Ministry of Justice

MoJ Innovation Den 2025 – Expression of Interest Process

Background

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) is a major government department, at the heart of the justice system. The MoJ works to protect and advance the principles of justice; our vision is to deliver a world-class justice system that works for everyone in society. The MoJ is comprised of over 90,000 staff across various geographical regions. It is a complex estate, with a wide variety of users from operational prison officers to court administrative staff, all of whom have various-yet-differing IT-related needs – from a standard office-based environment to a high-security prison. The MoJ is supported by 35 agencies and public bodies. More Information about the MoJ can be found via the following link: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/about

Overview

This Expression of Interest Process (this EOI) is being conducted following the MoJ Roundtable event, held on 8th May 2025. More information about the event can be found via the following link Tech companies urged to join drive to cut crime - GOV.UK and a summary of the event can be found in Annex B.

The MoJ are pleased to invite organisations to participate in an Innovation Den to showcase their ideas on how we can address some of the challenges faced within the justice system and to contribute meaningfully to the national dialogue on the future of our justice system. Based on the MoJ's confidence in the submissions, which will cover transformational impact, innovation and alignment with our selected key themes, the MoJ may select a range of organisations (likely between 5 to 10) to attend an Innovation Den, which will include representation from our Ministerial Team. Any submissions that are not taken through initially may be kept on file for future consideration.

Innovation Den – July 2025

The Innovation Den will be hosted by Lord Timpson, and will take place in person on Tuesday, 1st July 2025 (venue to be confirmed).

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The key focus of this EOI is across the following three themes:

1. **Theme 1 - Health, Wellbeing and Behavioural Analytics**
    Assessing how emerging technologies, particularly wearables and digital biomarkers, can detect drug use, monitor physical and mental health, evaluate intervention outcomes and support lasting behavioural change. The focus includes methods that enable early intervention and personalised support in justice settings.

2. **Theme 2 - Identity, Access and Compliance Monitoring**
    Exploring how technology, including biometric tools, wearables, drug detection and secure authentication systems, can remotely and reliably verify identity, confirm location and monitor compliance in real time. The focus includes scalable, tamper-resistant solutions that enable more flexible forms of supervision.

3. **Theme 3 - Non-Custodial and Community-Based Monitoring**
    Investigating the use of smart technologies to create a 'prison outside of prison', combining wearables, geolocation and behavioural monitoring to support structured, remotely supervised routines in the community. This includes innovations that strengthen enforcement, encourage desistance and enhance public protection.

Key stages and dates

The key stages for this EOI are set out in the table below.

The MoJ may change this timetable at any time and if changes to this timetable are made, the MoJ will provide updates.

MoJ must receive all EOI submissions before the 'EOI submission deadline'.

Key stages	Date
EOI published	Tue 27th May 2025
Deadline for the EOI submission ('EOI submission deadline')	Tue 10th June 11:59 am (United Kingdom time)
Invitations to Innovation Den Please note we will not be able to respond to all submissions. Please understand that if you do not hear from us within 5 days of the date for Invitations to Innovation Den, it means your submission was not selected	Mon 23rd June 2025
Innovation Den	Tue 1st July 2025 09:00 – 15:00

How to respond to this EOI

MoJ must receive all EOI submissions before the 'EOI submission deadline'.

To make a submission to this EOI you must complete a questionnaire (using MS Forms) which can be found at the following link MoJ Innovation Den - Expression of Interest (EOI)

Scan the QR or use link to join

Annex A Submission Guidance

1. The MoJ reserves the right:

a. to reject EOI submissions from this EOI if the MoJ considers:

   i. an EOI submission is not in accordance with the instructions in this EOI including late and/or incomplete or inaccurate submissions;

   ii. an Organisation has made any material misrepresentation in its EOI submission;

   iii. an Organisation has done anything improper to influence the MoJ during this EOI;

   iv. an Organisation has failed to use the English language in its EOI submission; and/or

   v. for any other reason which the MoJ considers appropriate.

b. to seek clarification of any aspect of an organisation's EOI submission;

c. to amend or add to its requirements relating to this EOI;

d. to extend or vary this EOI including without limitation to introduce further stages into the process; and/or

e. to discontinue this EOI entirely.

2. Organisations may submit more than one EOI submission if they have more than one idea for the MoJ. An EOI submission may address more than one theme.

3. Organisations MUST answer ALL the questions by completing the Microsoft Form Questionnaire.

4. Organisations must not alter/amend the Microsoft Form in any way.

5. All answers which exceed the stated character limit in the Microsoft Form shall be discounted

6. Organisations must not use links to external sources or attachments in your response as these will not be considered.

7. All submissions must be compliant with all UK legal requirements.

Confidentiality and commercially sensitive information

1. If an Organisation considers any part of its submission as commercially sensitive and/or confidential, it must:

a. clearly identify such information it considers to be commercially sensitive and/or confidential;

b. explain the potential implications of disclosure of such information; and

c. provide an estimate of the period of time during which the organisation believes that such information will remain commercially sensitive and/or confidential.

2. Receipt of information marked in whole or in part as "confidential" and/or "commercially sensitive" should not be taken to mean that MoJ accepts any duty of confidence by virtue of the marking.

3. MoJ may disclose any confidential and/or commercially sensitive information in the following cases:

a. where disclosure is required by law or for the purposes of regulatory requirements;

b. on a confidential basis to our employees, agents, consultants and professional advisors;

c. on a confidential basis to any Crown Body;

d. where requested by Parliament; or

e. if MoJ (acting reasonably) considers disclosure necessary or appropriate to carry out its public functions.

Publicity

1. Organisations shall not undertake (or permit to be undertaken) at any time, any publicity activity with any section of the media in relation to this EOI other than with the express prior approval of the MoJ in writing. Such agreement shall extend to the content of any publicity. In this paragraph the word 'media' includes, without limitation, radio, television, other broadcast media, newspapers or other print media, trade and specialist press, the Internet and e-mail accessible by the public at large and the representatives of such media.

Further Information

1. This EOI in no way commits the MoJ to any type of commercial activity, including issuing an invitation to tender or awarding any contract, including for pilots or proof of concepts.

2. Neither does it exclude any organisation not invited to participate in any part of this EOI from any future tenders, which might come as a result of this EOI. Nothing in this EOI should be taken as suggesting that MoJ would act outside any relevant legal obligation.

3. Any and all costs associated with the production of a submission to this EoI or with attending the Innovation Den must be borne by the Organisation. MoJ will not contribute in any way to meeting any costs incurred by the Organisation.

4. Unless otherwise stated in this EOI or in writing by MoJ, all communications between MoJ and Organisations during this EOI must strictly be made using the following email address: mojinnovation@justice.gov.uk. Organisations should not rely on communications from the MoJ unless they are made via this email address.

5. Contact Information: mojinnovationden@justice.gov.uk

Annex B – Annex B - Lord Chancellor Roundtable 8 May 25

The purpose of this note is to outline what Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Ministers and senior officials said during the roundtable at TechUK. This is to enable those reading the EOI and applying have the same access to information as those who attended.

Agenda

Item	Time	Detail
1	08:30-09:20	**Arrivals, tea, coffee, informal networking**
2	09:20-09:30	**Attendees seated**
3	09:30-09:35	**TechUK opening remarks, introducing the Lord Chancellor**
4	09:35-09:45	**Lord Chancellor opening remarks** After her opening remarks, the LC will be interviewed by a journalist before leaving at 10:00.
5	09:45-10:30	**The long-term challenges facing the prisons and probation system, and the role of technology in facing those challenges.** Lord Timpson and MoJ colleagues to provide a summary of the operational and R&D landscape in prisons and probation, followed by discussion.
6	10:30-10:45	**Break**
7	10:45-12:30 Two rounds of discussion, with the room split into two groups	**Thematic Discussions on emerging solutions** Room broken into two groups, each to discuss solutions to two specific themes. Discussion to focus on solutions that could be deployed within the next 5 years. **Part 1 - 10:45 – 11:35** Group A **Theme 1 - Preventing harm and delivering rehabilitation through smarter interventions** Discussion Points: - How can we move from one-off assessments to real-time understanding of risk and progress, using behavioural insights, feedback loops, and better data to deliver timely, effective and targeted interventions that prevent harm and enable change? Group B **Theme 2 - Building credible, flexible alternatives to custody** Discussion Point: - How can we design community-based supervision that is effective and trusted: robust enough to reassure the public, flexible enough to work in people's lives and meaningful enough to support long-term rehabilitation? **Interval: 11:35-11:40** Chairs to rotate groups **Part 2 - 11:40 – 12:30** Group A

		Theme 3 - Strengthening custody to enable safety, rehabilitation, and reintegration Discussion Point: - How can custody settings become safer, more secure and purposeful environments, using technology to reduce violence and drug use, improve staff decision-making, and ensure continuity of care and rehabilitation into the community? Group B **Theme 4 - Improving decision-making and personalising support at scale** Discussion Point: - How can we help probation staff manage growing caseloads by streamlining decisions, identifying risk sooner, and tailoring support to individual needs, so they can focus their time and expertise where it makes the biggest difference?
8	12:30-12:55	**Future vision: Justice 2050** Discussion Point: - Given the aforementioned challenges, what could a Digital, Data and Technology enabled Justice System look like in 2050?
9	12:55-13:00	**Closing remarks and final reflections**

Agenda item 3: The Lord Chancellor's opening speech

- The Lord Chancellor thanks Tech UK and attendees, recognizing them as top innovators capable of solving complex challenges through technology.
- Crisis in the Justice System
  When the current government took office 10 months ago, the criminal justice system was in crisis, with prisons nearly full and officers overwhelmed.
- Emergency Measures Taken
  To avoid collapse, the government released some offenders early and committed to building 14,000 new prison places—but construction takes time.
- Sentencing Review Launched
  A comprehensive sentencing review, led by David Gauke aims to ensure the UK never runs out of prison space again. It is expected to recommend more community-based punishments.
- Technology in Sentencing
  The review emphasizes greater use of technology in community sentencing, including:
  - Radio tags (curfews) – reduce reoffending by 25%
  - GPS tags – enforce exclusion zones
  - Sobriety tags – 99% compliance rate and monitor alcohol via sweat

- Call to the Tech Sector
  The tech industry is invited to help scale and improve these innovations, not just for monitoring but to drive rehabilitation and reduce crime.
- Probation System Needs Support
  Probation officers are overstretched, spending too much time on admin with outdated systems. New tech and AI are being trialled to free up time for frontline work.
- Tech in Prisons
  Technology can also support rehabilitation in prisons, including:
    o Basic education and job training
    o Easier access to benefits and housing
    o Smoother reintegration into society

- System-Wide Innovation
  The ambition is to innovate across the entire justice system, not just in community sentencing, to deliver rehabilitation that works.
- Vision for the Future
  The event marks the start of deeper collaboration between government and tech to solve the prison capacity crisis, reduce reoffending, and make communities safer.

Agenda item 4: Lord Timpson opening remarks

- As the Lord Chancellor just set out, this Government inherited a crisis across the criminal justice system.
- In Summer 2024, the capacity pressures on the prison system brought it dangerously close to total collapse.
- On taking office, we were forced to announce emergency measures to manage the situation...
- But once-in-a-generation reform is the only way we can truly deal with the scale of the crisis, cut crime and speed up justice.
- I want technology to play an integral role in tackling these problems and making our streets safer.
- We already use tech to our advantage – for example, tagging has been a vital tool in our efforts to punish offenders, cut reoffending and keep the public safe.
- But we need to be bolder. That's why we're here – to work with the tech industry, to ensure we are keeping up the pace with the rapid advancements in things like AI and smart devices.
- Through this roundtable I want to tackle the topic through two different time horizons.
- Firstly, in this session we'll focus on the macro trends and challenges facing the prison and probation system up to 2050.
- In the second session, we'll move to solutions that could be deployed in the next 5 years.
- To help set the scene, I will turn to my operational and science colleagues to provide further context.
- Please save any questions for the discussion after both introductions.

Agenda item 4: Linda Neimantas, Regional Probation Director for Kent, Surrey, and Sussex Speaking Notes

Linda Neimantas is the Regional Probation Director for Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, with nearly 30 years in probation, including 10 years as a probation officer.

- Core Purpose of Probation
  Probation aims to protect the public and reduce reoffending by working with adults (18+) sentenced to custody or community orders. It involves both rehabilitation and control measures like electronic monitoring.
- Court Involvement & Risk Assessment
  Probation starts at court with pre-sentence reports that assess risk of harm and reoffending. These are used by judges, magistrates, and the parole board. Risk assessments combine digital actuarial tools with clinical judgment and input from police and social services.
- Practitioner Responsibilities
  Practitioners support individuals pre- and post-release, enforce attendance at appointments, and deliver interventions like:
    o Community Payback
    o Rehabilitation programmes
    o Referrals for housing, education, employment, and substance misuse

- Evidence-Based Practice
  All interventions are backed by academic research linking them to reduced reoffending and better risk management.
- Workload Pressures
    o Workloads are at an all-time high, partly due to increased prison releases.
    o Upcoming sentencing reforms are expected to shift more punishment into the community, increasing probation's workload.

- Staffing & Coordination Challenges
    o Staff shortages, especially at probation officer grade, are straining the system.
    o Prison transfers complicate release planning and practitioner coordination.

- Administrative Burden
    o Practitioners spend 40% of their time on admin and only 60% on face-to-face work.
    o Fragmented tech systems require duplicate data entry, increasing the risk of errors and reducing time for impactful work.

- Technology Pilots Showing Promise
    o AI transcription tools are being piloted to reduce admin time and improve session documentation.
    o A new risk assessment tool is replacing a 20-year-old system, improving efficiency and relationship-building.
    o Electronic monitoring adds a layer of public reassurance and control.

- Vision for the Future: Technology is key to:

o   Freeing up staff time
o   Improving staff wellbeing
o   Enhancing public safety
o   Supporting rehabilitation more effectively

Agenda item 4: Hugh Stickland, MoJ Chief Scientific Adviser Speaking Notes

Hugh Stickland is the Chief Scientific Adviser at the Ministry of Justice (MoJ)/

- Justice System Needs Modernisation
  The justice system, illustrated by outdated images of Victorian-era prisons, has seen little technological evolution and must now modernise to meet today's challenges.
- Technology as a Catalyst for Change
  The upcoming Sentencing Review is seen as a pivotal moment to integrate technology into justice to improve outcomes, enhance rehabilitation, and ensure public safety.
- Justice System is Not Isolated
  The system is dynamic, with thousands entering and exiting custody annually, and is influenced by broader societal and technological trends.
- Emerging Tech Opportunities
  Technologies like AI, data sharing, smart devices, quantum computing, and remote sensors offer new tools to address justice challenges.
- Broader Societal Challenges
  The system must also respond to:
  o   Demographic shifts (e.g., aging population, changing family structures)
  o   Misinformation and social media influence
  o   Varying public attitudes toward technology

- Post-Pandemic Recovery
  The justice system is still recovering from COVID-19 impacts, including court backlogs, mental health issues, and economic strain.
- Call for Collaboration
  MoJ seeks true partnerships with industry, academia, and startups to co-develop solutions—from problem definition to evaluation—emphasizing agility: "fail fast, fail forward."
- Next Steps and Investment
  o   An Expression of Interest will soon launch for tech innovators to pitch solutions.
  o   MoJ has made an ambitious R&D funding bid in the upcoming Spending Review, aiming to build a sustainable innovation ecosystem.

Agenda item 5: [Discussion] The long-term challenges facing the prisons and probation system, and the role of technology in facing those challenges.

Q on tagging: MoJ are you still behind tagging due to recent issues?

Lord Timpson: Tagging will become increasingly important, not just existing tags e.g. GPS and sobriety tags but if we're likely to have more offenders being managed in the community then tagging has a big future.

Q on tagging: *MoJ what are you doing at the moment to address some of the issues? Can you give us an overview of current tech programmes?*

Hugh Stickland: Several programmes, some using emerging AI. Tagging shows a 20% reduction in reoffending with a matched non-tagged cohort.

OASys is the current system used by probation staff for assessing offender risks and needs and for completing their sentence plans.

OASys will be replaced as part of the Assess Risks, Needs and Strengths (ARNS) Programme. This new service will be a quicker, dynamic assessment that will drive improved sentence and risk management planning. This project is expected to see a reduction in the time spent on current assessment tools that can be utilised for higher impact activities and interventions. It will use the latest academic research to change how practitioners assess risk and needs, moving to a collaborative, strength-based approach, that is supported and reflected in a new enabling digital service. This new digital service will reduce the dependency on OASys and will eventually lead to it being decommissioned.

Different data sharing abilities – Splink links data across different systems. Our existing data is fragmented in different systems and it is not easy for those systems to talk to each other especially for frontline staff and especially when a frontline member of staff might be on leave or off sick, it can be hard to access relevant data quickly.

Lord Timpson: We are aware of cultural issues when it comes to the use of AI, however the PM talks about AI a lot. If we don't embrace this and other tech then we can't deliver what we need to.

Q on tagging: *Is there potential for new companies to move in on the current tagging work?*

Jim Barton (Executive Director for Change, HMPPS): We have no intention to leave contracts and are fully supportive of those already in place, our interest is what can be done around the edges of this.

Lord Timpson [on solutions more widely]: We need ideas that are deliverable and help frontline colleagues do the job they joined to do.

Lord Timpson: I encourage you all to talk to the people in your businesses for ideas on these solutions, in the Timpson business 1 in 10 were in prison previously.

Agenda item 7: THEME 1 - Preventing harm and delivering rehabilitation through smarter interventions (Group A: Hugh Stickland to chair)

Opening question: How can we move from one-off assessments to real-time understanding of risk and progress, using behavioural insights, feedback loops, and better data to deliver timely, effective and targeted interventions that prevent harm and enable change?

1**. Behavioural Change and Rehabilitation**

- The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) is actively seeking technology-driven ideas that support behavioural change in offenders.
- Emphasis on using tech to understand and influence what works in rehabilitation.

2**. Holistic, Data-Driven Case Management**

- Probation officers could benefit from holistic access to offender data (e.g. health, housing, psychological reports) to avoid wasting time gathering basic information during meetings.
- Self-input tools, connected devices, and partner data sharing could streamline this process.

3. Data Integration and Interoperability

- MoJ is working with the AI team and the Alan Turing Institute to explore how to better use the vast amount of offender data.
- Even without full interoperability, there's a strong belief that data can be better linked and utilised.

4. Learning from Other Sectors and Countries

- MoJ is interested in examples from other sectors or countries that have successfully integrated or shared data.
- Open to adapting existing technologies from elsewhere in the system to improve justice outcomes.

Agenda item 7: THEME 2 - Building credible, flexible alternatives to custody (Group B: Lord Timpson to chair)

Opening question: How can we design community-based supervision that is effective and trusted: robust enough to reassure the public, flexible enough to work in people's lives and meaningful enough to support long-term rehabilitation?

1. **Augmented Decision-Making is Crucial**: Combining AI with human judgment leads to better, more informed decisions in justice and rehabilitation.
2. **Behavioural Science + AI**: Integrating behavioural insights with AI helps identify what truly works in reducing reoffending and improving outcomes.
3. **Probation Overcapacity**: With probation operating significantly over capacity, there's
4. **User-Centred Innovation**: To drive rapid innovation, we must start with user journeys—understanding real-world workflows to identify the most effective tech solutions.

Agenda item 7: THEME 3 - Strengthening custody to enable safety, rehabilitation, and reintegration (Group A: Lord Timpson to chair)

Opening question: How can custody settings become safer, more secure and purposeful environments, using technology to reduce violence and drug use, improve staff decision-making, and ensure continuity of care and rehabilitation into the community?

1. Empowering Prisoners and Staff with Information

- In many prisons, prisoners take on roles that support prison operations—their willingness to contribute should not be underestimated.
- A key challenge is access to real-time information (e.g. medical appointments) for both staff and prisoners.

- Digital prisons with tools like Launchpad offer basic self-service, but more user-friendly, frontline-focused tech could be explored.

2. Technology for Security and Safety

- Interest in mobile blocking and anti-drone technology is growing, though urban settings pose challenges.
- Drug use remains a major issue, with 49% of prisoners having a registered drug problem—highlighting the need for adaptive responses to evolving substances.

3. Data and AI for Smarter Workflows

- Too much data can overwhelm staff—the goal is to reduce strain and make work more purposeful.
- Opportunities include:
  - AI surveillance to identify early intervention points.
  - Self-service tech to give prisoners more autonomy.
  - Smarter workload tools to replace current crude systems.

4. Investing in People and Innovation

- There's potential to rethink staff training and development, moving beyond the current 12-week model at Newbold Revel.
- Innovation should be driven by user journeys, ensuring solutions are designed for real-world use and frontline needs.

Agenda item 7: THEME 4 - Improving decision-making and personalising support at scale (Group B: Hugh Stickland to chair)

Opening question: How can we help probation staff manage growing caseloads by streamlining decisions, identifying risk sooner, and tailoring support to individual needs, so they can focus their time and expertise where it makes the biggest difference?

1. **Data Integration & AI as the Foundation**

- Linking data and AI is seen as the "holy grail" for transforming justice services.
- Breaking down silos and enabling AI access is essential for integration.
- Dashboards are needed to give probation officers quick, personalised access to offender data.

2. **User-Centred, Personalised Technology**

- Admin and paperwork are easy to digitise—but the real challenge is personalising tools for both probation officers and offenders.
- Apps and systems must reflect how users actually work, not just streamline existing processes.

3. **Automation & Efficiency Gains**

- Sentencing calculations, which currently take days, could be automated to free up staff time.
- Workflow automation and digital prison records are key opportunities for efficiency.

4. Behavioural Science & Nudging

- Use nudges and reminders (e.g. for appointments or compliance) to support behavioural change.
- Empower offenders to own their rehabilitation journey, starting in prison.

5. Mobile & Communication Challenges

- Mobile access is critical, but devices must be retained and used—this requires behavioural insight.
- There's a need to overcome resistance to mobile tech while ensuring secure, reliable communication.

6. System-Wide Thinking & Risk Appetite

- Innovation requires a high risk appetite—failures are part of progress.
- Consider the end-to-end cost and impact across police, prisons, and probation.
- Diversion strategies should be embedded throughout the justice system.

Agenda item 8: Future vision – Justice 2050 (Lord Timpson chairing)

Question: *Given the aforementioned challenges, what could a Digital, Data and Technology enabled Justice System look like in 2050?*

Views were sought from the room and the themes are highlighted below, these are based on hypothetical discussion points raised by suppliers around the table and not suggestions made by MoJ Officials. Commercial colleagues closed the session by advising that the next steps would be an Expression of Interest open to the wider market with a view to holding an Innovation Den later in the year.

Technology & Justice Innovation
- Quantum computing and behavioural science could revolutionise justice by predicting life paths and tailoring interventions.
- AI advisers could support individuals in decision-making, rehabilitation, and daily life.
- Sentencing could be split into punishment and personalized rehabilitation using tech.
- Real-time behavioural monitoring and subcutaneous tracking could support health and behavioural management.
- Extended and virtual reality could be used for immersive rehabilitation or role-playing scenarios.

Reimagining Sentencing and Rehabilitation
- A shift toward community payback and away from short custodial sentences, aligning with European models.
- Proposals for a renamed justice system focused on victims and rehabilitation (e.g., Ministry of Victim Justice and Rehab).

- Sentencing reform to reflect modern societal needs, moving away from outdated prison models.

Automation and Robotics in Justice
- Robotics could be used to manage prisoner movement and containment.
- Self-driving vehicles could transport prisoners securely and efficiently.

Behavioural Data & Early Intervention
- Use of behavioural data to identify early-life precursors to criminal behaviour and intervene sooner.
- Quantum computing could help analyze past data to predict future behaviours and create diversion paths.

System Design for the Future
- Justice systems should be geographically adaptive to future changes in migration, land use, and population distribution.
- Current data and technology offer a unique opportunity to redesign systems proactively.

Identity and Integration
- A unified digital identity could streamline access to services and improve coordination across agencies.
- Implants and tracking could help balance prison and community sentencing needs.

Ethics, Risk & Governance
- There are significant ethical concerns about misuse of advanced technologies in justice.
- The future of justice must be designed with transparency, accountability, and public trust in mind.
- If misapplied, these technologies could lead to dystopian outcomes that are difficult to reverse.

<u>Lord Timpson's closing remarks</u>

- Thank you for being here and engaging so actively with the challenges we are facing.

- You heard from Linda at the start of the day just how tough and complex our operational context is, and from Hugh on how future trends could make the situation even more difficult in the future.

- As we've made clear, this is just the start of a new conversation between us and you.

- We want to continue this exchange of ideas we've begun today and are planning a follow-up event with you and wider suppliers in July.

- We will be publishing further details for that event and how to engage the start of next week, building on the four themes we've just covered.

- At that next event, we will have heard the outcomes of the ongoing Sentencing Review, and our financial settlements from the overall Spending Review.

- I'm delighted to be leading this work and driving our adoption of a more innovative and tech-led approach to justice.

Appendix A: AI at MoJ

Dan James, Director, Justice AI Unit referred to AI in the MoJ at various points throughout the discussion.

Summary:

<u>MOJ's AI strategy</u>

Dan James is currently writing AI strategy for MOJ. 1st strategic priority of the strategy is about strengthening our foundations. A lot of the AI strategies we want to embrace are being held back by a lack of joined up data - a single view of the offender.

The strategy will be a phased approach where MOJ can move to a world with more personalised intervention and then moving to data on the interventions themselves not just the offender. Interventions are changing too, for example giving someone access to chat GPT could increase their opportunities in the outside world.

Another key opportunity as part of MOJ's AI strategy is how generative AI can be an assistance to learning new skills as part of lifelong learning not just in classroom. For example, with our staff, how can we use tech to help reduce the learning curve for training? This is an area where we would want to do pilots for staff and offenders.

<u>Probation pilots</u>

Dan James – the MOJ AI team is leading on transcription pilots with technical engineers and designers sitting in probation offices. A lot of the measurements for transcription are not just about time savings but also strengthening relationships with interventions, job satisfaction, quality of the intervention. A better goal is how can we make our service become more human and that should also help with recruitment. Multidisciplinary teams will support us to be able to come up with solutions.