Switzerland’s Experience

in
Case-specific agreements and mutually defined solutions for the final disposal of confiscated property, Art. 57 V UNCAC

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
October 2016
## Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montesinos I, Peru</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>USD 92 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abacha I, Nigeria</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>USD 700 million</td>
</tr>
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<td>Angola II</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan II</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>USD 48 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Montesinos I, Peru, 2002
USD 92 million

- **Agreement:**
  - Bilateral: *Peru – Switzerland*

- **Restitution Mechanism:**
  - National: FEDADOI
    - Special national fund for the administration of forfeited corruption proceeds

- **Monitoring Mechanism:**
  - National mechanism by Peru
Abacha I, Nigeria, 2005
USD 700 million

➢ Agreement:
  • Bilateral: *Nigeria – Switzerland*

➢ Restitution Mechanism:
  • Budgetary Process (Millenium Development Goals)

➢ Monitoring Mechanism:
  • World Bank
  • Review by the civil society
Angola II, 2005
USD 43 million

- **Agreement:**
  - Bilateral: *Angola – Switzerland*

- **Restitution Mechanism:**
  - Joint mechanism

- **Monitoring Mechanism:**
  - Review by the parties and the civil society
Kazakhstan II, 2012
USD 48 million

➢ Agreement:
  • Bilateral: Switzerland – World Bank
  • Bilateral: World Bank – Kazakhstan

➢ Restitution Mechanism:
  • Two projects:
    • Youth development
    • Energy efficiency

➢ Monitoring Mechanism:
  • World Bank
Conclusion

- Partnership, shared interest / responsibility
- Case-by-case solutions, civil society
- Monitoring, transparency, accountability