

Questionnaire

Chapter 1:

1(a): The Jordanian legislator provided clear legal provisions that show the procedures for promoting integrity in general and in particular, in private sector companies ,this was embodied in the following:

1- Integrity and Anti-Corruption law no. (13) of 2016

Article 16: a) For the purposes of this law, the following acts shall be deemed as corruption:

5. Any act or refrainment, which might result in wasting public funds or Public shareholding company's funds or non-profit companies or societies.

9. The corruption crimes stipulated in the international agreements, ratified by the Kingdom

2- Economic Crimes Law No. 11 of 1993:

Article-3 :

A- Economic crime includes any crime to which the provisions of this law apply, or any crime that a special law stipulates as an economic crime

Or any crime that harms the economic position of the Kingdom, or public confidence in the national economy, the national currency, or shares

Or bonds or traded securities, or if they are subject to public money.

C - The crimes stipulated in the articles shown below of the Penal Code are considered economic crimes if the conditions are met

Provided for in Paragraph (a) of this Article:

2- Crimes violating the duties of the position (bribery, embezzlement, investment of the position and abuse of power) unlike

Articles (170 to 177), (182) and (183). According to the provisions of Articles (239 to 259)

3- Law No. (18) for the Year 2017 The Securities Law

Article (8)

A. the Commission shall in particular aim to achieve the following:

2. Regulating and developing the capital market to ensure fairness, efficiency and transparency.

Article (12) The Board shall assume all the necessary authorities to achieve the Commission's objectives in accordance with the provisions of this Law, and carry out the responsibilities and authorities stipulated in accordance with its provisions, including the following:

N. Setting the Rules of Governance for any of the entities subject to the Commission's monitoring.

O. Issuing a Code of Conduct to regulate the treatment of investors by the Commission's employees in a manner that guarantees mutual respect.

1(b): The challenges:

- Centralization creates a repellent environment for investment.
- Lack of digital government services.
- Overlapping powers and responsibilities between different institutions.

1(C): Launching economic modernization in addition to a real modernization of the public sector system centered on citizen concern, through service, institutional and legislative axes.

His Majesty King Abdullah II stressed, on January 11, the importance of the Public Sector Modernization Committee's commitment to clearly defining its objectives and linking its results to a timetable for implementation, expressing his aspiration to see its outputs and recommendations soon.

- Restructuring ministries and government departments to prevent duplication of specialization and overlapping of tasks.
- Establishing a specialized unit in the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission that deals with investment affairs and contributes to creating a fair investment environment, and works to assure Jordanian and foreign investors of the existence of a system of national integrity that protects their interests, in which the Commission assumes the role of guarantor of compliance with national integrity standards.

Chapter 2:

2(a): Out of the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission's belief in the importance of the strategic --- approach and its effective role, the National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategy for the years (2017-2025) has been developed and updated. The update has been based on the developments, changes, and new information from the local and international environment, as well as on the requirements of continuous improvement in the organizational performance of the Commission. This also comes as a re-evaluation of the strategic projects of the Commission.

Project No. (11) Partnership with the civil society organizations and private sector.

Project Objectives:

1. Effectuating dialogue and exchanging experiences with the targeted sectors on the effects of corruption on sustainable development

2. Enhancing the participation and partnership of civil society organizations and the private sector in the field of integrity and anti-corruption

3. Effectuating cooperation and mobilizing support in the field of integrity and anti-corruption.

- the Public-Private Partnership Law Number (17) for the year 2020 is the exclusive legal framework for public-private partnership projects in Jordan. In this context, The Public-Private Partnership Unit was established in the Prime Ministry, to be the central body for the supervision and support of all PPPs conducted by the Government of Jordan.

The PPP Unit has been transferred to the Ministry of Investment to be linked to His Excellency the Minister of Investment under an amended law for the Law on Restructuring Government Institutions and Departments No. 6 of 2022. Also, the PPP Law provides the legal framework required to execute the projects and sets the roles and responsibilities for all the stakeholders.

The PPP Unit, that is linked directly with the Minister of Investment and is supervised by the Higher PPP Committee, has a regulatory mandate to provide the full support for all parties to implement the PPP projects.

2(b):

- Launching the National Integrity Indicator

The National Integrity Indicator, which aims to measure the extent to which public administration institutions comply with national integrity standards and combat and prevent corruption. A sustainable development renaissance, in line with the royal visions and directives calling for the need to mobilize national energies to strengthen the integrity system and implement the national strategy for integrity and anti-corruption.

- Launching several awareness campaigns to promote integrity and combat corruption, such as a media campaign to combat bribery and other campaigns.

2(c):

-Increasing awareness of the importance of partnership between the public and private sectors as an important and necessary element for the advancement of the national economy.

-Raise awareness of the importance of compliance with the standards of integrity, transparency and good governance.

2(d):

-Poor financial capabilities available.

-The cultural heritage that believes in the ability of the public sector to implement projects better than the private sector.

-Exerting more attention in building the capacities of workers and those concerned with this subject, and informing them of the experiences of others and the best international practices in this regard.

Chapter 3:

3 (a) Most of the relevant laws provide for explicit and deterrent penalties with the aim of reducing the risks of corruption in the private sector and enhancing its integrity and transparency, for example:

-Law No. (18) for the Year 2017 The Securities Law

-The Companies Law No. 22 of 1997 And its amendments.

- The banks law no.28 of 2000 And its amendments.

- The Penal Code for the year 1960 And its amendments.

- Government Procurement Regulation No. (8) of 2022 and its amendments.

3 (b) Proving these violations and crimes in the courts requires a long period of time, in addition to conducting specialized technical expertise.

3 (c) The Judicial Council has allocated specialized judicial bodies to consider this type of case, which provided the opportunity to issue its decisions with the required speed.

3 (d) - The concerned government agencies, such as the Customs Department, the Institution for Standards and Metrology, and others, deal with companies that adhere to the standards of integrity and transparency in a preferential access, so that they are exempted from complex bureaucratic procedures.

-Informers, Witnesses, Informants and Experts in Corruption Cases and their relatives and closely related persons Protection Regulation, rendered Pursuant to Clause (c) of Article (23) and Article (30) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Law No. (62) for the year 2006 .

3 (e) The existence of these incentives led to the creation of a kind of seriousness among non-compliant companies to become more committed in order to benefit from these incentives and facilities.