Annex to CU 2023/187/DTA/CEB/CSS

To facilitate the provision of information on good practices and challenges with respect to the use of information and communication technologies for the purpose of international cooperation and asset recovery in the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Secretariat has prepared the following questionnaire as a guide that States parties may wish to use.

The Secretariat also wishes to draw the attention of the Government to the notes entitled "The use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption" contained in documents CAC/COSP/WG.4/2016/2 and CAC/COSP/WG.4/2022/2[1] and the conference room paper entitled "Responses received from States with regard to existing software programmes for case management systems in the field of international cooperation contained in document CAC/COSP/EG.1/2017/CRP.1[2] that could be used as background material for the completion of the questionnaire.[3]

[redacted]

I. General information on the use of information and communication technologies:

1. Has the Government used information and communication technologies (ICTs) **in the context of international cooperation** for the implementation of the Convention? **Yes** ☒ /No ☐

   a. If yes, which ICTs has the Government used in the context of international cooperation? Please choose one or more of the options below:

      ☒ Email/messaging technologies
      ☒ Videoconference platforms/services
      ☒ Word processing technologies (e.g Microsoft Word, Google Docs, Open Office, etc.)
      ☒ Publicly available websites
      ☐ Artificial intelligence

[1] CAC /COSP/WG.4/2016/2 (https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup4/2016-August-22-24/V1603242e.pdf); CAC/COSP/WG.4/2022/2 (https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup4/2022-June-13-17/CAC-COSP-WG.4-2022-2_E.pdf)

[2] CAC/COSP/EG.1/2017/CRP.1 (https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/EMInternationalCooperation/6-7November2017/V1707498e.pdf)

[3] Please refer to resolution 6/7 entitled "Promoting the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/COSP/session6-resolutions.html)

☐Case management systems
☐Custom-made software for management and execution of requests
✓ Databases (Corporation registries, Register for beneficial ownership)
☐Secure data storage platforms/facilities
☐Secure information exchange/communication platforms (GlobE Threema, INTERPOL) 24/7, EUROPOL SIENA)
☐Translation software
☐Other, please specify:

2. Please provide additional details of any ICTs that are particularly useful for international cooperation based on your experience, including any websites, resources or tools that you frequently use and find most useful.

******Unofficial international Cooperation Request on JIACC website:**
https://www.jiacc.gov.jo/En/Services/InternaitionalCooperationRequest

3. If you are using software or have developed or use custom-made software in the context of international cooperation (e.g. case management for incoming and outgoing requests), please provide information on the main features of such software and how it could be useful. Additionally, would you consider making your custom-made software available to other States parties to the Convention?

II. Evaluation and good practices

4. Have you evaluated the effectiveness of using ICTs for international cooperation in the fight against corruption? **Yes ☐ /No ☒**

   a. If yes, what indicators did you use for your evaluation? What was the outcome of the evaluation?

   b. If the outcome of the evaluation was positive, how did the use of ICT facilitate international cooperation? Has the use of ICTs improved the quality of incoming and outgoing requests or their timely follow-up and reporting on international cooperation?

5. Please provide information (policies, measures, examples, case studies) of good practices in connection with your country's use of ICTs for international cooperation and asset recovery.

In Jordan, there are good practices regarding the use of information and communication technology for international cooperation and asset recovery and can be summarized as follows:

1. **Digital Forensics and Investigation Tools: Law enforcement agencies in Jordan have adopted advanced digital forensics and investigation tools to trace and recover assets involved in corruption cases. These tools help in the identification of hidden assets, tracking financial transactions, and gathering digital evidence to support legal proceedings.**
2. **International Information Exchange Networks: Jordan have actively participated in international information exchange networks, such as the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. These networks enable the secure sharing of financial intelligence and information related to illicit financial flows, supporting asset recovery efforts.**

III. Challenges

6. Have you experienced any challenges or limitations in using ICTs in the context of international cooperation related to anti-corruption efforts? **Yes ☒ /No ☐**

   If yes, please indicate which of the following options are applicable:

   ☒Lack of capacity or training
   x Lack of resources
   ☒Legal obstacles to the use of ICTs for the international cooperation
   ☐ Reluctance from foreign counterparts to use ICTs
   ☒ Security and confidentiality of sensitive information (personal data protection)
   ☐Technical obstacles (connectivity, access to stable internet connection, use of outdated technologies, etc.)
   ☐Other, please specify:

7. Please elaborate on the responses provided to question 6. If possible, please provide examples of the obstacles mentioned and describe the measures taken to overcome them.

   a. What kind of ICTs would help improve your ability to cooperate with other States on the fight against corruption?

IV. Online one-stop hub of the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network)

8. Are any law enforcement anti-corruption authorities from your country members of the Globe Network?[4] **Yes ☒ /No ☐**

   a. What online ICT services or functionality would be the most useful to your practitioners on the GlobE one stop hub, as a resource for international cooperation?

   Briefly, it can be said that there is a list of online ICT services and functions that can be useful to practitioners as a resource for international collaboration:

1. **Document and knowledge management: An online platform that provides document storage, organization, and version control functionality could be of value to practitioners. It should allow for easy uploading, categorization and tagging of documents, ensuring easy access to relevant resources. Advanced search capabilities and filters can help practitioners find specific information quickly.**

2. **Collaboration and Communication Tools: Online platforms with collaboration and communication features allow practitioners to work together effectively. This can include discussion boards, chat rooms, video conferencing, and shared document editing capabilities. These tools promote real-time collaboration, knowledge sharing, and exchange of ideas among practitioners.**

[4] The list of GlobE Members and Observers can be found in the following website: https://globenetwork.unodc.org/globenetwork/en/membership.html

3. **Resource repository: A central repository of resources such as research papers, reports, case studies, guidelines, and best practices can be invaluable. The platform should provide easy access to these resources, allowing practitioners to learn from successful projects, gain insights, and find relevant information for their work.**

4. **Networking and Peer Learning: An online platform that facilitates networking and peer learning opportunities beneficial to practitioners. They can include features such as professional profiles, directories, and online communities where practitioners can connect, share experiences, seek advice, and learn from each other.**

5. **Training and capacity building: Online platforms can offer training modules, webinars and e-learning courses to enhance practitioners' skills and knowledge in specific areas of international cooperation. These platforms can track progress, offer certifications, and allow practitioners to learn at their own pace.**

6. **Event Management: The event management system within the platform can help practitioners to stay up-to-date with conferences, workshops, seminars, and training programs relevant to international collaboration. It should provide event details, recording options, and reminders, ensuring that practitioners do not miss important events.**

7. **Funding Opportunities: The platform can provide information on funding opportunities, grants, and scholarships related to international cooperation. This can include announcements, application guidelines, eligibility criteria, deadlines, and helping practitioners secure financial resources for their projects.**

8. **Monitoring and evaluation tools: Online platforms can provide tools for monitoring and evaluating international cooperation initiatives. This can include data collection forms, survey tools and analytics dashboards to track progress, measure impact and generate reports for practitioners and stakeholders.**

9. **Multilingual support: To facilitate global collaboration, the platform should ideally support multiple languages, ensuring that practitioners from different regions can access and contribute to resources and discussions in their preferred language.**

These services and functions can enhance practitioners' ability to access information, collaborate effectively, learn from each other, and stay current on relevant events and funding opportunities in the context of international collaboration. The specific needs and priorities of practitioners may vary, so customization options and feedback mechanisms are important to ensure the platform meets their requirements.

a. Has(ve) your GlobE member authority(ies) registered as GlobE Threema[5] user(s)? **Yes ☐ /No ☒**

- If yes, does the GlobE Threema address their needs for a secure communication platform? **Yes ☐ /No ☐**

- What GlobE Threema functionality do they find the most useful for international cooperation?

[5] Information brochure on GlobE Threema: https://globenetwork.unodc.org/globenetwork/uploads/documents/GlobE_Threema_Brochure_-_A4_version.pdf

- Are there other features that your member authority(ies) require from a secure communication platform?

  Please elaborate as necessary.

  Member authorities may require several features from a secure communication platform for international cooperation. Some of these features include:

1. **End-to-End Encryption: Member authorities often require strong encryption to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of their communications. End-to-end encryption ensures that only the intended recipients can access and decipher the messages, protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access.**

2. **Secure File Transfer: The ability to securely exchange files and documents is crucial for international cooperation. A secure communication platform should provide mechanisms for encrypted file transfer, limiting access to authorized recipients and preventing data breaches or tampering during transit.**

3. **User Authentication and Access Control: Robust user authentication measures, such as two-factor authentication or digital certificates, help verify the identities of participants and prevent unauthorized access to the platform. Access control mechanisms should allow administrators to define and manage user roles and permissions, ensuring that sensitive information is only accessible to authorized individuals.**

4. **Audit Logs and Activity Monitoring: The platform should maintain detailed audit logs that record user activities, including logins, file transfers, and message exchanges. Activity monitoring features enable administrators to track and investigate any suspicious or unauthorized actions, ensuring accountability and traceability of communications.**

5. **Compliance with Data Protection Regulations: The secure communication platform should adhere to relevant data protection regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). It should provide features to help member authorities comply with privacy requirements, such as data minimization, secure data storage, and the ability to handle data subject access requests.**

6. **Cross-Platform Compatibility: Member authorities may require a communication platform that is compatible with different devices and operating systems, allowing participants to access and use the platform seamlessly from various devices such as desktop computers, laptops, tablets, or smartphones.**

7. **Integration with Existing Systems: Integration capabilities with existing systems and workflows can be essential for member authorities. The platform should allow for seamless integration with other tools, databases, or case management systems used by member authorities, enabling efficient data exchange and collaboration.**

10. **Training and Support: Adequate training and ongoing technical support are crucial for member authorities to effectively use the secure communication platform. The platform should provide comprehensive training resources,**

user guides, and responsive support channels to address any technical issues or questions that may arise.

It's important to note that the specific requirements may vary based on the nature of the cooperation, legal frameworks, and member authority preferences. Customization options and flexibility in adapting the platform to specific needs may also be desired by member authorities.

V. Other

11. Please provide any other information you consider relevant to your country's legal framework and practices in connection with establishing an effective use of ICTs in the international cooperation system that was not highlighted in the questions above.