance (a Ugandan group advocating for pro-poor land laws), filed a complaint with the World Bank's Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO).

Perhaps because the World Bank's private investment arm, the International Finance Corporation, was a major investor in New Forests Company, the CAO brokered an (apparent) settlement to the conflict. In the four years between the evictions and the settlement, the displaced people struggled with poverty and despair. The terms of the eventual settlement appear to have caused the dispossessed people to be in a permanent state of dependency upon the Company.

The case study shows the interlacing roles in these events played by issues, actors, arenas, texts, and legalities at plural scales – local, national, global. Prof. Rajah points out that globalized commercial power (in the shape of New Forests Company and the International Finance Corporation), aided by the institutional power of international organizations (the World Bank and the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations), prevailed eventually, while marginalized people remain in poverty, dispossessed, with poor future prospects.

According to Prof. Rajah, many sustainable development goals were at stake here, relating to no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, clean water and sanitation, quality education, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequality, sustainable communities, climate action, life on land, strong institutions of peace and justice, and partnerships to achieve the sustainable development goals. She examined the dynamics of governing and law that shaped these events through the lens of rule of law and sustainable development, showing how vulnerable these ideals and goals can be to the workings of power. Crucially, she demonstrated how ...

the ideals of the rule of law, alongside the aspirations of the sustainable development goals, can offer key and concrete criteria by which abuses of power may be identified and illuminated, thus holding out hope for a vital partnership between rule of law and the sustainable development goals.



FUTURES THINKING WORKSHOP

This component of the RoLD Program consisted of the Problem Lab, designed for participants who work in the criminal justice sector and leaders in other fields who are influential and capable of creating impact in the justice sector. Through a hands-on, participatory approach, the Problem Lab encouraged participants to collaborate and experiment with new ways of thinking. The objective of this curriculum was to provide a space where participants can experiment with their thoughts on upcoming and urgent social issues that are yet to be solved.

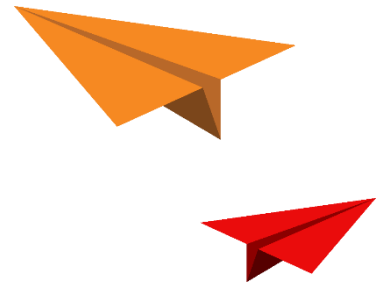
This year's Problem Lab under the theme "Meet the Metaverse" sought to explore the future of justice in a digitized world by equipping participants with the methodology of futures thinking (or strategic foresight) to provide an alternative approach to tackling social justice issues by simulating and drawing insights from desirable scenarios.

The Problem Lab components are designed with three key underlying goals:

1. To experiment with a new way of thinking
2. To attempt to make sense of future uncertainties
3. To deepen the sense of empathy for a vulnerable group

The virtual Problem Lab sessions consisted of four 2-hour long sessions where participants had the opportunity to engage with futures thinking experts and interact with other participants during group activities.

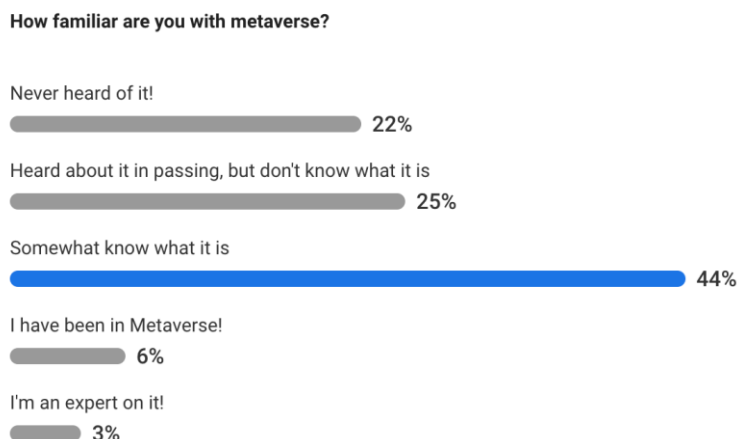
An overview of the Workshop experience and the outcomes of the Futures Thinking Workshop were presented at the International Virtual Forum that concluded the RoLD Program.



- **PROBLEM LAB 1**
- **PROBLEM LAB 2**
- **PROBLEM LAB 3**
- **PROBLEM LAB 4**
- **DISCOVER**

INTRODUCING THE METAVERSE

The first session aimed to explore the world of Metaverse and discuss potential problems surrounding this new landscape, where most participants responded that they are somewhat familiar with this virtual world.



The session began with the guest speaker's short lecture to introduce Metaverse, then an activity to reflect on the participants' hopes and fears surrounding this new landscape.

TANWA ARPORNTHIP

Blockchain Technical Advisor, SCB 10X

SPEAKER



Dr. Arpornthip's session on "From influencers to a digitized productive society: looking into future digital economy through metaverses" defined the metaverse as a point in time at which our collective digital assets are worth more than our physical assets. He then engaged participants in a discussion on concerns of centralization and privacy. He also presented opportunities for a level of participation like never before, where visitors to the metaverse could use the digital space to explore their identities. Of course, participants were made aware that the digital world is still highly undefined and the metaverse as we imagine does not yet exist.

Group Activity:

Discuss hopes and fears

Participants were encouraged to explore their hopes and fears regarding the future of justice in the metaverse. This exercise sought to orient participants towards the future through self-reflection to create a better understanding of their own feelings and consider others' vulnerabilities.

Assigned to small groups, participants were asked to discuss and reflect on the following questions:

1. What surprised you most about the metaverse?
2. What are you most fearful and hopeful of about the metaverse?
3. What do you think are some potential policy issues related to the metaverse?

From question 2, these are some hopes the participants have for the Metaverse

- "Marginalized people can be empowered. Physically disabled people can realize many potentials."
- "The Metaverse will allow us to explore many untapped opportunities whether in the professional or personal sphere."

From question 3, the most concerning policy issues for the participants include

- "Digital divide, for those who can and can't utilize metaverse. Not everyone can work in creativity business, and society needs different contributions from societal members."
- "I worry about the danger of anonymity with regard to criminality and how authorities enforce accountability."
- "Not having a sensible policy that can both promote progress and safeguard the society."

The session concluded with a discussion on the signals of change, using a news article, "The Metaverse has a groping problem already." This news item on virtual sexual harassment represented an indicator of an emerging issue that could become prevalent in the future. This specific signal invited questions around whose responsibility it is to create safety in the metaverse.

VULNERABILITY IN THE SEEMINGLY EQUAL

The objective of the second session was to reflect on how certain groups of people could be left particularly vulnerable in this new digital world. The guest speaker for this session, Yuri Zaitsev, discussed with participants about the possible vulnerable groups in the future of justice in the metaverse. This was directly connected to the group activity where participants scoped out a vulnerable group of interest, whose experience they would explore for the remaining program.

YURI ZAITSEV

Lecturer, Stanford University

SPEAKER



Mr. Zaitsev's session sought to start a conversation about "Stakeholders of the Future" focused on those who have access and are interested in the metaverse. He explored vulnerability by showing videos of persons testing the existing version of the metaverse and the episode "San Junipero" from the TV series Black Mirror to question who might be the most vulnerable stakeholder and why.

Screenshot of "Trapped in the Metaverse: Here's What 24 Hours in VR Feels Like | WSJ," a video shown in the session, where a woman tests how it feels to spend an entire day working, socializing, and visiting shows in the current state of Metaverse.





Screenshot of the episode “San Junipero” from the TV series “Black Mirror” shown in the session, where an old lady chose to permanently enter a virtual world to spend her time with a deceased lover.

Group Activity: Scoping the vulnerable group

In this activity, participants, working in groups, selected and built a persona of who they thought was the most vulnerable in the future of justice in the metaverse. Participants were asked to consider three questions:

1. Who is vulnerable in the future of justice in the metaverse?
2. What particular risks are they vulnerable to?
3. What makes them vulnerable to that risk?

With the help of facilitators, the participants created vulnerable group personas.

Persona of a vulnerable group

1. Who is vulnerable in the future of justice in Metaverse?

2. To what particular risks are they vulnerable in the future?

Persona Name:

- A. Nationality:
- B. Age:
- C. Gender:
- D. Hopes:
- E. Fears:
- F. Other (optional)

3. What makes them vulnerable to that risk?

Add a photo!

36

A screenshot of the persona template used in the session

DEALING WITH UNCERTAINTY

The third session imagined possible future scenarios of the digital world by exploring uncertain drivers of change. The guest speaker, Dr. Ora-orn Poocharoen introduced participants to futures thinking methodology and drivers of change. The participants, in groups, discussed and selected drivers of change to create scenario matrices.

ORA-ORN POOCHAROEN

Director of the School of Public Policy, Chiang Mai University

SPEAKER



Dr. Poocharoen gave an overview of the methodology of futures thinking as a means to foresee possible scenarios and design actions or policies to facilitate a better future. Using case studies developed by the School of Public Policy, Chiang Mai University, she illustrated possible futures of education that helped create real policies and plans for the University.

Group Activity 1: Drivers of Change

In the first activity, the participants were asked to discuss and select two drivers of change that they thought were uncertain and would have high impact on their vulnerable groups, then create the dimensions that would form the basis of the 2x2 grid for the next activity. The aim of this activity was to exchange ideas on possible forces that could affect the chosen vulnerable group in the future of justice in a digitized world.

Some drivers of change include:

- Public gullibility towards misinformation
- Changing attitude towards avatars
- Growing urgency in dealing with mental health

Group Activity 2: Scenario Matrix

In the second activity, the participants were asked to use the selected drivers of change to create a scenario matrix of four possible future scenarios for their vulnerable groups. To paint vivid images of what each scenario might look like, they were asked to create a memorable title and description as follows:

This is a virtual world where [describe the two dimensions].

Your vulnerable group is considered ... in society.

In this world, justice is (weak/strong) because..

When the vulnerable group try to seek justice, they...

They are happy when..., they are scared of...

The latest news they saw is [write a news headline].

PLEDGE FOR A BETTER FUTURE

The objective of the final session was to create an artifact from the future and a pledge of what we can do to support the most vulnerable in the new digital world. This session began with a creative activity for participants to create postcards of future role-playing as their vulnerable group living in a desirable scenario. The participants then returned to the present to think about how they could support their vulnerable groups as individuals.

Group Activity: Postcard of the Future

In this session, the participants put on their creative hats to embody the role of their chosen vulnerable groups in a desirable future scenario. This activity prompted participants to use their imagination to build more empathy with their vulnerable groups.

Group Activity: Pledge for a Better Future

To reflect on what the participants can do as individuals to support their chosen vulnerable groups toward a desirable future, the participants each wrote a pledge for a better future, an activity inspired by IFTF. The template asked participants to consider an action they could commit to, an obstacle they could face, and their first step in committing that action.

Dear Problem Lab Community,

I understand that the future is not something that just happens to us, but something we create.

In my current role, I strive to _____ and this is how I make the world a better place. Therefore, the action I can commit to is _____.

I acknowledge that this action is something I'm able to do, making use of resources I currently have access to.

One obstacle to taking action that I foresee is _____ and I might be able to overcome this by_____.

The first step I would take is _____.

I hope that my action would bring about a future where_____.

Some pledges written by the participants:

“The action I can commit to is to teach and instruct my students who are mostly young generations to getting familiar with the coming scenarios.”

-- Chakkri Chaipinit, Thailand --

“The action I can commit to is to champion the knowledge and the ideas of future scenarios among my peers and other circles of influence. “

-- John N Ngugi, Kenya --

“The action I can commit to is create or use the metaverse for the purpose of rehabilitation.”

-- Ahmad Mustaqim Che Bisi, Malaysia --

After the session, the participants were asked to reflect on the key takeaways from Problem Lab, these are some of the answers


- “I am inspired to learn more about foresight studies and how to incorporate to my current role”
- “Futures thinking could provide a useful way to think about crime and justice in Australia over the next few years
- “I enjoyed the whole process of creating a persona, and imagining the risks and opportunities for vulnerable people in the future. It is a practice I will keep with me in all my engagements from now on. Just imagine the possible outcomes of policy actions and working hard to mitigate and be ready for the risks.

These are examples of some group works

GROUP 5'S VULNERABLE GROUP PERSONA

From session 2

Meta Scholar (G5): Vulnerable Group

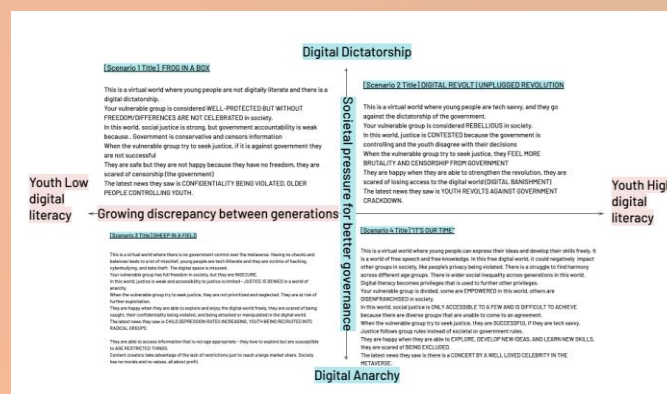


A tween who is coming of age, are poorer and can access the metaverse, but they don't have parental supervision. They want to escape to the metaverse to grow but they may be exploited or abused by people online.

Tom, a 10 year-old Thai boy, is a poorer tween who can access the metaverse, but don't have parental supervision. They want to escape to the metaverse to grow and embark on a fun adventure but they may be exploited or abused by people online. They are scared of not conforming and losing their sense of belonging. They are vulnerable to financial exploitation and radicalization, this is because they lack supervision thus they are at risk of juvenile delinquency (metalinquency).

GROUP 7'S DESIRABLE SCENARIO: "IT'S OUR TIME"

From session 3



This is a virtual world where young people can express their ideas and develop their skills freely. It is a world of free speech and free knowledge. In this free digital world, it could negatively impact other groups in society, like people's privacy being violated. There is a struggle to find harmony across different age groups. There is wider social inequality across generations in this world. Digital literacy becomes privileges that is used to further other privileges.

Your vulnerable group is divided, some are EMPOWERED in this world, others are DISENFRANCHISED in society.

In this world, social justice is ONLY ACCESSIBLE TO A FEW AND IS DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE because there are diverse groups that are unable to come to an agreement. When the vulnerable group try to seek justice, they are SUCCESSFUL if they are tech savvy. Justice follows group rules instead of societal or government rules.

They are happy when they are able to EXPLORE, DEVELOP NEW IDEAS, AND LEARN NEW SKILLS, they are scared of BEING EXCLUDED.

The latest news they saw is there is a CONCERT BY A WELL LOVED CELEBRITY IN THE METAVERSE.

GROUP 3'S POSTCARD OF THE FUTURE

From session 4



6.6 Sale: A Confidence Flash 50% off

This message sent to Nathan, his childhood friend.

Dear Nathan,

I have great news. The future is bright for someone like us to finally have the gut to be who you want to be. Thing is, there is this confidence flash, called Big Bang, approved by the FDA. Once you get it, it gives to wings to soar - like literally. It stimulates the neuro-signal in your brain. You suddenly have the courage to talk, voice your opinion, and even debate. People will no longer bullying us. What's even better is that, this flash is not addictive - it's like a treatment. Overtime, you develop your social skills along the way, and before you know it, you are a different person - by gaining the confidence in you.

Don't give up. Your bright future awaits! See you soon.

“DISCOVER”

INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL FORUM SHOWCHASE

PARICHA DUANGTAWEE SUB

Innovation Consultant, Thailand Institute of Justice

DISCOVER

MODERATOR



In the Problem Lab series showcase as part of the International Forum, Mr. Duangtaweesub, the lead moderator of Lab, presented the activities and outcomes to illustrate the benefits of futures thinking in visualizing scenarios around vulnerable groups. The program involved scanning, foresight, and strategizing in groups to dig deep into this year's theme, “Meet the Metaverse: The Future of Justice in a Digitized World”

Program Overview: From Vulnerability to Actions

Day 1
Intro to Metaverse

What is the metaverse and how do you feel about it?

Day 2
Define Vulnerable Group

Who are the people who might suffer in a future when the metaverse becomes prevalent?

Day 3
Drivers & Scenarios

What are some relevant forces of change today?
What uncertain possibilities do they create?

Day 4
Pledge for the Future

What happens to the vulnerable group in the future?
What can we do today to make their lives better?

17

Mr. Duangtaweesub opened with an explanation of what drove the design of the Problem Lab: we often talk about the future in a way that is quite positive, with bright lights and technology, but we are probably looking at a future that we don't really want to live in. What happens if we see things that are happening around emerging technologies that are probably going to affect us in a not so positive way? Is there something we can do about it today? Some of the things that are happening in the physical world have migrated into the metaverse, and the question is, how do we prevent these from happening? Can we prevent these from happening? We want to be proactive participants of the future, he said.

The objective of the Problem Lab for this year, Mr. Duangtaweesub said, was to understand who in the future may be vulnerable, and who may face certain risks that they may not face today. These can help start thinking about what can be done in one's current roles, in current organizations. This was done through this methodology called strategic foresight. Critically, participants were encouraged through foresight to create their own futures, because the best way forward is possibly for everyone to kind of understand this process of foresight and then applying them in their own context.

Strategic foresight is one of many approaches under the futures thinking umbrella, Mr. Duangtaweesub pointed out. It is a design process that takes data from the past and the present, and projects what has been learnt, into the future to create multiple possibilities. By definition, possibilities also mean uncertainties, where one does not know what will come to pass. Given multiple possibilities, what actions can we take today, or five or 10 years into the future? Can we either anticipate a future that we want to happen, a "desirable" future, or what actions can we do to avoid going into a future that is not so desirable?

The futures thinking curriculum, available for all to download on the TIJ innovation website, is a human-centered and iterative process that everyone can do as more data comes in and more decisions need to be made, Mr. Duangtaweesub said. The first phase is to scan the data, and scope out the area of inquiry. The second phase entails foresighting, where indicators and other data are identified, as also forces that are driving changes in society today. If these forces are allowed to develop over time, what possibilities exist? In effect, this is a projection of the present into the future. The final phase involves strategizing, where possibilities are considered, and we examine what we can do as individuals or in one's own role in an organization. Insights from foresighting are used in creating something that is actionable today. This three-phase process is simulated in the workshop series called Problem Labs.

This year's Problem Lab was themed around "Meet the Metaverse, where participants tried to envision the metaverse of the future, and the desirable future from the perspective of the justice system. The problem lab is designed for people, which means participants did not need a full understanding or experience with the theme, in this case, the metaverse. Three guest speakers joined us through the series, who explained variously about how we should think about ownership in an era of digital life, about vulnerability now and in the future, and key drivers of change, and creating future possibilities.

The Lab was spread over four days, and two-hour online sessions each day. On the first day, the idea of the metaverse was introduced and people reflected on how they felt. Day two was spent examining vulnerable groups of the future, and focusing on a particular group. On day three, future scenarios were created based on data available today. Finally, on day four, everyone was encouraged to do a deep reflection within their groups, and take small steps towards changing their work and their life, so as to enable a more desirable future according to their perspectives.

Three groups from the Problem Labs were invited to the Showcase, where they were asked about the process of working through the toolkit, and developing their scenarios. Mr. Duangtaweesub engages the participant representatives in a conversation about their vulnerable group, scenario matrix, and postcard from the future.

Group 5: Metaverse Presidential Debate

Presented by Wendy Ama, Tom Sullivan



In this future, a young boy Tom who joined the metaverse without parental supervision became friends with Fred, who mentored him and supported his growth as a content creator. Though they never met in real life, their interactions helped Tom gain confidence and sharpened his ideas, to the point where, over time, he became a front-runner for Metaverse President. In this scene, he is campaigning on a platform of avatar marriage equality.

Group 7: Seeing yourself on Stage

Presented by Lucy Roma



In this future, a young transgender girl attends a concert in her concealed avatar identity, in fear of social rejection but with an ambition to become a superstar herself. She lets few people know of her transgender identity but feels fully satisfied when seeing her idol -queer avatars - perform on stage. Talented and capable of navigating the metaverse in her new identity and form, she seeks acceptance and will grow up to join one of the most exclusive online clubs for social networking for people like her.

Group 3: Confidence, for Sale

Presented by Songkran Yamamura, Pawat Satayanurug



In this future, a young teenager of unspecified gender finds themselves yearning to break out of their shell to become more sociable to meet people in the metaverse where the possibilities for interactions are endless. They face bullying at school for having uncool hobbies. Wanting to participate in the vibrant social life that the metaverse has to offer, they opted for the minor brain operation Big Bang to help boost their confidence.

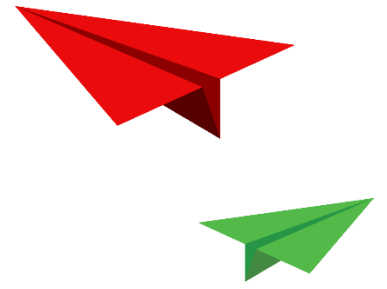


POLICY WORKSHOP

This component of the RoLD Program included an introductory lecture on the Workshop, and a special lecture on ‘Asking Better Policy Questions’, which sought to distinguish and highlight the primary aspects of IGLP’s approach to this theme. It focused on the importance of demystifying policy; understanding the enigma of expertise; policymaking in the era of the Global; the abiding value of context; and the impact of data and comparative analysis on policymaking in the 21st century.

The Workshop involved the entire 2022 class, which was divided into 4 groups that were assigned one of four topics, based on selections made by the participants in their applications: Law Reform, Incarceration, Sustainable Development and Data Policy. In each group, participants worked in pairs in breakout rooms, and presented their findings to their larger group. Each group also had two IGLP network faculty as mentors to guide the participants.

The activities in the Workshop included understanding and analyzing a policy initiative by asking questions such as what problem or difficulty prompts the policy initiative, why and how would it be helpful, what are the mechanisms by which the idea would bring about the desired outcome, what data is being relied upon, as well as mapping the terrain (understanding the historical, legal, spatial and temporal contexts), and finally, putting the idea in motion. On the last day of the Workshop, the participants were asked to present the policy idea to their team, in a two minutes professional presentation, designed to engage the audience.



- **WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION**
- **SPECIAL LECTURE**
- **POLICY TEAM WORKSHOPS**
- **WORKSHOP CLOSING CEREMONY**

TIJ-IGLP INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL WORKSHOP ON THE RULE OF LAW AND POLICY

-- 6 June 2022 --



DAVID KENNEDY

**Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law and
Faculty Director of the Institute for Global Law and Policy
at Harvard Law School**

Introducing the week-long Virtual Workshop on the Rule of Law and Policy, Prof. Kennedy elaborated on w planned: an opportunity to deepen connections and share experiences and insights with partners, while helping one another address complications and develop potential resolutions through policy-making under the terrain of law.

Each day of the workshop will begin with a lecture from selected faculty members to equip participants with integral aspects of framing policy questions, Prof. Kennedy said. Among other things, this will help better understand: what question do you actually need to ask, what problem are you really trying to address, and what truly encumbers that problem.

Peer-to-peer engagement and additional assistance from faculty will help develop collaborative policy analysis and improve the ability to understand policy initiatives outside of one's own, Prof. Kennedy explained. This mentoring will test limits and expand how policy issues are framed and addressed, as well as strengthen leadership skills. The Workshop encourages asking one another hard and difficult questions, and the trust in welcoming others' creative expertise with an open mind. This will heighten the likelihood of developing a set of alternative solutions for policy success, including discovering what might have been previously discarded when the policy initiative was proposed in the first place. Such discoveries are often thought-provoking, and will significantly increase diagnostic skills and the ability to understand policy problems.

Prof. Kennedy reminded the audience that the rule of law was always an anchor, along with an understanding of law in policy-making. Sometimes, tangential laws and policies, and other public and private perspectives may be relevant. In a way, this is a comparative approach that takes law not only as a rule, but as a point of choice that can illuminate other alternatives existing within different legal regimes.

Prof. Kennedy added that it might be limiting to view law as that which governments impose on society. A more liberating view would be to rethink law from the bottom up, how it actually emerges in society, and how society reacts and adjusts to it. In a sense, this involves being both inside and outside of the law, viewing how law actually functions on a continuum of compliance and resistance.

Maybe think of law even as part of a problem, not merely a solution, and rethink how to map this legal-based terrain of policy where implementation can take place amidst opportunities, obstacles, timing, and urgency.

Toward the end of the workshop, Prof. Kennedy said, there will be a focus on how to demonstrate that was one's work to a non-specialist. This includes deciding how to best frame initiatives, along with what to include, highlight, or leave out. The Workshop is designed to widen how leaders approach law and policy apart from dealing with the moment of their implementation.

ASKING BETTER POLICY QUESTIONS: GLOBALISM, CONTEXT, DATA, COMPARATIVISM, MEDIA & OTHER KEY FACETS OF MODERN POLICY THINKING

-- 6 June 2022 --



OSAMA SIDDIQUE

**Executive Director
Law and Policy Research Network**

Prof. Osama Siddique proposed that the crucial task in policy making lies not in a strict prescription of how policy ought to be constructed, but in the ability to sort through a thorough set of questions on law and policy. The factors for asking better policy questions include incorporating various lenses, including historical, normative, regional, international, and ethical, to name a few. To create an appealing policy that is organic and stands a higher chance of surviving implementation, different approaches and perspectives, including non- mainstream ones, on policy analysis should come into play.

Even when a policy takes after existing law, law itself does not always lend itself to an airtight meaning. It contains complex aspects that oftentimes overlap, contradict, and are subject to change, Prof. Siddique noted. Law must be looked at not just as a social tool, but as a terrain that envelops a multiplicity of rules, reasons and intents that invoke different policy questions when seen from different angles. For creating legitimate policy, multi-lens and multi-level analyses must be followed, inspecting different aspects of policy questioning.

Policy initiatives in the here-and-now cannot be seen in isolation without recognizing their linkage to the past. Historical and decontextualized elements in a policy dialogue are valuable, regardless of whether the policy questions are banal or unorthodox.

Policy-makers may fail to create effective solutions for many reasons. At times, they may only focus on a manifestation of a problem, not the problem itself. They may fail to incorporate certain grassroots issues that can improve the crafting and framing of policy questions. By welcoming individuals and experts from different backgrounds into the setting, policy-makers can better integrate relevant dimensions such as political, economical, and sociological, into the process. This helps digest and deconstruct information and makes it easier to address policy problems. It also lessens the chances of proceeding with a uni-dimensional and uni-disciplinary standpoint.

Prof. Siddique touched upon the fallacy that law and policy are “steeped in mystery”, along with the “enigma of expertise”. Law and policy often take the shape of a veneer of something rational, quantifiable, and comprising legitimate socio-scientific aspects at heart. Crucial approaches to demystifying policy and its technocratic fray are to discern it through a grounding set of questions such as what kind of power and compromise lie within, what norms are being championed, how it interacts with law, who has a say in it or not, to name a few. Chances are they will not be entirely neutral and dissociated from the tumult of politics and do a poor job at representing real-life aspirations that people have. Being cognizant of these factors strikes a balance between the ideal and the pragmatic sort of implementation.

The imperatives adhered to policy initiatives are another key factor to observe, especially in a globalized context. Having access to abstract and universal goals presents the task of locating multiple variables and nuances within each policy’s perspectives. It is exceedingly unlikely that each policy is going to be completely sanitized. Most will comprise multiple frameworks that can conflict with one another. For example, a universally accepted norm of human rights might not appear neutral and ideal once juxtaposed with economic growth policies in many countries. This will have to be adjusted against the humane and long-lasting aspects of those policies.

Conventionally, policies tend to exist in a continuum of local, national, regional, and global contexts, but not all at once. With social media and technology having an important place in our lives, and being flooded with an influx of information, misinformation, and disinformation on a daily basis, this has changed. More attention to detail of transparency, accountability and even relevant incentives should be paid to this rapid rise of the digitized landscape that has in many ways come about as if there was no need for regulation.

An engaging question-and-answer session followed, with concerns expressed ranging from local factors being misaligned with the aspiration of a universal policy to encountering contestation in addressing policy-making in the presence of deep states. Prof. Siddique provided a metaphorical view for participants to consider: certain policy problems are technical and fixable by installing new software rules to the system; however, some lie in the realm of policy choices championed by the system. For the latter, introducing new software rules will only touch on the manifestation of the problem, not the actual problem within. Participants also voiced that the role of media had pressured both societies and states to be more and more on guard against political empowerment and disempowerment involving public manipulation and its counteracts these days.

POLICY TEAM WORKSHOPS

-- 7 – 10 June 2022 --

The Policy Team Workshops are a unique component of the TIJ-IGLP Workshop, which was designed as a peer-to-peer exercise to encourage brainstorming on innovative ways to approach pressing policy challenges that are distinctive to each participant. While each participant presented a recent policy experience to the group, IGLP faculty members served as mentors to the participants and facilitated thematic discussions. This small group interactive learning centered on drawing from personal first-hand experiences of the participants and provided real-time feedback on their policy proposals. From these discussions, each participant is then tasked with developing an “elevator pitch” on a policy issue with which they are familiar.

For the 2022 workshop, the participants were divided into a total of 4 teams.

GROUP 1: LAW REFORM

Workshop Faculty **Dennis Davis**
High Court of Cape Town (South Africa)
Lucie White
Harvard Law School (United States)

GROUP 2: INCARCERATION

Workshop Faculty **El Cid Butuyan**
United Nations (United States)
Osama Siddique
Law and Policy Research Network (Pakistan)

GROUP 3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Workshop Faculty **Robert Chu**
Grundrisse Group (United States)
Shunko Rojas
Former Undersecretary for International Trade (Argentine Republic)

GROUP 4: DATA POLICY

Workshop Faculty **Günter Frankenberg**
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main (Germany)
Helena Alviar
Sciences Po Law School (France)

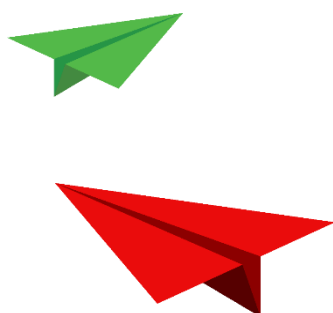
CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE TIJ-IGLP INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL WORKSHOP ON THE RULE OF LAW AND POLICY

-- 10 June 2022 --

DAVID KENNEDY

**Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law and
Faculty Director of the Institute for Global Law and Policy
at Harvard Law School**

Prof. Kennedy made brief closing remarks on the closing day of the Policy Workshop, highlighting that the goal of the workshop was to facilitate the creation of peer networks across and between the participants, who will hopefully continue to share insights and opportunities with one another in the future. He noted that the policy experience that the participants cumulatively brought to the table was immensely valuable, along with everyone's commitment to improving governance, building the rule of law, and working with one another to make societies richer.





ANUWAN VONGPICHET

TIJ Deputy Executive Director

Dr. Vongpichet gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the TIJ to the keynote speakers, faculty members, and Program participants from across the world. Through a brief overview, she revisited the Policy Workshop curriculum which had been uniquely designed under the close supervision of renowned academicians and experts, drawing attention to the key points of discussion, including on the different dimensions of examining the rule of law, the role of creativity as a driver of innovation, adaptive leadership, the relationship between law and technology, as well as the many approaches of questioning policies. This combination of foundational concepts, alternative perspectives, and future thinking tools were aimed to equip leaders with more clarity and tools to approach and apply potential alternatives in their own professional contexts.

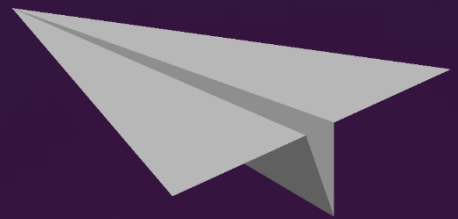
The relevance of the rule of law to the creation of a free and fair society for all cannot be underestimated, Dr. Vongpichet reminded us. She stressed on the need to narrow the gap between the abstract concept of the rule of law and the actual law in use to fully realize the global goals of sustainable development without leaving anyone behind. Emphasizing the core principles driving the dialogue and experience in the Program, she hoped that the participants would have a clearer perspective on things, and recognise how they could be catalysts for impactful societal changes by using the power in their positions intelligently and thoughtfully. Finally, she congratulated everyone for their participation and successful completion of the workshop.

VIRTUAL FORUM

**The 11th TIJ International Virtual Forum
on the Rule of Law and Sustainable Development**

Braving the Future: Defining Digital Injustice

17 June 2022



CONCEPT NOTE

Borderless, convenient, and fast, digitization has crept into every sphere of our lives. The digital age is now well and truly upon us. The disruptive transformation brought about by digitization can be overwhelming and overpowering. But an awestruck response seems superficial, inadequate, and even immature, given the intensity and depth of change we face. For example, what are the ethical implications of this transformation? How will these changes affect conventional notions of equity, equality, fairness, and justice, in terms of access to resources, opportunities, and much more? A new world order is the need of the hour, one that may not necessarily have solutions, but that acknowledges injustice in the digital age - “digital injustice” - and makes an effort to study and resolve the issue.

The Forum brought together an eclectic group of speakers who are experts in their fields. An insightful keynote address on “Digital Trends and Defining Justice” by Ms. Patama Chantaruck, Country Managing Director, Accenture Thailand, was followed by an engaging and thought-provoking panel discussion on “Fundamentals to Rethink a Governing System in the Digital Age”, between Dr. Arm Tungnirun (Chulalongkorn University), Ms. Sarinee Achavanuntakul (Sal Forest Co., Ltd.), and Ms. Chanakarn Muangmangkhang (SCB 10X), deftly moderated by Ms. Kanravee Kittayarak, TIJ.

The Forum sought to reinforce the principle that justice belongs to everyone equally. Justice should not be restricted to real or tangible interactions alone. As engagement in virtual environments increases, it is important to recognize and value that the idea of justice is truly universal, or more appropriately, metaversal. Just as the idea of justice is capable of crossing metaverses, concepts of injustice are also likely to spill over and across. The digital age is still relatively young, and in many ways, we have a blank slate before us. Being in a unique and powerful position, this generation can define, discover and design the future of the digital age.



OPENING ADDRESS

PHISET SA-ARDYEN

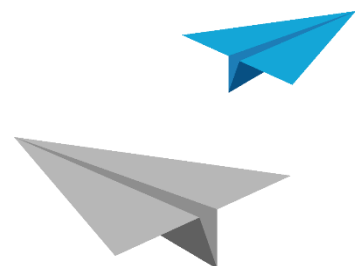
Executive Director, Thailand Institute of Justice

Dr. Sa-ardyen opened the 2022 TIJ Public Forum on the Rule of Law and Sustainable Development with a brief overview of the TIJ's efforts in this space. TIJ's goal is to spotlight the rule of law as a fundamental idea, acting as both the means and the ends, to achieve a peaceful and inclusive society, and ultimately, sustainable development. This edition of the TIJ Public Forum series focused on reimagining what a full-scaled digital world and its implications for the idea of justice and the rule of law would look like, asking whether it is possible at all to create a digital world that is just and equal for everyone.

The pandemic forced many of us to become “digital citizens”, and virtual spaces, like the metaverse, have become increasingly familiar. This also triggered a paradigm shift in fundamental social values and principles, inviting many questions, as listed by Dr. Sa-ardyen: How does this digital existence - in the metaverse and elsewhere - affect conventional notions of justice and fairness and equity? Is the rule of law the same in the metaverse as in the real world? Are fundamental rights under the same kind of threats virtually? What shape or form does “digital injustice” take? How can the present body of knowledge be used to ensure that real-world rights remain protected in the virtual world as well?

The metaverse is still young, and the ethical, legal, and regulatory dilemmas around the metaverse are still developing, not just in Thailand but across the world, Dr. Sa-ardyen pointed out. There is, however, value in starting a conversation. The focus of the conversation will be on the strengths of the community that TIJ has built, that is, around the rule of law, the idea of justice, and its counterpoint, injustice. Whether through a better understanding of subjects like artificial intelligence, decentralized finance, futures studies, or conventional governance frameworks, the past and the future hold valuable lessons. Arguably, only when past wisdom is valued and future voices are heard, can the present be better understood.

Dr. Sa-ardyen also highlighted TIJ's future plans to engage wider and more diverse audiences, to understand digital injustice better, towards seeking a better grasp of designing more adaptable governing systems. He pointed out that the pandemic has shown that the future will always be unpredictable and unknown, and that today's challenges will likely vanish tomorrow and be replaced by problems that do not as yet exist. It is important, therefore, to embrace this uncertainty and see how the future can be leveraged in the best ways for the collective benefit of society. A small step taken today may one day be a giant leap towards a just, peaceful and equitable society for all, across all dimensions and verses, he concluded.





DIGITAL TRENDS AND DEFINING JUSTICE

PATAMA CHANTARUCK

Country Managing Director, Accenture Thailand

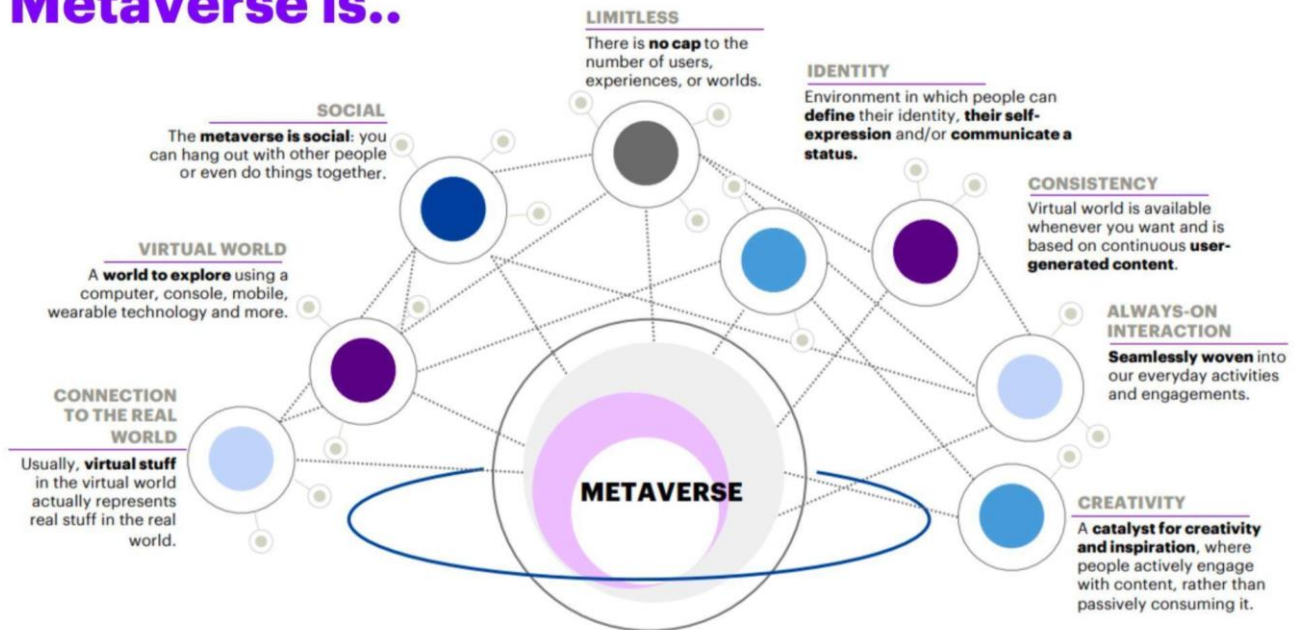
Ms. Chantaruck explained, from her perspective at Accenture Thailand and beyond, of the metaverse, how it evolved from the early digitised world of the 1990s to where we are at now, what its elements are, its impact on business, and the opportunities on offer going forward. She also discussed the darkside of the metaverse, the rise of virtual criminals, and what we need to do in order to create a responsible metaverse.

Starting with the 1990s, which was the era of the Internet of Data, we moved into the 2000s, where it was the era of the Internet of People, to the 2010s, where it became the Internet of Things, and now, in the 2020s, we are at the Internet of Place and the Internet of Ownership, which includes concepts such as metaverse, cryptocurrency, blockchain and NFTs.

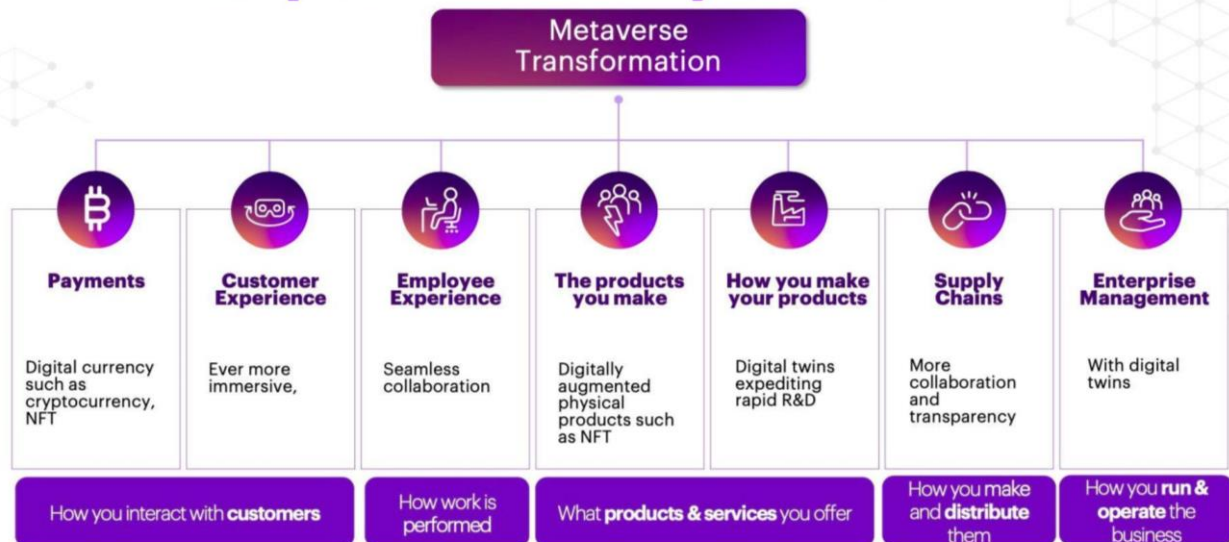
As defined by Accenture, Ms. Chantaruck said,

“The metaverse is a new convergence of physical and digital worlds and embodies the next stage of how physical interacts with digital. It’s a place where people can meet and interact, and where digital assets—land, buildings, items, avatars and even names—can be created, bought and sold.”

Metaverse is..



Metaverse will transform every aspect of every business



Copyright © 2022 Accenture. All rights reserved. 9

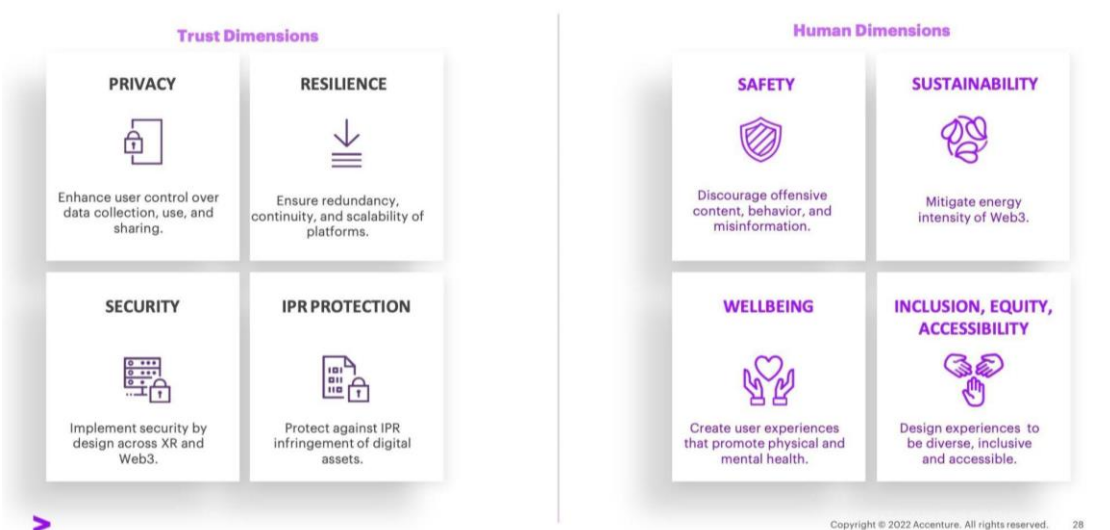
Slides from the presentation of
Patama Chantaruck, 17 June 2022

Based on surveys conducted, 71% of global executives state that the metaverse will have a positive impact on their organizations, and 42% believe the metaverse will be breakthrough or transformational. Ms. Chantaruck said the metaverse is expected to transform various aspects of every business, such as Payments, Customer Experience, Employee Experience, The products you make, How you make your products, Supply Chains, Enterprise Management. She reported that estimates suggest that the global metaverse revenue, presently pegged at \$180 billion, will rise to become a \$13 trillion economy by 2030.

However, the metaverse also has its dark side, and criminality and crime prevention has taken on a new dimension in the metaverse. We already see examples of this, such as takeover attacks, identity thefts, harassment, scams, data breaches, illicit cryptocurrency activities, and so on. The lack of regulation has compounded these problems.

Therefore, Ms. Chantaruck said we need to build a responsible metaverse, but doing so requires navigating several challenges, including balancing between centralized and decentralized control, identity and anonymity. It also requires taking positions on user accessibility; privacy, security, and safety; health and wellbeing; and intellectual property rights, among other things. Ms. Chantaruck invited a consideration of the trust and human dimensions of a responsible metaverse, and their components, and focus on designing experiences that are mindful of these.

Responsible Metaverse Dimensions





Panel Discussion on **FUNDAMENTALS TO RETHINK A GOVERNING SYSTEM IN THE DIGITAL AGE**

Panelists



ARM TUNGNIRUN

Vice Dean of the Faculty of Law and
Director of China Studies Center, Institute of Asian Studies,
Chulalongkorn University



SARINEE ACHAVANUNTAKUL

Co-Founder & Managing Director, Sal Forest Co., Ltd.



CHANAKARN MUANGMANGKHANG

Investment Manager in Venture Capital Team, SCB 10X

Moderator



KANRAVEE KITTAYARAK

Project Manager, The Office of Justice Innovation,
Thailand Institute of Justice

Ms. Kittarayak, as moderator for the panel discussion, gave an overview of the big questions that surrounded the idea of the metaverse. What must we think about now, in the physical world, in order to build a good governance system for a fully digitized world or the metaverse? While no one knows for sure what the right thing to do is, this should not just be a conversation among regulators, BigTech and corporations behind closed doors; this conversation must be had among all of us. The objective of the session was not to arrive at an exhaustive list with fundamental elements of a good governance system for the metaverse, but instead, ignite more future-proof and inclusive participatory conversations that could help rethink and design a system to shape the future of justice together. She fielded, in succession, three questions, and each of the experts on the panel were invited serially to respond to the questions, each adding nuance to what the previous expert had said.

The first question was whether the concept of justice in the metaverse would be different from that in the physical world.

The first to tackle this question was Ms. Achavanuntakul, who said that justice in the metaverse should function as well as, if not better than, justice outside of the metaverse. She described three areas of concern. As we move closer towards realizing a metaverse, we should be worried about “neural rights”, when computers start to read our neurons. Will they be able to read our thoughts and influence our actions? The legal apparatus and definition surrounding free will, for example, needs to be re-examined in light of this new “neural reality”, where our brain is maybe not ours at all times. Secondly, she asked whether algorithms should be treated differently just because they are algorithms? This would eventually lead into an ethically thorny area of what being human really means. Thirdly, she pointed out that there may be some kind of a justice gap in that, in the metaverse there may be new kinds of criminal offenses, like having an identity stolen, or virtual possessions stolen.

Ms. Muangmangkhang suggested that the virtual world can be either exactly the same as the real world or it can be beyond your imagination. Every technology comes with risk so when there is a benefit, there will always be risks associated with it. The primary risk here is that human rights can be affected in the metaverse, just as we have been discussing mental harassment in the virtual world. This is what we should be most concerned about

Dr. Tungnirun gave a theoretical perspective, in that the concept of justice must be fundamentally examined when imagining the metaverse. When we try to construct and organize the metaverse, it is not that the metaverse is something stable, static and neutral, and that everywhere in every society is the same, but it is up to our imagination as to how we want to construct the metaverse. The metaverse is a social, political and legal construct, so there are different ways to organize the metaverse. All the traditional components of justice, ranging from human rights to equality to access to justice to the provision of opportunities to all, will have to relate to the metaverse, because at its most basic level, the metaverse is just a new form of how we connect socially in the same way as when we did with the “market” and the “internet” in the past.

The second question posed by the moderator to the panelists asked what their vision of a good governance system in the metaverse looked like.

Ms. Muangmangkhang addressed this question first, bringing in her experience as an investor in the space. She pointed out that there is no clear regulation that governs the metaverse right now. What exists instead are laws and policies relating to the digital world that platforms must comply with. Platforms must also make themselves secure and safe so that users feel safe; if a platform is not safe, then the user may move to another platform. Some companies that run the metaverse today already have some rules and policies in place for user safety. Every party has an equal role in promoting safety and justice in the metaverse: the platform, the users (who must know the rules to understand how the platform works), and the regulator (to support everything).

She then offered a glimpse of Web 3.0, which is the metaverse that runs on the blockchain. Web 3.0 is the next generation of the Web where users can read, write and unlike before, own data. As the blockchain is decentralized, no one entity controls the data. It is open, permissionless and transparent. Web 3.0 is driven by the community, which can propose how to change the system, security and how to govern.

She argued that investors, too, can drive justice in the metaverse, and support the community. Investors can ensure that the community understands risks, and challenge startups to improve themselves and fix loopholes. Investors can connect the dots for startups, help them in integration through investing in related fields, and ensure that they have the necessary functions to scale. Investors also sync between businesses and the regulator, and provide knowledge-sharing to the regulator consistently, because the regulator eventually has a significant role to play, and must understand and follow the technology.

Dr. Tungnirun approached this question from a political economy perspective, theorizing that three competing models define the future of the metaverse: firstly, the decentralized or stateless model argues that with blockchain, Web 3.0, governance is possible through decentralization, and with community-based informal rulemaking. Secondly, the US model is centered on BigTech or intermediaries or platform-based centralized rule-making. Thirdly, the Chinese model is a completely centralized, state-based, single metaverse. The decentralization model may dominate, but alongside the others. There will always remain questions about competing values and trade-offs, about stability versus innovation. But, in fact, there is no single vision or definition of the metaverse. It is not a neutral thing, and is up to our imagination. Quoting from the book, *Blockchain and the Law: The Rule of Code*, by Primavera De Filippi, he argued that blockchains arguably may reduce the need for intermediaries, but are unlikely to eliminate them altogether even in Web 3.0. Law can no longer be thought of in traditional terms; we must think of new ways of regulating itself, such as regulating end users, intermediaries, code, networks, markets, and even in central bank digital currency.

Ms. Achavanuntakul weighed in by referencing Professor Lawrence Lessig, who said all human behavior is governed by four forces - laws, market forces, social norms and architecture (which, in the internet era, means “code”), and in the metaverse, too, all of these forces would have a role to play. But the bigger question is how can we moderate better in a way that is more proactive and supportive, without crossing the line into censorship and hampering freedom of speech. Another ethical consideration is the non-transparency or black box nature of algorithms. The way algorithms work could worsen some problems in the real world, like inequality, for example. Finally, there is the issue of access. When we want to enter the online arena, we must always be mindful of the people left behind. How can we ensure that people who do not have the means to access can really access the metaverse? Equally, is there an option for people who have the means and already are in the metaverse to opt out if they feel uncomfortable?

The final question asked the panelists to identify one problem of most concern that would affect justice in the metaverse.

Dr. Tungnirun pointed out the two things that are fundamental in thinking about the future of the metaverse. Firstly, there is the issue of inequality and the digital divide. The answer lies in how we frame the problem, for we can also think about the metaverse as an opportunity in knowledge revolution and value creation. Secondly, if we think about the metaverse as a new ideal world, where people avoid real world issues, and immerse themselves here for pleasure and entertainment, the metaverse can also provide a platform to simulate real world problems, and play out possibilities. In sum, the metaverse can be both a crisis and an opportunity, it depends on how we frame the issue.

Ms. Muangmangkhang expressed fears from her views on the playing field in the metaverse. She asked, what will happen if one day there is only one player in the metaverse? Will they have a monopoly in the market, and control all the information and data? Would users want or not want to provide data to such an entity? If there is no competition, there will be no improvement for customer satisfaction or in security or privacy aspects, and users cannot move to alternate platforms because none will exist. Metaverse technology has a lot of layers, and risks exist in every layer. Users, even today, should be informed, educated and made aware of the information they give up. This is for the platform and community to address, leaving it ultimately to the users to decide on what matters to them. The community should think about how to shift the power dynamic from relying on the company to relying on the community. As an investor, too, this is the kind of technological space that is interesting, she pointed out.

Ms. Achavanuntakul concluded this exciting conversation by adding that the metaverse should be more community-driven than corporate-driven, and users should not have to give up all of their data, as much as the company wants. There should be a gradient or scale, and the ability for users to choose and negotiate, so as to feel that they have a certain power. In this context, whether we should look at the metaverse as a kind of democracy where users have a voice is a key question. Perhaps we can think about bringing in democratic institutions from outside and implement them in the metaverse in a way that empowers everyone in there, as a metaversal citizen, she concluded.

A brief question-and-answer session followed where the panelists speculated on how best to strike a balance between the protection of human rights without descending into a governmental dictatorship in the metaverse; the harmonization of competing models of the metaverse and what needed to be done to build confidence for users; and how would law enforcement take place if the metaverse operates as a stateless platform.



CLOSING REMARKS

ANUWAN VONGPICHET

Deputy Executive Director, Thailand Institute of Justice

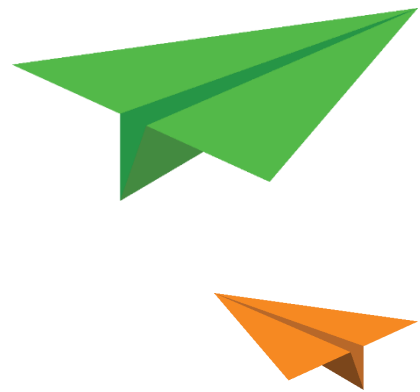


The Forum was concluded by Dr. Vongpichet, who thanked all speakers and attendees for their participation. She noted that the digital world is an intangible reality that many of us do not fully understand, but that equally, it would be unwise of us to ignore it, or be scared of it. As leaders and engaged participants in society, it is imperative that we accept that our digital future is real, and that we should be prepared for it. After mentioning and briefly summarizing relevant ideas and concepts that had been brought up at the Forum, she said that while the Forum not only tied up a lot of what was already discussed in the RoLD Program gone by, it also worked as a stand-alone curtain-raiser on the topic of digital justice.

The objective of the Forum was to help the audience obtain a slightly better understanding of the many ways one can think about justice and injustice in the digital age, and how this might be similar or different from what policy makers are familiar with in the real, tangible world. The objective was also to emphasize the necessity to revisit the concept of the rule of law - not just how it works in the present, but what form and shape it will take in the future. She stressed that if we do not discuss this now, while we still have some degree of control over the design of the future itself, we run the risk of letting it fade into irrelevance completely. In this regard, Dr. Vongpichet pointed out that there are never going to be enough voices to talk about this issue, and it is not something of isolated concern only to technologists or regulators. It will fundamentally affect everyone's lives, especially newer generations, and thus, the conversation becomes meaningless if everyone is not a part of it.

Dr. Vongpichet invited all attendees to join in this discussion with TIJ in the future as well, by sharing experiences and thoughts on how this changing tomorrow can be jointly embraced. Specifically, she also sought recommendations and suggestions from all of you on how future editions can be structured or how these conversations can be curated.

COHORT



CLASS of 2022

DIRECTORY



ABDUL QUDDUS
Bangladesh
Superintendent
Prison Directorate,
Security and Services
Division,
Ministry of Home



**BORWORN SOM
LEERAPAN**
Thailand
Associate Professor
Faculty of Medicine,
Ramathibodi Hospital,
Mahidol University



**AHMAD MUSTAQIM
CHE BISI**
Malaysia
**Director of Seremban
Prison, Negeri
Sembilan**
Malaysian Prison
Department



**CHAKKRI
CHAIPINIT**
Thailand
Lecturer
Faculty of Political
Science,
Ramkhamhaeng
University



**ARCHAWAT
CHAROENSILP**
Thailand
Executive Chairman
ETRAN



**CHUTIKARN
SUKMONGKOLCHAI**
Thailand
Project Associate
Centre for Humanitarian
Dialogue (HD)



BIKRAM PURI
Nepal
Lecturer
Chakrabarti Habi
Education Academy



EDWIN CHESEREK
Kenya
**Senior Probation
Officer**
Probation and Aftercare
Service,
Ministry of Interior and
Coordination



**BOONDARIK
JAMPATHAI**
Thailand
Protection Officer
International Committee
of the Red Cross
(ICRC)



**JACQUELINE
MATHENG**
Kenya
Programme Officer
The Raoul Wallenberg
Institute of Human
Rights and
Humanitarian Law
(RWI)

CLASS OF 2022 DIRECTORY

(Alphabetical Order by First Name)



JANETTE PADUA
The Philippines
Director I
Department of Justice,
Parole and Probation
Administration
(DOJ-PPA)



**LILIAN AKINYI
OTIENO**
Kenya
Officer in Charge
Athi River Probation
Station,
Ministry of Interior and
Coordination



**JOE MWENDA
TARICHIA**
Kenya
**Senior Probation
Officer**
Probation and Aftercare
Service,
Ministry of Interior and
Coordination



LUCY ROMA
Kenya
**Senior Probation
Officer**
Probation and Aftercare
Service,
Ministry of Interior and
Coordination



JOHN N NGUGI
Kenya
**Principal Probation
Officer**
Probation and Aftercare
Service,
Ministry of Interior and
Coordination



**MANA
NIMITVANICH**
Thailand
First Vice President
Krungthai Bank



**KASITORN
POOPARADAI**
Thailand
**Senior Executive Vice
President**
Digital Economy
Promotion Agency
(DEPA)



MARYAM JAMI
Afghanistan
Senior Consultant
University of
Massachusetts



**KORAKOT
JANTEERASAKUL**
Thailand
**Monitoring and
Evaluation Officer**
National Democratic
Institute (NDI)



**MYINT MYINT
THWIN**
Myanmar
Deputy Director
Securities and
Exchange Commission
of Myanmar



**NAPAKAMOL
HAVANOND
SAWANGCHAENG**

Thailand

Judge

Research Division of
the Court of Appeal for
Specialized Cases,
The Court of Justice



**PEERADEJ
TANRUANGPORN**

Thailand

CEO

Upbit Exchange
(Thailand)



**NOBORU
NAKAYAMA**

Japan

Professor

Ministry of Justice,
Japan



PINYO MEEPHIAM

Thailand

Instructor

Royal Police Cadet
Academy,
Royal Thai Police



**PANRAWEE
MEESUPYA**

Thailand

**Senior Manager Public
Policy**

Zipmex



PREM SINGH GILL

Singapore

**Senior Research
Analyst**

Ernst & Young Global
Consulting Services,
Japan



**PARAMATE
BOONYANAN**

Thailand

**Director of Legal and
Litigation Affairs
Section**

The Central Institute of
Forensic Science,
Ministry of Justice



**SAOWAKON
MEESANG**

Thailand

**Director of Tax Policy
and Planning Division**

Revenue Department,
Ministry of Finance



**PAWAT
SATAYANURUG**

Thailand

Lecturer

Faculty of Law,
Chulalongkorn
University



**SARANYU
VIRIYAVEJAKUL**

Thailand

Vice President

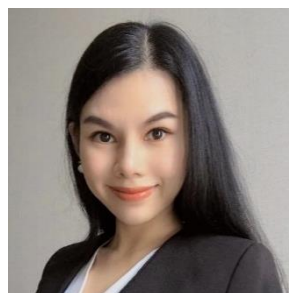
Neighboring Countries
Economic Development
Cooperation Agency
(NEDA)

CLASS OF 2022 DIRECTORY

(Alphabetical Order by First Name)



SAW MYA AYE
Myanmar
Director General
Securities and
Exchange Commission
of Myanmar



**TARINEE
SURAVORANON**
Thailand
**Project Manager -
Business and
Human Rights**
UNDP Thailand



**SIRANAN
DECHAKUPT**
Thailand
Researcher
Thailand Development
Research Institute
(TDRI)



**THANAPORN
TECHARITPITAK**
Thailand
TIJ Academy
Thailand Institute of
Justice (TIJ)



SOMALY KUM
Cambodia
Fellow Researcher
Center for the Study of
Humanitarian Law
(CSHL)



**THANISARA
RUANGDEJ**
Thailand
Owner
Punch Up World
Co, Ltd.



**SONGKRAN
YAMAMURA**
Thailand
Managing Director
Yamamura Construction
Co., Ltd



**THUTTAI
KEERATIPONG-
PAIBOON**
Thailand
**Director of International
Strategy and Coordination
Division**
Office of the National Economic
and Social Development
Council (NESDC)



**TAIYAWAT
VIVATKIAT**
Thailand
Lecturer
Royal Police Cadet
Academy,
Royal Thai Police



TOM SULLIVAN
Australia
**Principal Research
Analyst**
Australian
Institute of Crime (AIC)



VANNY
Indonesia
Founder & Managing Partner
KVH Advocates and Legal Consultants



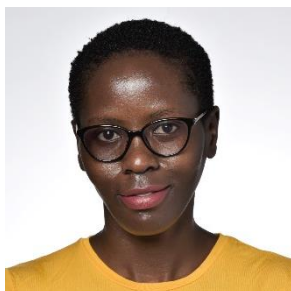
WILFREDO RODRIGUEZ BERALDE
The Philippines
Training Director
Good Shepherd Professional Training Services



WAEWPAILIN PHANPHAKDI
Thailand
Lecturer
Faculty of Political Science (Public Administration), Chulalongkorn University



WINFRED MUTEA
Kenya
Senior Probation Officer
Probation and Aftercare Service, Ministry of Interior and Coordination



WENDY AMA OJWANG
Kenya
Senior Probation Officer
Probation and Aftercare Service, Ministry of Interior and Coordination



ZAW AUNG NAING
Myanmar
Assistant Director
Securities and Exchange Commission of Myanmar

ABOUT RoLD PROGRAM



The RULE OF LAW AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RoLD Program) focuses on capacity building of emerging leaders' networks in collaboration with a world-renowned institution. TIJ places emphasis on developing knowledge about the Rule of Law for sustainable development, believing that the “knowledge” can connect “people”, making them powerful networks of changemakers. This belief has led to the inception of the Rule of Law and Development Program or the RoLD Program.

The RoLD programs signifies Asia's first collaboration between TIJ and the Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School that resulted in the development of capacity building courses for Thai, Asian, and international emerging leaders. These courses aim to allow participants to put the Rule of Law into practice in order to end the injustice that prevails in society, and to be a foundation toward achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The RoLD program offers a variety of activities to provide opportunities for leaders' networks and executives from the public sector, the private sector and civil society in Thailand and other countries to participate in ongoing knowledge and experience sharing programs, including the following:

- 1. The TIJ Executive Program on the Rule of Law and Development (RoLD)**, a 6-month course for leaders' networks and executives from the public sector, the private sector and civil society.
- 2. The TIJ Workshop for Emerging Leaders on the Rule of Law and Policy**, a five-day intensive international program for emerging leaders taught via world-class teaching and learning techniques, by faculty members and globally recognized scholars in the network of IGLP, Harvard Law School.
- 3. RoLD in Action Program**, an outcome of the initiatives of the leaders' networks and the executives in the TIJ Executive Program. Up to now, RoLD in Action has taken on several important social issues.
- 4. The TIJ Public Forum on the Rule of Law and Sustainable Development**, a public forum where participants across sectors can exchange their views and analyze the linkages between the Rule of Law and sustainable development, through a series of lectures and discussions of national and international scholars and experts.

For more information, visit www.tijrold.org

PARTNERS



The Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) is a research institute affiliated with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (UN-PNI).

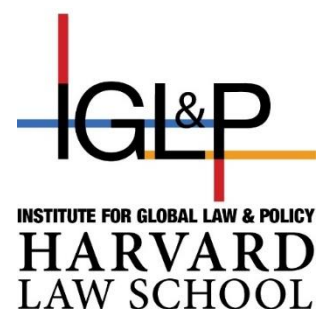
The vision of the TIJ is to be a promoter of change in order to enhance the justice system and foster a culture of lawfulness in Thailand and the wider international communities through research, capacity-building and policy advocacy activities in crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law.

Building on Thailand's engagement in the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the UN Crime Congresses, TIJ serves as a bridge that transports global ideas to local practices, focusing on cross-cutting issues including the interconnection between the rule of law and sustainable development, peace and security.

TIJ primarily seeks to promote criminal justice system reform through the implementation of international standards and norms related to the vulnerable groups in contact with the justice system while encouraging coordination among domestic justice constituencies and strengthening regional cooperation, particularly within the ASEAN region.

One of the core beliefs of TIJ is the need to invest in human resources and practical knowledge based on the rule of law perspective, since TIJ recognizes that the rule of law and an effective and fair criminal justice system are integral components necessary for inclusive economic growth, the protection of human rights, and sustainable development.

The Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School is a collaborative faculty effort designed to nurture innovative approaches to global policy in the face of a legal and institutional architecture manifestly ill-equipped to address our most urgent global challenges. Global poverty, conflict, injustice and inequality are also legal and institutional regimes. The IGLP explores the ways in which they are reproduced and what might be done in response. We aim to provide a platform at Harvard for new thinking about international legal and institutional arrangements, with particular emphasis on ideas and issues of importance to the global South. Professor David Kennedy serves as Institute Director.



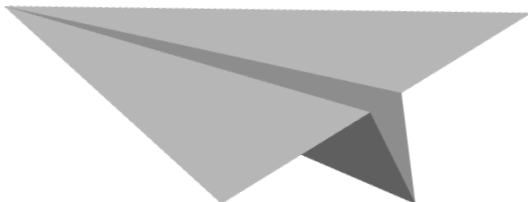
Much about how we are governed at the global level remains a mystery. Scholars at the Institute are working to understand and map the levers of political, economic and legal authority in the world today. The Institute focuses on young scholars and policy makers from who bring new ideas and perspectives to comparative and international legal research and policy. The IGLP aims to facilitate the emergence of a creative dialog among young experts from around the world, strengthening our global capacity for innovation and cooperative research

For more information, visit www.iglp.law.harvard.edu

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) would like to thank the Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School for their continued collaboration and for making the TIJ-IGLP International Workshop on the Rule of Law in Policy Making and Development Discourses a great success. A special thanks to Prof. David Kennedy and his team, and in particular, Kristen Verdeaux, for their tireless commitment towards this project.

This International Virtual Workshop Summary Report was made possible thanks to our contributors: the TIJ's Office on Justice Innovation and RoLD Program Management Team; the associate editorial team, Wirun Pubpanon and Araya Arayawuth; the Knowledge Development Center Co. Ltd. (KDC) for the operation management and support of the design and production; and Sumathi Chandrashekar, for compiling and editing this Report.





Contact Information

Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ)

999 Chaeng Wattana Rd.,
Thung Song Hong, Lak Si,
Bangkok 10210, Thailand

Email: support@tijforum.org

www.tijthailand.org

www.tijrold.org

www.tijforum.org

