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JOINT MEDIA STATEMENT

IN THE WAKE OF GLOBAL ASSET RECOVERY CONFERENCE, NGOS PROPOSE VEHICLE TO RETURN 1MDB FUNDS

PETALING JAYA (Thursday): In the run-up to the Global Forum on Asset Recovery (GFAR) hosted by the WORLD BANK in Washington DC, happening early December, 112 civil society organisations (CSOs) in Malaysia are urging the Swiss government to return 104 million CHF (433 million MYR) associated with 1MDB investments funds confiscated from Swiss Banks through an independent foundation to channel the money back to ordinary Malaysians.

“The recovery of stolen assets is a major focus of the UN Convention Against Corruption, and leading countries and institutions are now building their efforts through the Global Forum on Asset Recovery happening next month in Washington DC. The 1MDB case has been touted as the largest case of by many experts in the field, but the refusal of the Malaysian government to acknowledge this process and account for the missing funds, has been deeply disappointing.”

– Cynthia Gabriel, C4 Center

C4 Center and Bersih 2.0 are leading the charge to ensure that asset recovery—a technical term that means “any effort by governments to repatriate the proceeds of corruption hidden in foreign jurisdictions”—can happen with confiscated illegal gains from money laundered from 1MDB funds in Switzerland.

C4 Center, BERSIH 2.0 and endorsing Malaysian NGOs are in partnership with the Bruno Manser Fund and Global Bersih, both who are based in Switzerland and are assisting through Swiss-based lobbying, in the pursuit of returning illicit gains to Malaysians who are the rightful beneficiaries.

The Global Forum on Asset Recovery is the first worldwide conference that focusses on returning stolen and laundered money to their countries of origin. It brings together financial investigators, police, prosecutors, judges and civil society representatives to discuss the technical aspects and best practices of enabling asset recovery, focusing on four priority countries.

GFAR was initiated as a result of the London 2016 Anti-Corruption Summit, with the participation of 40 nations and the support of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the World Bank.

Despite Malaysia’s lack of participation in GFAR because of the complicity of current authorities, C4 Center and Bersih 2.0 will be paying close attention to GFAR and will engage stakeholders to explore the possibilities for a more concrete proposal.

“We know that the management of 1MDB is complicit in the money laundering of its funds overseas, so we cannot unconscionably allow the Swiss to return it to the regime that stole public monies; it is neither right that the Swiss government take the money simply because the money was so happened to be laundered through banks there.”

– Maria Chin, Bersih 2.0

Such complicity was demonstrated when the Swiss Attorney General announced that they were investigating over 4 billion USD of embezzled funds linked to 1MDB investments early last year. After twice requesting for ‘mutual legal assistance’ from their Malaysian counterparts, they failed to receive a positive reply from the Malaysian government.

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Nevertheless, the Swiss Attorney General's office has pushed ahead with investigations and is currently gathering sufficient evidence to take appropriate actions. In the meantime, the Swiss financial regulatory body, FINMA, has already punished three Swiss banks for serious breaches of money laundering regulations and has confiscated a total of 104 million Swiss Francs in illicit gains from money laundering. The three banks are appealing the decision.

OUR PROPOSAL: AN INTERIM TRUST FUND

The 14th General Elections is an important milestone to forward this process, as in the event of a regime change, the restitution process could possibly be fast tracked by the new government in place.

However if regime change is unlikely, C4 Center and Bersih 2.0 urges the Swiss government to consider a setting up of an interim trust fund, assisted by the World Bank or other institutions, to help return the stolen money and return it to the rightful people of Malaysia.

A precedent set by the BOTA Foundation in Kazakhstan, makes a good example.

“We believe that a fraction of the embezzled 1MDB money can come back to benefit Malaysians because precedent has been set through the BOTA Foundation. It was the first of its kind, a vehicle to return illicit funds back to the public of the country of its origin.” (<http://www.fcpablog.com/blog/2015/4/15/the-bota-foundation-explained-part-six-how-was-bota-set-up.html>)

– Cynthia Gabriel, C4 Center

The 112 Malaysian CSOs are advocating the model of the BOTA Foundation, which was set up in 2007 to return 84 million USD to Kazakhstan’s publics. It disbursed its money through three programmes: a direct cash transfer programme which gave money upon fulfilling conditions such as sending children to pre-school; a social service programme which gives medium-sized grants to local NGOs; and, a tuition assistance programme which gave scholarships to Kazakhstani youth.

Like 1MDB, the money that became its funds were allegedly payment in bribes to Kazakhstani elites. They were also the target of a civil forfeiture lawsuit by the US Department of Justice and laundered through Swiss bank accounts, which the Swiss government froze in the late 90s.

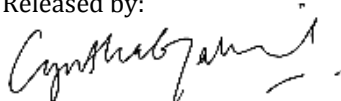
This submission to the Swiss government is to persuade them to use frozen gains from 1MDB funds in a similar fashion to the BOTA Foundation, to prevent the funds from returning to a kleptocratic government.

Under Swiss law, such confiscated assets either are appropriated by the Swiss government or paid to the parties suffering the loss. Either outcome would undermine the spirit of anti-corruption it has demonstrated before in the BOTA Foundation.

The CSO grouping believes that the Swiss government needs to continue to live up to its reputation of uncompromisingly stamping out money laundering by considering at the earliest outset, that the funds be used to benefit the Malaysian public, in line with developing global practices in asset recovery against kleptocracies. We urge that they take the necessary steps, legal and otherwise, to set an example to all states, and ensure a wrong is put right.

We call on the international community to support this call to restore what is rightfully the money of every Malaysian citizen.

Released by:



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Endorsing Civil Society Organisations

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Center to Combat Cronyism and Corruption (C4 Center) 2 BERSIH 2.0 Coalition for Free and Fair Elections 3 Global Bersih 4 Academy of Tamil Studies 5 ALIRAN 6 All Women's Action Society (AWAM) 7 Angkatan Mahasiswa UM (ANGKATAN) 8 Angkatan Warga Aman Malaysia (WargaAman) 9 BARAMKINI 10 Borneo Activist Center (BORAC) 11 Borneo Komrad 12 Borneo Resources Institute, Malaysia (BRIMAS) 13 Centre for Independant Journalism, Malaysia (CIJ) 14 Centre of Education, Research and Development (CEDAR) 15 Child Development Initiative 16 Community Action Network (CAN) 17 Council of Temples Malaysia 18 Dayak Think-Tank Group (DTTG) 19 Demi Malaysia 20 ENGAGE 21 Federation of Malaysian Indian Organisations (PRIMA) 22 G7 Mengkawagu, Tongod 23 Gabungan Pertubuhan-pertubuhan Masyarakat India Selangor 24 Green Assembly (Himpunan Hijau) 25 Group of Concerned Citizens Malaysia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26 Indian Malaysian Active Generation (IMAGE) 27 Institut Wanita Berdaya 28 Islamic Renaissance Front (IRF) 29 Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Semenanjung Malaysia (JKOASM) [Indigenous People's Village Network of Malaysia] 30 Jaringan Orang Asal Semalaysia (JOAS) 31 Jaringan Tanah Hak Adat Bangsa Asal Sarawak (TAHABAS) [Sarawak Native Customary Land Rights Network] 32 Jawatankuasa Gabungan Pengurusan Tanah Tongod 33 Johore Yellow Flame 34 Kelab Bangsar Utama [Bangsar Utama Club] 35 Kesatuan Mahasiswa Malaysia (KESATUAN) 36 Kill the Bill 37 KL-Selangor Hokkien Association Youth Section 38 Kuala Lumpur - Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall (KLSCAH) 39 Kuala Lumpur - Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall Women Section 40 Kuala Lumpur Indian Entrepreneurs and Professionals 41 Lawyer Kamek 4 Change (LK4C) Sarawak 42 Lawyers for Liberty 43 Malaysia Indian Progressive Educational Society 44 Malaysia Tamil Artiste Association 45 Malaysia Youth & Students Democratic Movement (DEMA) 46 Malaysian Association of Indian University Graduates 47 Malaysian Dravidian Association 48 Malaysian Hindu Youth Council 49 Malaysian Indian Business Association 50 Malaysian Indian Development & Unity Association
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51 Malaysian Indian Entrepreneurs and Professionals	76 Pertubuhan Rakyat Mukakas, Miulud Karaja Koubasanan Songovian, Kg Kipouvo, Penampang
52 Malaysian Indian Historical Association	77 Pertubuhan Rakyat Piriton Rahaling, Kalampun
53 Malaysian Indian Progressive Association (MIPAS)	78 Pertubuhan Solidariti Hijau Kuantan [Kuantan Green Solidarity Organisation]
54 Malaysian Indian Youth Development Foundation	79 PLUsos Malaysia
55 Malaysian Physicians for Social Responsibility	80 Projek Dialog [Dialogue Project]
56 Mama BERSIH	81 Pusat Komus
57 Movement for Change Sarawak (MoCS)	82 RAPAT Malaysia Organisation
58 Muslim Youth Movement Malaysia (ABIM)	83 Research for Social Advancement (REFSA)
59 National Human Rights Society (HAKAM)	84 Rise of Sarawak Efforts (R.O.S.E.)
60 National Union of Malaysian Muslim Students (PKPIM)	85 Rudra Devi Samaj Kuala Lumpur
61 Nationwide Human Development And Research Centre	86 Sarawak Dayak Iban Association(SADIA)
62 Oriental Heart and Mind Study Institute (OHMSI)	87 Sarawak's Dayak Association (PEDAS) [Persatuan Dayak Sarawak]
63 Partners of Community Organizations in Sabah (PACOS Trust)	88 Save Malaysia Stop LYNAS
64 Penuntut Tanah Adat Mukim Dalit Sook	89 SAVE Rivers
65 Perak Civic Forum	90 Saya Anak Bangsa Malaysia (SABM) [I am a Child of Malaysia]
66 Persahabatan Semparuthi Johore	91 Selangor Action Team
67 Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti Selangor (EMPOWER)	92 Selangor Friends Of Women Association (PSWS)
68 Persatuan Peduli Rakyat, Kelantan	93 Selangor Indian Entrepreneurs and Professionals
69 Persatuan Usahasama Kampung Gabungan(PUSAKAG)	94 Semparuthi Iyakkam
70 Pertubuhan IKRAM Malaysia (IKRAM)	95 Sisters in Islam (SIS)
71 Pertubuhan Rakyat Alutok Ulu Tomani	96 Student Progressive Front Universiti Sains Malaysia
72 Pertubuhan Rakyat Angkawangan	97 Student Progressive Front Universiti Utara Malaysia
73 Pertubuhan Rakyat G5 Monongkad Tinungkusan	98 Suara Mahasiswa
74 Pertubuhan Rakyat Kanibongan	99 Suara Rakyat Malaysia (SUARAM)
75 Pertubuhan Rakyat Kumpulan Anak Seni Tidong(KASTI)	100 Sunflower Electoral Education Movement (SEED)

101	Tamil Youth Bell Club	
102	Tenaganita	
103	Teoh Beng Hock Trust for Democracy	
104	Tindak Malaysia	
105	Tobpinai Ningkokoton Koburuon Kampung (TONIBUNG)	
106	University of Malaya Association of New Youth (UMANY)	
107	WIRDA Selangor dan Kuala Lumpur (WIRDA)	
108	Women's Centre for Change (WCC)	
109	Women's Development Organisation (WDO) Petaling Jaya Branch	
110	World Tamil Federation – Malaysian Chapter	
111	Writer Alliance for Media Independence (WAMI)	
112	Youth Era	

APPENDIX 1: MAJOR ORGANISATIONS

The Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism (C4 Center) is a policy advocacy, non-profit organization dedicated to fighting corruption and its related problems at all levels of government. We seek to open up governments by placing accountability, transparency and integrity at the heart of public policy and administration. www.c4center.org

The Coalition for Free and Fair Elections (BERSIH 2.0) is a coalition of 93 Malaysian non-government organisations which strives for democratisation with a focus on electoral reform so that all Malaysians may meaningfully determine our future. <http://www.bersih.org/>

The Bruno Manser Fund (BMF) is committed to campaigning for the conservation of the threatened tropical rainforests with their biodiversity and strive for the respect of the rights of the rainforest dwellers. Our strategic objectives include respect of all human rights, combating corruption and commitment for transparent government. <http://www.bmf.ch/>

Global Bersih is a non-profit organization established under the Swiss Civil Code. It aims to support Malaysian civil society's efforts to strengthen Malaysia's maturing democracy using peaceful and legal means of action. <https://www.globalbersih.org/>

APPENDIX 2: 1MDB BACKGROUNDER

1MDB is a sovereign wealth fund that originally begun as the Terengganu Investment Authority and had raised approximately 32.3 billion MYR in bonds between 2009-2013. In 2014, it had been revealed that a substantial portion of the funds had been embezzled by its chief financiers, especially Jho Low whom by our count has expropriated at least 2.6 billion USD of 1MDB funds for his personal gain. There are also many cases of dubious local investments by 1MDB, but consistently denied by the government.

On 29 January 2016, the Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland (OAG) announced that they had initiated investigations into a massive money laundering scandal involving the embezzlement of USD 4 billion of 1MDB funds, and requested legal assistance from the Attorney General's Chambers of Malaysia (AGC). On 5 October 2016, the OAG made a second request in connection to the embezzlement of USD 800 million of SRC International funds, a former subsidiary of 1MDB. Despite statements of receipt and full cooperation by the Malaysian AGC, the Swiss OAG says that they did not manage to receive any information they needed from Malaysians.

On the Swiss side, the Swiss Financial Market Supervision Authority (FINMA) had begun investigations into three Swiss banks in their mediating role of laundering 1MDB funds. BSI Bank (*Banca della Svizzera Italiana*), RBS Coutts and Falcon Private Bank. All three banks were put under investigation in 2015-2016. BSI was the first to receive sanctions, being disgorged of CHF 95 million (approx. 402 million MYR) and ordered to be taken over by another bank. This was then followed by sanctions on Falcon Private Bank and RBS Coutts respectively in 2017.

Switzerland has signed the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) on 10 December 2003, and ratified it on 24 September 2009. Malaysia signed UNCAC on 9 December 2003 and ratified it on 24 October 2008.

FURTHER RESOURCES

C4 Center, *Understanding Cross Border Corruption and Money Laundering: The 1MDB Chronicles Exposed*, 2015. <https://www.c4center.org/sites/default/files/1MDB%20Report%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

APPENDIX 3: SWISS CONFISCATION TIMELINES

- 15 Sep 2015 Meeting between Malaysian and Swiss Attorney Generals in Zurich. They discuss and form an agreement on mutual legal assistance.¹
- Aug 2015 Criminal investigations are quietly opened in relation to 1MDB in Switzerland.
- 14 Aug 2015 OAG opened proceedings against ‘two former officials at 1MDB’ on bribery of foreign public officials.¹
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- 29 Jan 2016 Swiss Office of Attorney General (OAG) requests Malaysia for mutual legal assistance under those terms. The Swiss OAG release that they are investigating USD 4 billion in misappropriated amounts between 2009-2013 relating to Petrosaudi, SRC, Genting/Tanjong and ADMIC.¹
- 30 Jan 2016 Malaysian Attorney General Apandi Ali issues a statement that they “are committed to working with all relevant foreign law enforcement entities through the applicable international conventions and agreements. Similarly, 1MDB has from the outset cooperated with the enquiries”.²
- Feb 2016 “Malaysian officials reacted angrily to Switzerland’s announcement about misappropriation, accusing it of spreading “misinformation” [...] telling Switzerland to file its MLA request through Malaysia’s foreign ministry. That is unusual: such requests would more typically go through the justice ministry, which is viewed abroad as less political.”³
- 04 Feb 2016 Swiss OAG transmits a formal request to Malaysian Foreign Affairs Ministry. They confirm an acknowledgement of receipt from Malaysian AGC.⁴
- April 2016 Swiss OAG requests for mutual legal assistance from authorities in Singapore and confirms receipt to its full satisfaction.^{1,5}
- May 2016 Swiss FINMA finds BSI SA Bank in breach of money laundering regulations.⁶
- 24 May 2016 Swiss OAG opens criminal proceedings against BSI SA Bank out of FINMA’s findings.⁷
- 23 Jun 2016 BSI SA Bank appeals the decision by FINMA.⁸
- 05 Oct 2016 Swiss OAG requests Malaysia for mutual legal assistance as part of the criminal investigations opened in August 2015 in relation to a further USD800 million linked to SRC International, a then-subsubsidiary of 1MDB.⁹
- 11 Oct 2016 Swiss regulatory body FINMA sanctions Falcon Private Bank for 1MDB breaches.¹⁰
- 12 Oct 2016 Swiss OAG opens criminal proceedings against Falcon Bank.¹¹
- 28 Oct 2016 Malaysian Attorney General Apandi confirms he received Swiss OAG's second mutual legal assistance request on 1MDB.¹²

¹ <https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-60510.html>

² <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2016/01/30/ag-apandi-says-will-cooperate-with-swiss-in-1mdb-probe/>

³ <https://www.economist.com/news/asia/21693970-investigators-several-countries-are-trying-get-bottom-malaysias-growing-corruption>

⁴ <http://www.themalaymailonline.com/malaysia/article/swiss-ag-says-malaysia-agreed-to-help-in-1mdb-probe#0YFt8WfcjVEjg2iw.97>

⁵ <https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-61315.html>

⁶ <https://www.finma.ch/en/news/2016/05/20160524-mm-bsi/>

⁷ <https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-61830.html>

⁸ <https://www.reuters.com/article/malaysia-scandal-bsi/bsi-appeals-finma-decision-in-1mdb-money-laundering-case-idUSFWN19E0KW>

⁹ <http://smr.theedgemarkets.com/article/swiss-request-further-assistance-over-stolen-us800-mil-1mdb-probe>

¹⁰ <https://www.finma.ch/en/news/2016/10/20161011-mm-falcon/>

¹¹ <https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-64075.html>

¹² <https://www.malaysiakini.com/news/360875>

11 Nov 2016 Swiss Attorney General Micheal Lauber tells Financial Times that Malaysia had rejected their 1MDB enquiries. "They just said that under their legal framework, they can't reply". However, the Malaysian AGC denied that they were deliberately frustrating the Swiss probe, "The attorney-general is of the opinion that these requests could prejudice a criminal matter in Malaysia," and adding, there is "no issue of Malaysia blocking the Swiss criminal inquiry".¹³

19 Nov 2016 The Bersih 5 rally was held in response to the developments of the 1MDB case.

02 Feb 2017 Swiss regulatory body FINMA sanctions Coutts & Co Ltd for 1MDB breaches.¹⁴

05 April 2017 Swiss Attorney General Micheal Lauber goes on the record saying that the Malaysian authorities had refused to reply to Swiss requests for information, but the investigation still would bear fruit.¹⁵

¹³ <https://www.malaysiakini.com/news/362491>

¹⁴ <https://www.finma.ch/en/news/2017/02/20170202-mm-coutts/>

¹⁵ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-swiss-justice-1mdb/swiss-attorney-general-upbeat-on-prospects-for-1mdb-probe-idUSKBN17711K?il=0>; <http://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2017/04/09/nothing-to-hide-about-1mdb-then-cooperate-c4-tells-govt/>

APPENDIX 4: THE BOTA FOUNDATION



The BOTA Foundation is the first of its kind asset recovery vehicle which operated between 2007-2015. It distributed 84 million USD in recovered assets and an additional 31 million that accrued as interest to the most vulnerable victims of kleptocracy: Kazakhstan's poor children, youth and their families.

In 1999, Swiss authorities froze 84 million USD in a Swiss bank account connected with James Giffen of the Mercator Corporation and the Kazakh political elite. Giffen was indicted in the US, with the allegation he used more than 78 million as success fees to bribe Kazakhstan's president and officials.¹⁶ The press labelled this, 'Kazakhgate'.

The option of returning the funds directly to the government of Kazakhstan was not palatable, even though they had not given up their claims. With assistance from the World Bank, an agreement between the Kazakh, Swiss and US government was made to establish the BOTA Foundation in May 2007.

The BOTA Foundation was made to be independent from the government of Kazakhstan, set up and managed by an international NGO chosen through competitive tender and monitored by the World Bank. The foundation was only disbursed funds every six months according to progress reports and budget plan approved by the three governments, the board and the World Bank.

The BOTA Foundation ran three programmes:

- (1) The Conditional Cash Transfer programme, which offered eligible households 30-45USD a month to assist them in access to health, education, and social services – payments were made upon fulfillment of actions such as going for health checkups or sending children to preschool;
- (2) The Social Services Programme, gave medium-sized grants to local NGOs to help poor children and their guardians in a wide range of areas like leadership and skills. The Foundation also conducted an NGO training programming to improve their technical and management effectiveness;
- (3) The Tuition Assistance Programme, awarded scholarships for university or technical college education to deserving youth, with individualized support and life skills training for recipients.

While the initial design of BOTA envisioned that the Foundation would help around 75,000 people, by the fall of 2014, more than two and a half times that number, or 208,000 poor children, youth and their families, had been assisted. The BOTA Foundation was wound down in 2015, having completed its mission.

FURTHER RESOURCES

Oxford Policy Management, *External Evaluation of the BOTA Foundation's Social Sector Programmes in Kazakhstan*, 2013. <http://www.opml.co.uk/projects/external-evaluation-bota-foundations-social-sector-programmes-kazakhstan>

Aaron Bornstein, *The BOTA Foundation: A Model for the Safe Return of Stolen Assets?*, 2016 <http://p-t-p.org/publications/?did=20>

The BOTA Foundation: Final Summative Report, 12 February 2015; <https://www.irex.org/resource/bota-foundation-final-report>;

Andry Spalding, *The BOTA Foundation explained: Future BOTAs and the FCPA*, 29 April 2015, <http://www.fcpablog.com/blog/2015/4/29/the-bota-foundation-explained-part-twelve-conclusion-future.html>

¹⁶ <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/fcpa/cases/giffen/08-04-04giffen-second-superseding-indict.pdf>

APPENDIX 5: THE GLOBAL FORUM ON ASSET RECOVERY



The return of assets [...] is a fundamental principle of this Convention, and States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of cooperation and assistance in this regard.

—UNCAC, Chapter V, Article 51

With the entry into force of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2005, “asset recovery” was set to play a key role in the international fight against corruption. In lay terms, it is the “return of illicitly obtained public funds deposited in foreign jurisdictions to their country of origin”.¹⁷ However, it can be quite a complicated and complex process as each case spans multiple jurisdictions. The repatriation of funds requires high levels of technical knowledge in tracing the embezzled assets, building an international legal case, establishing domestic legal structures and repatriating the assets in a manner that ensures that they are not re-corrupted.

The inaugural Global Forum on Asset Recovery (GFAR) will be held in Washington, DC, 4-6 December 2017, hosted by the UK, the US and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) of the World Bank. Its inaugural meeting will focus on assistance to four priority countries, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Ukraine, and may result in the first internationally-endorsed guidelines to ensure transparency and accountability in the return of stolen assets.

GFAR builds upon the previous experiences of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR) and the Ukraine Forum on Asset Recovery (UFAR). These forums aimed to make progress in regional cases and to discuss general policy issues hampering asset recovery. However, some of these forums had not managed to achieve the progress expected.

GFAR was established as an outcome of the London 2016 Anti-Corruption Summit, hosted by the United Kingdom and with 40 countries participating then. The London Summit reaffirmed the centrality of UNCAC and reiterated the need to “strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets”. GFAR was established as the first forum to specifically discuss asset recovery at a global level.

GFAR’s target audience includes policymakers and practitioners, including operational staff (e.g., financial investigators, police, prosecutors, judges, central authorities) with direct responsibility for the asset recovery cases to be discussed. Other interested countries and organizations will be invited based on their ability to contribute. Civil society participation is limited to 10 internationally focussed NGOs and NGOs from the four focus countries.

FURTHER RESOURCES:

World Bank page on the Global Forum on Asset Recovery 2017, <https://star.worldbank.org/star/about-us/global-forum-asset-recovery-gfar>

CIFAR page on GFAR 2017. <http://cifar.eu/projects-and-campaigns/opening-global-institutions/gfar/#1501861321270-0ef2adab-09d4>

BBC News, *Anti-corruption summit launches global plan to recover stolen assets*, 12 May 2016, <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-36274302>

UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office page on the London 2016 Anti-Corruption Summit. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/anti-corruption-summit-london-2016>

¹⁷ https://forum.assetrecovery.org/asset_recovery/about