

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.4/2022/2¹ 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.1² that could be used as background material for the completion of the questionnaire.³

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
- 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 I 24/7, EUROPOL SIENA)
- Translation software
- Other, please specify:

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>)

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.

I can only answer on the behalf of the Swedish Prosecution Authority and the National Anti-corruption unit and not on the behalf of the Swedish Police Authority.

The European Judicial Network (EJN) is a network of contact points for the facilitation of the cooperation and for the establishment of direct contacts between the judicial authorities in the EU Member States. The EJN website <https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn2021/Home/EN> is a good example of a particularly useful website.(though it is not publicly available in all senses).

The Swedish Prosecution Authority has a publicly available website that contains all the contact information you need to reach the National Anti-corruption.

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?

The Swedish Prosecution Authority has not developed or is not using any custom made software in the context of international cooperation.

We use the same case management system to handle international criminal co-operation cases that we use in all other criminal cases that we handle domestically.

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.

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
- 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?

Se my answer below p. 8.a.

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?

In my opinion the Globe one stop hub could be very useful for sharing intelligence information regarding corruption between police authorities in the different member states. I represent the National Anti-corruption Unit under the Prosecution Authority and all requests for Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) that we handle (in- and outgoing) have to go through the Swedish Justice Department, with except for the European Union (EU) where we can send or receive a European Investigation Order (EIO) directly to or from a competent prosecutor/judge in the other member state of the EU.

The Globe one stop hub might also be useful to transfer the end result of requested investigative measures, e.g. large amount of electronic evidence. That would require a technical solution with a very high level of security and in accordance with the rules in the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Swedish secrecy laws.

- b. Has(ve) your Globe member authority(ies) registered as Globe Threema⁵ user(s)? **Yes** /**No**

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

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

⁵ Information brochure on Globe Threema:
[https://globenetwork.unodc.org/globenetwork/uploads/documents/Globe Threema Brochure - A4 version.pdf](https://globenetwork.unodc.org/globenetwork/uploads/documents/Globe%20Threema%20Brochure%20-%20A4%20version.pdf)

- What GlobE Threema functionality do they find the most useful for international cooperation?
- Are there other features that your member authority(ies) require from a secure communication platform?

Please elaborate as necessary.

V. Other

9. 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.

I believe ICTs in the international cooperation system will be used most frequently when sharing intelligence information and such information is strictly handled by the police according to the Swedish legal framework.