




THE APPLICATION OF THE INNOVATION POLICY IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the implementation of the Innovation Policy in the Judiciary of Mato Grosso do Sul. Preliminarily, the evolution of the Judiciary after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988 will be addressed. In this context, this article aims to demonstrate innovation policies in the TJMS. The objective is to contribute with a theoretical framework on the subject, evaluating not only technology, but innovation as a cultural and procedural transformation. The methodology adopted is exploratory and descriptive, using document analysis, literature review and quantitative data collection. Data collection includes the review of articles in databases such as SCOPUS and Web of Science, focusing on the application of innovation policy in the legal system. In this context, the Innovation Laboratory (LabJus) was created to boost innovation management, collecting ideas and promoting a culture of innovation, and there was a correct adaptation of this Court to the recommendations of the CNJ, although it did not pay attention to updating its actions with the RENOVAJUD online platform.

Keywords: Judiciary. Innovation. National Council of Justice. TJMS.

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INTRODUCTION

The Judiciary, from the Federal Constitution of 1988 (NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1988), has been facing great challenges in its mission to resolve conflicts in the face of the growing number of lawsuits and the institutional financial limitation regarding the availability of servers for the analysis of demands based on the most diverse topics.

Thus, in order to accelerate this process and make the forensic work environment healthier, the initiative of the National Council of Justice (CNJ) has been verified in stipulating technological frameworks to provide a favorable environment for the implementation of the Innovation Policy throughout the Judiciary.

This article proposes an analysis of the rules proposed by the CNJ for the implementation of an Innovation Policy in the Judiciary and what is the adherence of the Court of Justice of Mato Grosso do Sul (TJMS) to them, based on the identification of the measures adopted to adapt to the proposed model, in addition to identifying the innovation initiatives suggested by the local Innovation Laboratory and their adherence to the Judiciary Innovation Network system (RENOVAJUD), an online platform developed by the National Council of Justice to monitor the implementation of the actions proposed by all segments of the Brazilian Judiciary, established in article 9 of Resolution 395 of the CNJ (2021a).

From such analysis, it is intended to contribute to the formation of a theoretical framework on the subject, in addition to showing the Managers of the Court of Justice of Mato Grosso de Sul the degree of adequacy of the measures adopted in compliance with the rules outlined by the CNJ, in addition to making their actions clearer for later study on the effectiveness of each of them.

Thus, the general objective of the study is to demonstrate the actions of the Court of Justice of Mato Grosso do Sul for the implementation of the Innovation Policy, based on:

- Exposure of the need for the Judiciary to adapt to the new demands of society, especially regarding access to information and speed of judgment;
- Identification of CNJ resolutions on the subject;
- Identification of the acts of innovation adopted by the TJMS based on the resolutions of the CNJ.

By understanding innovation not only as the adoption of cutting-edge technologies, but as a cultural and procedural transformation, it becomes possible to more comprehensively assess the impact of this approach on strengthening democracy and the effectiveness of the judicial system. Thus, this article seeks not only to outline the importance of innovation policy, but also to offer support to managers, legislators and other



actors involved in the construction of an agile, transparent Judiciary adapted to contemporary challenges.

METHODOLOGY

The work has an exploratory and descriptive objective, since it consists of the observation of facts and phenomena as they occur spontaneously, the collection of data related to them and the registration of variables that are presumed relevant, to analyze them (MARCONI; LAKATOS, 2002).

For Gil (2002), research by the exploratory method, aims to provide greater familiarity with the problem, with a view to making it more explicit or to constitute hypotheses. It can be said that these researches have as their main objective the improvement of ideas or the discovery of intuitions.

The theme is approached through the analysis of secondary documents, such as laws, complemented by research and quantitative data analysis regarding the actions adopted by the TJMS for the implementation of the Innovation Policy, since in this approach the researcher is limited to the factual description of this or that event, ignoring the complexity of the social reality (PROVDANOV; FREITAS, 2013).

The hypothetical-deductive method is also used, supported by a bibliographic and documentary analysis procedure, to conclude that the TJMS actions are adequately adequate to the directives outlined by the CNJ.

DATA COLLECTION

The literature review was conducted using the structure proposed on the "Parsif.ai" platform, available on the website, which includes steps to select research questions, databases, article sources, choose search terms, apply practical and methodological screening criteria, in addition to reviewing and synthesizing the results, on the theme "The application of innovation policy in TJMS".

The indexed databases used were SCOPUS and Web of Science. The search covered the period between 2020 and 2023, to select material after the issuance of resolution 325 of the CNJ, and was limited to academic articles.

The "PICO" system (Population; Intervention; Comparison/control and *Outcome/outcome*), to support the process of choosing the research focuses and, consequently, the keywords to obtain a sufficient theoretical bibliographic collection for the research.

The search terms were applied to abstracts, keywords and titles, and only journal articles were considered.

A partir daí, chegou-se à palavra de busca utilizada ("*judicial*" OR "*judiciary*" OR "*justice*") AND ("*act*" OR "*law*" OR "*legislation*") AND ("*brazil*" OR "*brazilian*") AND ("*Innovation*" OR "*novelty*"), da qual resultou em 32 artigos na plataforma SCOPUS e 20 na Web of Science.

As for the selected studies, after delimiting the search refinement criterion on the SCOPUS platform, which considered the period of publication, type of documents only as articles and pertinent areas of knowledge, as shown in "Figure 1", 14 remained, but it was only possible to analyze 10 articles, since the others do not have open access.

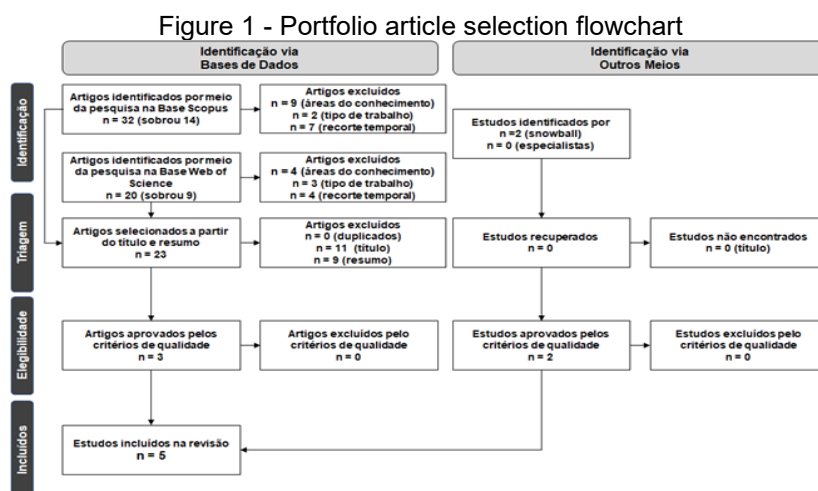
The areas of knowledge considered relevant to the present studies were psychology, environmental science; drug; agricultural and biological sciences; multidisciplinary, engineering, computer science; biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology; government law; Social Sciences, Other Subjects, Business Economics, Sociology, Criminology, Penology, Environmental Sciences, Ecology, Public Administration, Science, Technology, Other Subjects.

After the analysis of the exclusion criteria, regarding the relevance of title and abstract, only 3 articles remained.

In "Figure 3", it is possible to observe all the stages of evaluation of the articles and the quantities excluded in each of them, for later manual review of the selected articles, also identifying 2 other relevant publications in the process known as *snowball*.

During the data extraction stage, it was found that there were 2 articles of great interest to the research, which is why they were also included in this literature review.

In the end, 5 articles were selected to support this study, which will be complemented with the analysis of the actions adopted by the TJMS to implement the innovation policy.



Source - Prepared by the authors

As for the other data, they were evidenced from research via the internet of the resolutions related to the theme and the actions developed by the Innovation Laboratory of the Court of Justice of Mato Grosso do Sul.

DATA ANALYSIS

The research consists of the analysis of the regulations and initiatives generated by the TJMS in order to adapt to resolution 395 (2021a) of the CNJ as to its adequacy to the Innovation policy outlined by the National Council of Justice.

In this way, it is expected to identify the degree of adequacy of the TJMS to the policy of implementation of Innovation in the Judiciary to enable managers to have a clearer view of the actions developed, as well as to foster new initiatives to contribute to the mission of the judiciary to deliver a jurisdiction in a more agile and effective way.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

THE EVOLUTION OF THE JUDICIARY AFTER THE CF/88

Within the scope of the Judiciary, the need for change, for technological modernization, was perceived. Law No. 11,419, of December 19, 2006, regulated the Electronic Judicial Process (PJe) with the virtualization of judicial demands. Routines were simplified, with effective resolution and less use of human resources, this a historical problem in the Judiciary (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

Technological innovation aims to improve efficiency, transparency, speed and access to justice, that is, it not only modernizes judicial processes, it improves the quality and accessibility of justice (MENDES, 2016).

This advance with the virtualization of lawsuits was an important step, however, over time came the perception and the need for more technologically elaborate systems, including the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Concomitantly, it is observed the emergence and development of an innovation and intelligence network with the activities operated by the innovation laboratories, which seek to modernize and provide greater effectiveness, through projects aimed at better management of the Judiciary (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

INNOVATION POLICY IN PUBLIC POWER

There are several initiatives aimed at the area of innovation. The innovation policy brought about by Constitutional Amendment No. 45 (NATIONAL CONGRESS, 2004), for the Brazilian judicial system was significant and aimed to improve several aspects related to the efficiency, transparency and modernization of the Judiciary. This amendment introduced



important changes that impacted the structure and functioning of the Judiciary, seeking to overcome historical challenges and provide more agile and accessible justice. Key points of innovation include (MENDES, 2016):

- National Council of Justice (CNJ);
- National Goals that represented annual commitments assumed by the Courts;
- Access to Justice and Effective Judicial Protection;
- Reform of the Judiciary;
- Transparency and Accountability, among others.

It should be noted that Law No. 12,193, of January 14, 2010, designates October 19 as Innovation Day (NATIONAL CONGRESS, 2010).

The CNJ's initiative to establish the Laboratory of Innovation, Intelligence and Sustainable Development Goals (LIODS), through Ordinance No. 119, of August 21, 2019 (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE, 2019), later revoked by Resolution No. 395 (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE, 2021a), opened a space for cooperation, dialogue and articulation of public policies between the Judiciary, with other federative entities and society (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

LIODS proposes the creation of the Innovation and Intelligence Network of the Judiciary, which is nothing more than an observatory with the purpose of mapping the innovation laboratories and intelligence centers of the Judiciary, as well as supporting and encouraging innovative actions and scientific and technological research in the judicial system (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

The National Council of Justice is an organ of the Brazilian Judiciary, created by Constitutional Amendment No. 45 (2004), with the objective of promoting the improvement of the judicial system and ensuring the effectiveness of constitutional principles. Its resolutions are normative instruments that establish guidelines, rules, and procedures to be followed by the bodies and entities of the Judiciary (MENDES, 2016).

The normative force of CNJ resolutions can be understood as the ability of these instruments to influence and shape the behavior of the actors involved in the judicial system. This strength derives from the authority of the CNJ as the body responsible for the supervision and administrative, financial, and disciplinary control of the Judiciary (SENA; SILVA; LUQUINI, 2012).

It is important to note that the normative force of CNJ resolutions is not absolute, since they must be compatible with the Federal Constitution. According to the



understanding of the Federal Supreme Court (STF), issued in the judgment of the Declaratory Action of Constitutionality, which confirmed the validity of Resolution No. 7 (2005), of the National Council of Justice, such resolutions are characterized as a primary normative act, that is, one capable of innovating the legal system (MENDES, 2016).

From then on, it is clear that the activity as an administrative coordination and planning body of the Judiciary is fundamental for the improvement of the entire Brazilian judicial system (MENDES, 2008), through a series of national indicators to measure the level of achievement of the strategic objectives of each Court of Justice, thus being able to mediate, analyse, evaluate and constantly monitor the strategy and its implementation (CHAER; AZEVEDO; BONIFÁCIO, 2016).

The same was true of the implementation of the innovation policy in the Judiciary, inaugurated by Resolution 395 (2021) of the CNJ, which from then on made clear the need for innovation laboratories with each body of the Judiciary in order to think and adopt measures to streamline processes and improve the work environment of civil servants (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE, 2021a).

THE MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION IN THE JUDICIARY

In the Judiciary, the possibility of processing and practicing acts digitally, with the enactment of law 11,419 (NATIONAL CONGRESS, 2006), represented the beginning of its modernization process, as it established important milestones on the computerization of judicial processes.

From then on, an environment conducive to the adoption of good practices was observed, taking advantage of this installed technology and the constant evolution regarding the possibility of performing functions in the face-to-face and remote modality, improvement in essential processes and creation of new models to streamline the procedural process and reduce the costs of the public machine (SENA; SILVA; LUQUINI, 2012).

The main objectives of the innovation policy in the Judiciary can be cited as the search for increased efficiency, since its implementation can result in greater agility and the reduction of unnecessary steps and processes (MENDES, 2016).

Automating routine tasks such as court case management and legal research can save time and resources, allowing judges and staff to focus on more complex issues (SENA; SILVA; LUQUINI, 2012).

Technology can play a key role in improving access to justice as well. The digitalization of judicial processes and the implementation of online platforms make the

justice system more accessible to citizens, facilitating the monitoring of cases and obtaining legal information, in addition to contributing to the transparency of service provision, through electronic case management systems and the provision of information on judicial performance (PANDINI; 2020).

However, the management of innovation in the Judiciary is not exempt from challenges, from which there is already resistance to the organizational culture in the Judiciary, already so accustomed to the practices routinely adopted, and it is necessary to work hard to sensitize the benefits of implementing this new way of thinking and acting in the Judiciary (MENDES, 2016) (CHAER; AZEVEDO; BONIFÁCIO, 2016).

Budgetary, staff training, and data protection and cybersecurity issues are also critical concerns, especially when it comes to electronic court proceedings and confidential information (PANDINI; 2020).

Another important point is the General Law for the Protection of Personal Data (LGPD), instituted by Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 (NATIONAL CONGRESS, 2018), aims to protect the fundamental rights of freedom and privacy of the natural person, with regard to the collection, processing and protection of personal data. However, it is worth mentioning that the implementation of the LGPD, especially in the context of public power, can face challenges and, in some cases, be distorted (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

After a few years, the application of the LGPD in the Public Sector faces challenges, including: complexity of implementation in view of the adequacy of the internal processes of the Judiciary to ensure compliance; lack of resources and training of civil servants; resistance to change by public servants, which may result in delays in the adoption of practices that guarantee data privacy, and leading to a distortion of legislation; lack of transparency and interpretation of the law itself in a restrictive manner (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

In this sense, although the LGPD is intended to protect the privacy of citizens, it is essential to ensure that its implementation in the public sector does not become an obstacle to access to information and administrative efficiency (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

To promote innovation in the Judiciary, it is essential to offer education and training programs for judges and employees, so that they can become familiar with new technologies and innovative processes, in addition to encouraging the collaboration of technology companies and startups that can bring innovative solutions (SENA; SILVA; LUQUINI, 2012).

Regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the innovations implemented, making adjustments as necessary, and including public opinion in the definition of priorities and in

the evaluation of judicial services seem to be essential in this new model, which is increasingly relevant in view of its great contribution to achieving the mission of the Judiciary (PANDINI; 2020).

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE PROCESS OF INNOVATION OF THE JUDICIARY

Resolution No. 325, of June 20, 2020 (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE, 2020), deals with the National Strategy of the Judiciary 2021-2016. Although it is not directly linked to innovation, one of the macro challenges of the Judiciary is the improvement of administrative management and judicial governance, with a view to internal operational efficiency, the humanization of services, the reduction of bureaucracy and simplification of internal processes, project management and optimization of work processes; and improvement of the service provided to the citizen (MENDES, 2016).

In summary, it can be concluded that this resolution emphasizes the importance of making the judicial system more efficient, accessible and citizen-centered. At the same time, it is concerned with internal processes regarding the need to adopt good management practices, eliminate bureaucracies and simplify processes to improve the service provided to society (CHAER; AZEVEDO; BONIFÁCIO, 2016; SEINE; SILVA; LUQUINI, 2012).

The Innovation Management policy within the Judiciary was instituted by Resolution No. 395/2021 of the National Council of Justice. This resolution aims to adopt agile methodologies and technological resources to improve jurisdictional provision, through the dissemination of a culture of innovation, with the modernization of methods and techniques for the development of the judicial service.

The resolution seeks to provide a culture of innovation in the Judiciary, which aims to improve the provision of services, making the Judiciary more efficient and accessible. In addition, it creates structures and guidelines to encourage innovation, such as establishing a governance framework that involves different actors to drive innovation within the Judiciary (CHAER; AZEVEDO; BONIFÁCIO, 2016).

In its context, the CNJ defines innovation as the implementation of new ideas, whether the creation of new products, services or an effective way to solve complex problems in the development of activities, which create value to the Judiciary (BORDONI; TONET, 2021).

According to the CNJ, the implementation of the innovation policy must observe the following principles: culture of innovation, focus on the user, participation, collaboration, human development, accessibility, socio-environmental sustainability, sustainable development, debureaucratization and transparency; making the judicial system more



efficient, accessible and citizen-centered, keeping up with contemporary changes and challenges (MENDES, 2016).

In order to boost innovation management within the Judiciary, becoming a continuous and effective process, the CNJ, through the Resolution, established the Innovation Network of the Brazilian Judiciary (RenovaJud). This network represents a significant effort to modernize and improve the Brazilian judicial system, making it more accessible, efficient and effective, meeting the needs of the population and the expectations of an agile and innovative justice system.

INNOVATION POLICY AT TJMS

In recent decades, the Court of Justice of Mato Grosso do Sul has been investing in Information Technology. The Innovation Laboratory of the Judiciary of Mato Grosso do Sul (LabJus) was established by Ordinance No. 2,085, of July 22, 2021 (COURT OF JUSTICE OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL, 2021a), and its main responsibility is to prepare and implement the innovation management program which deals with Resolution No. 395 (2021) of the CNJ.

LabJus is justified in the face of the growing demands in search of efficiency and modernization of judicial services, recognizing the importance of adopting innovative measures to meet the expectations of those under jurisdiction. In addition, the laboratory is aligned with the guidelines of the CNJ and with the principles of participatory and democratic management.

The initial planning of the laboratory is to collect ideas from the internal or external public, that is, from any citizen, whether a servant or not, which will be selected based on objective criteria and aligned with the institutional Strategic Planning. These ideas will be allocated to projects prepared by LabJus and, if they present results and are approved for proper application in a production environment, they must be prepared, documented and put into practice by the technical operation team.

In order to operationalize the innovation laboratory, TJMS used Ordinance No. 2,090, of July 22, 2021 (COURT OF JUSTICE OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL, 2021), which designated members to compose the Innovation Laboratory of the Judiciary of Mato Grosso do Sul, added by Ordinance No. 2,591, of February 15, 2023 (COURT OF JUSTICE OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL, 2023), which modified the composition of the members of the Innovation Laboratory of the Judiciary of Mato Grosso do Sul.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ADEQUACY

The TJMS, in accordance with article 4 of Resolution No. 395 (2021) of the CNJ, adopted administrative measures to implement the innovation policy in the judiciary of Mato Grosso do Sul, starting with the issuance of Ordinance No. 2,085, of July 19, 2021, which Establishes the Innovation Laboratory (LABJUS), in which, in its article 2, it made symmetrical provisions to the recommendations present, mainly, in article 3 of Resolution 395 of the CNJ, and later defined his working method and composition.

In addition to establishing that the members of the Innovation Laboratory will not receive any additional payment, to comply with the effectiveness goal, provided for in article 2 of Resolution 395 of the CNJ, it is observed that, in its composition, there was compliance with article 3, III, of the same resolution, in view of the provision for the appointment of Magistrates and Servers, as observed in article 5 of Ordinance No. 2,085/2021 TJMS.

The inclusion of the external public in the actions of LABJUS is provided for in article 6 of Ordinance No. 2,085/2021 TJMS, which recommends submission of projects to the internal and external public, at the discretion of the coordination.

Therefore, it can be verified that there is sufficient legislative and administrative adequacy to what is recommended in Resolution No. 395 of the CNJ.

ACTIONS PRIOR TO THE CREATION OF LABJUS

From the research of the innovation actions developed by the TJMS, it is noted that in 2014 there was the creation of the Electronic Processing Center (CPE), through law 4.526/2014 (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL, 2014), so that there would be an administrative reformulation in the Court in order to centralize the entire notary expedition, previously linked to each of the Courts.

In 2020, there was an action developed by Magistrate Liliana de Oliveira Monteiro, from the 2nd Court of Domestic and Family Violence against Women of Campo Grande, regarding the development of a Quick Guide to assist the parties in virtual hearings, which, later, there was another update in 2021 to implement "QR Code" in the models of summons and subpoena warrants, issued by the CPE, with the indication of the "link" for participation in the act.

Such actions can be clearly linked to the culture of innovation, since they were implemented even before the creation of LABJUS in the TJMS, verifying the availability of this Court to adopt policies aimed at effectiveness in achieving its jurisdictional mission.



ACTIONS TAKEN BY LABJUS

After the creation of LABJUS, the following actions were implemented:

- "Revitalizing Education with Freedom", from the 2nd Criminal Execution Court of Campo Grande;
- "Protetivas On-line", by the TJMS Women's Coordination, in conjunction with the 3rd Domestic Violence Court of the Capital;
- "Dar a Luz", from the Childhood, Adolescence and Elderly Court of Campo Grande;
- Adoption Preparation Course in distance format, from the Coordination of Childhood and Youth (CIJ) in partnership with the Childhood Court of Campo Grande;
- Creation of the Virtual Desk by the TJMS to facilitate the service to those under jurisdiction during the pandemic;
- Summons Warrant with QR Code;
- Quick Guide to Virtual Hearings;
- Seal of Friendly Company of Conciliation/Mediation;
- Study of measures to speed up enforcement as it is one of the biggest bottlenecks of the Judiciary in terms of quantity;
- Use of robot - Warrant Process;
- Use of robot - SISBAJUD blocking orders;
- Comunic-AÇÃO Project;
- Sustainable Challenge.

13 actions developed by LABJUS since its creation were identified, concluding by its productive and creative performance.

It turns out that, in analysis, the platform made available to centralize the actions developed by the innovation laboratories of all bodies of the Brazilian Judiciary (RENOVAJUD), available through the electronic address, <<https://renovajud.cnj.jus.br/laboratorios-publico>>, it is observed that only two of them are registered, namely, Comunic-AÇÃO Project of 05/25/2023, with an impact on Sustainable Development Goals No. 10 and No. 16 of the 2030 Agenda (<https://renovajud.cnj.jus.br/conteudo-publico?iniciativa=489>) and Sustainable Challenge of 07/27/2023, with an impact on Sustainable Development Goals No. 11 and No. 12, of the same United Nations Agenda.

The only initiative identified in the platform's Material Repository was the observatory "conscious look at water and energy consumption in the TRE-MS / 24/07/2023



/ SDG 12 - sustainability *business intelligence*", of the Regional Electoral Court of Mato Grosso do Sul.

From this finding, it can be stated that only 15.38% of the LABJUS initiatives are available in RENOVAJUD, contrary to the purpose of "Chapter IV" of Resolution No. 395 of the CNJ, which provided for the creation of the Innovation Network of the Judiciary, to make all its bodies have access to the innovative initiatives already developed to make the provision of the service more efficient, modern and less costly.

It is concluded, therefore, that the TJMS is sufficiently adapted to Resolution No. 395 of the CNJ, leaving pending only the updating of its initiatives with the RENOVAJUD platform, to contribute to the effective formation of the Innovation Network proposed by the National Council of Justice.

OTHER INNOVATIVE INITIATIVES

Also in compliance with resolution 395 of the CNJ, the actions developed by the School of the Judiciary of Mato Grosso do Sul (EJUD) are observed, to comply with the objective set forth in article 3, V, of the aforementioned resolution, in order to promote constant human development aimed at solving problems, and the awakening of critical and creative sense in magistrates and civil servants.

Among the actions, we can mention the availability of courses on "Introduction to Innovation", course on "Training of Laboratory Technicians" and the realization of the "Gymkhana of the Judiciary".

Among the innovation policies of the Judiciary, the one aimed at the implementation of the "Justice 4.0 Centers", governed by Resolution 385 (2021) of the CNJ, which, under the terms of its article 1, "*must be specialized by reason of the same subject matter and with jurisdiction over the entire territorial area within the limits of the court's jurisdiction*".

Such an initiative is aimed at the faster processing of mandatorily digital cases (art. 1, § 2), since it will process cases of the same matter, observing the interest of the parties (art. 2, §4).

In the TJMS, it can be indicated as an example of a model aimed at specialization by the matter and deterritorialization, the creation of the Municipal Tax Execution Court, so that all distributions of actions, which involve the processing and judgment of the municipal tax executive of the MS counties, would be handled in the Capital.

It is important to note that there is still no specific creation of a "Justice Center 4.0" in the TJMS, as the resolution in its article 1 allows, but as this provision is a faculty, guided by



the discretion of each Court, it cannot be said that the Court of Justice of Mato Grosso do Sul has failed to comply with it.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Judiciary is one of the pillars of the democratic system and plays a fundamental role in maintaining the rule of law. Its mission is to ensure that laws are applied fairly and impartially, resolving conflicts and ensuring the protection of citizens' rights. However, the world is constantly evolving, and the Judiciary must keep up with the changes to maintain its relevance and effectiveness.

Innovation management refers to the process of promoting and facilitating the introduction of new ideas, technologies, and practices into an organization. In the context of the Judiciary, innovation management is essential to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of the justice system. This article explores the importance of innovation management in the Judiciary, identifies the challenges associated with this process, and proposes strategies to promote innovation in the judicial sector.

Innovation management in the Judiciary is essential to ensure that the justice system is efficient, accessible, and transparent. While there are challenges to be addressed, education, collaboration, and ongoing assessment strategies can help overcome these obstacles. Promoting innovation in the judiciary not only improves the effectiveness of the system but also strengthens public trust in the administration of justice, contributing to the maintenance of the rule of law and democracy.



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