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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
20

21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
22 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

23 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

24 Plaintiff,

25 v.

26 “THE WOLF OF WALL STREET”  
27 MOTION PICTURE, INCLUDING ANY  
RIGHTS TO PROFITS, ROYALTIES  
28 AND DISTRIBUTION PROCEEDS

No. CV 16-16-5362

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR  
FORFEITURE  
IN REM

18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) & (C)

[F.B.I.]

1 OWED TO RED GRANITE PICTURES,  
2 INC. OR ITS AFFILIATES AND/OR  
3 ASSIGNS,

4 Defendant.

5  
6  
7 The United States of America brings this complaint against the above-captioned  
8 asset and alleges as follows:

9 **PERSONS AND ENTITIES**

10 1. The plaintiff is the United States of America.

11 2. The defendant in this action is “The Wolf of Wall Street” Motion Picture,  
12 Including any Rights to Profits, Royalties and Distribution Proceeds owed to Red  
13 Granite Pictures, Inc. or its Affiliates and/or Assigns, (hereinafter, the “Defendant  
14 Asset”), more particularly described in Attachment A.

15 3. The Defendant Asset is held by Red Granite Pictures, Inc. The persons and  
16 entities whose interests may be affected by this action are listed in Attachment A.

17 4. Contemporaneously with the filing of this complaint, plaintiff is filing  
18 related actions seeking the civil forfeiture of the following assets (collectively, the  
19 “SUBJECT ASSETS”):

20 a. **THE L’ERMITAGE PROPERTY:** All right and title to the real  
21 property commonly known as 9291 Burton Way, Beverly Hills, California 90210,  
22 including the L’Ermitage Hotel (“L’ERMITAGE PROPERTY”), including all  
23 appurtenances, improvements, and attachments thereon.

24 b. **THE L’ERMITAGE BUSINESS ASSETS:** All assets related to  
25 the L’ERMITAGE PROPERTY, including but not limited to all chattels and intangible  
26 assets, inventory, and equipment (“L’ERMITAGE BUSINESS ASSETS”), including  
27 any and all funds in accounts owned, held or maintained at financial institutions by  
28 LBH Real Estate, or for the benefit of LBH Real Estate or the L’ERMITAGE

1 PROPERTY, and all leases, rents, and profits derived from said business. Collectively  
2 herein, the L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY and the L'ERMITAGE BUSINESS ASSETS  
3 are referred to as, "L'ERMITAGE."

4 c. **HILLCREST PROPERTY 1:** All right and title to the real property  
5 located in Beverly Hills, California<sup>1</sup> owned by 912 North Hillcrest Road (BH), LLC  
6 ("HILLCREST PROPERTY 1"), including all appurtenances, improvements, and  
7 attachments thereon, as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.

8 d. **PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM:** All right and title to the real  
9 property located in New York, New York owned by Park Laurel Acquisition LLC  
10 ("PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM"), including all appurtenances, improvements,  
11 and attachments thereon, as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.

12 e. **BOMBARDIER JET:** All right and title to Bombardier Global  
13 5000 aircraft bearing manufacturer serial number 9265 and registration number  
14 N689WM, with two Rolls Royce engines bearing manufacturer's serial numbers 12487  
15 and 12488 ("BOMBARDIER JET"), including all appurtenances, improvements, and  
16 attachments thereon, all aircraft logbooks, and all leases, rents, and profits derived  
17 therefrom.

18 f. **TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE:** All right and title to the real  
19 property located in New York, New York owned by 80 Columbus Circle (NYC) LLC  
20 ("TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE"), including all appurtenances, improvements, and  
21 attachments thereon, as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom. The  
22 TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE includes all right and title to the real property  
23 commonly known as SU-11, New York, New York ("TIME WARNER STORAGE  
24 UNIT"), including all appurtenances, improvements, and attachments thereon, as well  
25 as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.  
26

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28 <sup>1</sup> Pursuant to L.R. 5.2-1, residential addresses are listed by the city and state only.

1           g.     **ORIOLE MANSION:** All right and title to the real property located  
2 in Los Angeles, California owned by Oriole Drive (LA) LLC (“ORIOLE MANSION”),  
3 including all appurtenances, improvements, and attachments thereon, as well as all  
4 leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.

5           h.     **GREENE CONDOMINIUM:** All right and title to the real property  
6 located in New York, New York owned by 118 Greene Street (NYC) LLC (“GREENE  
7 CONDOMINIUM”), including all appurtenances, improvements, and attachments  
8 thereon, as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.

9           i.     **EMI ASSETS:** Any and all rights, including copyright and  
10 intellectual property rights, as well as the right to collect and receive any profits,  
11 royalties, and proceeds of distribution owned by or owed to JW Nile (BVI), Ltd.; JCL  
12 Media (EMI Publishing Ltd.); and/or Jynwel Capital Ltd., relating to EMI Music  
13 Publishing Group North America Holdings, Inc. and D.H. Publishing L.P.

14           j.     **SYMPHONY CP (PARK LANE) LLC ASSETS:** All right to and  
15 interest in Symphony CP (Park Lane) LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,  
16 owned, held or acquired, directly or indirectly, by Symphony CP Investments LLC and  
17 Symphony CP Investments Holdings LLC, including but not limited to any interest in  
18 the real property and appurtenances located at 36 Central Park South, New York, New  
19 York, 10019, known as the Park Lane Hotel, any right to collect and receive any profits  
20 and proceeds therefrom, and any interest derived from the proceeds invested in  
21 Symphony CP (Park Lane) LLC by Symphony CP Investments LLC or Symphony CP  
22 Investments Holdings.

23           k.     **WALKER TOWER PENTHOUSE:** All right and title to the  
24 property located in New York, New York owned by 212 West 18th Street LLC  
25 (“WALKER TOWER PENTHOUSE”), including all appurtenances, improvements, and  
26 attachments thereon, as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.

27           l.     **LAUREL BEVERLY HILLS MANSION:** All right and title to the  
28 property located in Beverly Hills, California, owned by Laurel Beverly Hills Holdings,

1 LLC (“LAUREL BEVERLY HILLS MANSION”), including all appurtenances,  
2 improvements, and attachments thereon, as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived  
3 therefrom.

4 m. **HILLCREST PROPERTY 2:** All right and title to the property  
5 located in Beverly Hills, California owned by 1169 Hillcrest Road LLC (“HILLCREST  
6 PROPERTY 2”), including all appurtenances, improvements, and attachments thereon,  
7 as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.

8 n. **VAN GOGH ARTWORK:** One pen and ink drawing entitled *La*  
9 *maison de Vincent a Arles* by Vincent Van Gogh.

10 o. **SAINT GEORGES PAINTING:** One painting entitled “*Saint-*  
11 *Georges Majeur*” by Claude Monet.

12 p. **NYMPHEAS PAINTING:** One painting entitled “*Nymphes avec*  
13 *Reflets de Hautes Herbes*” by Claude Monet.

14 q. **THE QENTAS TOWNHOUSE:** All right and title to the property  
15 located in London, United Kingdom (“U.K.”), SW1W 0JR, owned by Qentas Holdings  
16 Limited (the “QENTAS TOWNHOUSE”), including all appurtenances, improvements,  
17 and attachments thereon, as well as all leases, rents, and profits derived therefrom.  
18 QENTAS TOWNHOUSE includes all right, title, and interest in the leasehold for  
19 Parking Space 2 at the QENTAS TOWNHOUSE, as well as all sub-leases, rents, and  
20 profits derived therefrom. According to a search of the Land Registry conducted by the  
21 U.K. National Crime Agency (“NCA”), title to QENTAS TOWNHOUSE is held in the  
22 name of Qentas Holdings Limited, and there are no recorded liens against the property.

23 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

24  
25 5. This is a civil action *in rem* to forfeit assets involved in and traceable to an  
26 international conspiracy to launder money misappropriated from 1Malaysia  
27 Development Berhad (“1MDB”), a strategic investment and development company  
28

1 wholly-owned by the government of Malaysia.<sup>2</sup> The United States seeks forfeiture of  
2 property located in the United States and abroad, including in the United Kingdom and  
3 Switzerland, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), on the ground that it was derived  
4 from violations of U.S. law, and pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A) on the ground that  
5 it is property involved in one or more money laundering offenses in violation of 18  
6 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957.

7         6. 1MDB was ostensibly created to pursue investment and development  
8 projects for the economic benefit of Malaysia and its people, primarily relying on the  
9 issuance of various debt securities to fund these projects. However, over the course of  
10 an approximately four-year period, between approximately 2009 and at least 2013,  
11 multiple individuals, including public officials and their associates, conspired to  
12 fraudulently divert billions of dollars from 1MDB through various means, including by  
13 defrauding foreign banks and by sending foreign wire communications in furtherance of  
14 the scheme, and thereafter, to launder the proceeds of that criminal conduct, including in  
15 and through U.S. financial institutions. The funds diverted from 1MDB were used for  
16 the personal benefit of the co-conspirators and their relatives and associates, including to  
17 purchase luxury real estate in the United States, pay gambling expenses at Las Vegas  
18 casinos, acquire more than \$200 million in artwork, invest in a major New York real  
19 estate development project, and fund the production of major Hollywood films. 1MDB  
20 maintained no interest in these assets and saw no returns on these investments.

21         7. The criminal conduct alleged herein occurred in three principal phases:

22         8. The “Good Star” Phase: The fraudulent diversion of funds from 1MDB  
23 began in approximately September 2009, soon after 1MDB’s creation. Between 2009  
24 and 2011, under the pretense of investing in a joint venture between 1MDB and  
25 PetroSaudi International (“PetroSaudi” or “PSI”), a private Saudi oil extraction  
26 company, officials of 1MDB and others arranged for the fraudulent transfer of more than  
27

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28 <sup>2</sup> Malaysia is a sovereign country located in Southeast Asia.

1 \$1 billion from 1MDB to a Swiss bank account held in the name of Good Star Limited  
2 (“Good Star Account”). Officials at 1MDB caused this diversion of funds by, among  
3 other things, providing false information to banks about the ownership of the Good Star  
4 Account. Contrary to representations made by 1MDB officials, the Good Star Account  
5 was beneficially owned not by PetroSaudi or the joint venture, but by LOW Taek Jho,  
6 a/k/a Jho Low (“LOW”), a Malaysian national who had no formal position with 1MDB  
7 but was involved in its creation. LOW laundered more than \$400 million of the funds  
8 misappropriated from 1MDB through the Good Star Account into the United States, after  
9 which these funds were used for the personal gratification of LOW and his associates.<sup>3</sup>

10 9. The “Aabar-BVI” Phase: In 2012, 1MDB officials and others  
11 misappropriated and fraudulently diverted a substantial portion of the proceeds that  
12 1MDB raised through two separate bond offerings arranged and underwritten by  
13 Goldman Sachs International (“Goldman”). The bonds were guaranteed by both 1MDB  
14 and the International Petroleum Investment Company (“IPIC”), an investment fund  
15 wholly-owned by the government of Abu Dhabi, in the United Arab Emirates  
16 (“U.A.E.”).<sup>4</sup> Beginning almost immediately after 1MDB received the proceeds of each  
17 of these two bond issues, 1MDB officials caused a substantial portion of the proceeds –  
18 approximately \$1.367 billion, a sum equivalent to more than forty percent of the total net  
19 proceeds raised – to be wire transferred to a Swiss bank account belonging to a British  
20 Virgin Islands entity called Aabar Investments PJS Limited (“Aabar-BVI”).

21 10. Aabar-BVI was created and named to give the impression that it was  
22 associated with Aabar Investments PJS (“Aabar”), a subsidiary of IPIC incorporated in  
23 Abu Dhabi. In reality, Aabar-BVI has no genuine affiliation with Aabar or IPIC, and the  
24 Swiss bank account belonging to Aabar-BVI (“Aabar-BVI Swiss Account”) was used to

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25 <sup>3</sup> All amounts referenced in dollars (\$) are denominated in U.S. dollars and all  
26 dates, times, and monetary amounts are approximate.

27 <sup>4</sup> The United Arab Emirates is a sovereign nation in the Arabian Peninsula,  
28 comprising seven separate emirates, including the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (“Abu Dhabi”).

1 siphon off proceeds of the 2012 bond sales for the personal benefit of officials at IPIC,  
2 Aabar, and 1MDB and their associates. Funds diverted through the Aabar-BVI Swiss  
3 Account were transferred to, among other places, a Singapore bank account controlled  
4 by TAN Kim Loong, a/k/a Eric Tan (“TAN”), an associate of LOW. Those funds were  
5 thereafter distributed for the personal benefit of various individuals, including officials at  
6 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar, rather than for the benefit of 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar.

7       11. The “Tanore” Phase: In 2013, several individuals, including 1MDB  
8 officials, diverted more than \$1.26 billion out of a total of \$3 billion in principal that  
9 1MDB raised through a third bond offering arranged by Goldman in March 2013. The  
10 proceeds of this bond offering were to be used by 1MDB to fund a joint venture with  
11 Aabar known as the Abu Dhabi Malaysia Investment Company (“ADMIC”). However,  
12 beginning days after the bond sale, a significant portion of the proceeds was instead  
13 diverted to a bank account in Singapore held by Tanore Finance Corporation (“Tanore  
14 Account”), for which TAN was the recorded beneficial owner. Although the Tanore  
15 Account had no legitimate connection to 1MDB, the then-Executive Director of 1MDB  
16 was an authorized signatory on the account. 1MDB funds transferred into the Tanore  
17 Account were used for the personal benefit of LOW and his associates, including  
18 officials at 1MDB, rather than for the benefit of 1MDB or ADMIC.

19       12. The proceeds of each of these three phases of criminal conduct were  
20 laundered through a complex series of transactions, including through bank accounts in  
21 Singapore, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and the United States.

22       13. Numerous assets, including the DEFENDANT ASSET, were acquired with  
23 funds unlawfully diverted from 1MDB, or funds traceable thereto. As a result, the  
24 DEFENDANT ASSET is subject to forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C.  
25 § 981(a)(1)(A), because it is property involved in one or more money laundering  
26 transactions in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, and 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C)  
27 because it is property constituting or derived from proceeds traceable to one or more  
28



1 violations of U.S. law defined as a specified unlawful activity in 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956(c)(7)  
2 and/or 1961(1).

3  
4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 14. This is a civil forfeiture action brought pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A)  
6 and (C).

7 15. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1345  
8 and 1355.

9 16. Venue lies in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1355(b)(1)(A) and  
10 1355(b)(2) because acts and omissions giving rise to the forfeiture took place in the  
11 Central District of California, and/or pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1395(b), because the  
12 Defendant Asset is located in the Central District of California.

13 **BACKGROUND: RELEVANT INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES**

14 17. **1Malaysia Development Berhad** (“**1MDB**”) is a strategic investment and  
15 development company wholly-owned by the Malaysian government, through the  
16 Malaysian Ministry of Finance. It was formed in 2009 when the Malaysian government  
17 took control of a municipal entity called Terengganu Investment Authority (“**TIA**”).

18 1MDB’s governance structure has been comprised of a senior leadership team, a Board  
19 of Directors (“**1MDB Board of Directors**” or “**1MDB Board**”), and a Board of Advisors.

20 18. **PetroSaudi International Ltd.** (“**PetroSaudi**” or “**PSI**”) is a private Saudi  
21 Arabia-based oil services company incorporated in Saudi Arabia, which maintains  
22 offices in the United Kingdom.

23 19. **1MDB PetroSaudi, Ltd.** was a purported joint venture between 1MDB and  
24 PetroSaudi formed in or around September 2009 for the stated purpose of exploiting  
25 certain energy concessions PetroSaudi purportedly owned in Turkmenistan and  
26 Argentina.

1           20.    **International Petroleum Investment Company (“IPIC”)** is an investment  
2 entity wholly-owned by the Abu Dhabi government. Its management is comprised of a  
3 Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Board of Directors, and Managing Director.

4           21.    **Aabar Investments PJS (“Aabar”)** is a public joint stock company  
5 incorporated under the laws of Abu Dhabi and a subsidiary of IPIC.

6           22.    **Aabar Investments PJS Ltd. (“Aabar BVI”)** is an entity incorporated in  
7 the British Virgin Islands in March 2012 that was purported to be owned by IPIC and  
8 Aabar. Aabar-BVI maintained a bank account at BSI Bank in Switzerland. IPIC and  
9 Aabar recently clarified that Aabar-BVI is not their affiliate.

10          23.    **Abu Dhabi Malaysia Investment Company (“ADMIC”)** is a purported  
11 joint venture between 1MDB and Aabar that was created in or around March 2013 for  
12 the stated purpose of promoting the growth and development of Malaysia and Abu  
13 Dhabi.

14          24.    **LOW Taek Jho, a/k/a/ Jho Low (“LOW”)** is a Malaysian national who  
15 advised on the creation of TIA, 1MDB’s predecessor. LOW has never held a formal  
16 position at 1MDB, and he has publicly denied any involvement with 1MDB after its  
17 inception.

18          25.    **1MDB OFFICER 1** is a Malaysian national who served as the Executive  
19 Director of 1MDB from the time of its creation until approximately March 2011. During  
20 this time, 1MDB OFFICER 1 was a “public official” as that term is used in 18 U.S.C.  
21 § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv) and a “public servant” as that term is used in Section 21 of the  
22 Malaysian Penal Code.

23          26.    **1MDB OFFICER 2** is a Malaysian national who served as 1MDB’s Chief  
24 Executive Officer (“CEO”) between at least 2009 and 2013. During this time, 1MDB  
25 OFFICER 2 was a “public official” as that term is used in 18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv)  
26 and a “public servant” as that term is used in Section 21 of the Malaysian Penal Code.

27          27.    **1MDB OFFICER 3** is Malaysian national who served as 1MDB’s General  
28 Counsel and Executive Director of Group Strategy during, at a minimum, 2012 and

1 2013. 1MDB OFFICER 3 was a main point of contact between 1MDB and Goldman in  
2 connection with the three Goldman-underwritten bond offerings in 2012 and 2013.  
3 During this time, 1MDB OFFICER 3 was a “public official” as that term is used in 18  
4 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv) and a “public servant” as that term is used in Section 21 of  
5 the Malaysian Penal Code.

6 28. **MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1** is a high-ranking official in the Malaysian  
7 government who also held a position of authority with 1MDB. During all times relevant  
8 to the Complaint, MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 was a “public official” as that term is  
9 used in 18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv) and a “public servant” as that term is used in  
10 Section 21 of the Malaysian Penal Code.

11 29. **Riza Shahriz Bin Abdul AZIZ (“AZIZ”)**, a Malaysian national, is a  
12 relative of MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 and a friend of LOW. He co-founded Red  
13 Granite Pictures, a Hollywood movie production and distribution studio, in 2010.

14 30. **“Eric” TAN Kim Loong (“TAN”)** is a Malaysian national and an associate  
15 of LOW. He was the stated beneficial owner of several bank accounts into which  
16 misappropriated 1MDB funds were transferred.

17 31. **Khadem Abdulla Al QUBAISI (“QUBAISI”)**, a U.A.E. national, was the  
18 Managing Director of IPIC from 2007 to 2015 and the Chairman of Aabar in at least  
19 2012 and 2013. During this time, he was a “public official” as that term is used in 18  
20 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv) and a “public official” as that term is used in Article(5) of  
21 United Arab Emirates Law, Federal Law No (3) Of 1989 On Issuance Of The Penal  
22 Code. QUBAISI also was a director of Aabar-BVI.

23 32. **Mohamed Ahmed Badawy Al-HUSSEINY (“HUSSEINY”)**, a U.S.  
24 citizen, was the CEO of Aabar from 2010 to 2015. He was also a director of Aabar-BVI.

### 25 **EVIDENCE SUPPORTING FORFEITURE**

26 33. The Defendant Asset represents a portion of the proceeds of over \$3.5  
27 billion misappropriated from 1MDB. That misappropriation occurred in multiple phases  
28 over the course of several years. The misappropriated funds were then used to purchase

1 the Defendant Asset, as well as to fund the co-conspirators' lavish lifestyles, including  
2 purchases of artwork and jewelry, the acquisition of luxury real estate, the payment of  
3 gambling expenses, and the hiring of musicians and celebrities to attend parties. The use  
4 of the diverted 1MDB funds for the personal benefit of the co-conspirators and their  
5 associates was not consistent with the purposes for which 1MDB raised the funds, and  
6 neither 1MDB nor the government of Malaysia realized any returns on these purchases  
7 and expenditures.

## 8 **I. BACKGROUND ON THE FORMATION OF 1MDB**

9  
10 34. 1MDB is an investment and development entity wholly-owned by the  
11 government of Malaysia, through the Ministry of Finance ("MOF"). It grew out of an  
12 entity called "Terengganu Investment Authority" ("TIA").<sup>5</sup> In or around February 2009,  
13 the Malaysian municipality of Terengganu, assisted by Goldman, formed TIA with the  
14 stated purpose of investing and managing that municipality's public funds. To raise  
15 capital for its operations, TIA issued and sold Islamic medium term notes ("IMTNs"), a  
16 form of debt security, valued at 5 billion Malaysian ringgit (MYR). By 2009 conversion  
17 rates, this amounted to approximately \$1,425,680,000. The IMTNs were 30-year notes  
18 with a yield of approximately 5.75 percent, issued with the assistance of AmBank in  
19 Malaysia.

20 35. LOW Taek Jho, a/k/a Jho LOW ("LOW"), a Malaysian national, served as  
21 an advisor to TIA and its founders as early as January 2009.

22 36. Electronic communications between Goldman employees and individuals  
23 involved with TIA confirm that LOW was involved in the creation of TIA. For example,  
24 on or about January 14, 2009, 1MDB OFFICER 1, who served as TIA's Executive  
25 Director of Business Development and later became the Executive Director of 1MDB,  
26 sent an email to, among others, LOW and Goldman employees with the subject line "Re:

27 <sup>5</sup> Except where a distinction is made, all references to 1MDB may refer to TIA  
28 before it was renamed 1MDB.

1 Project TIARA.” In this email, 1MDB OFFICER 1 stated, referring to LOW: “I think it  
2 is best to get Jho involve[d] at every stage. Jho will revert on the suitability of dates n  
3 [sic] time for the next 48 hrs.”

4 37. On or about March 31, 2009, LOW sent an email to a Goldman employee  
5 and 1MDB OFFICER 1 with the subject line “Re – Press Answer URGENT.” In the  
6 email, LOW stated:

7 Bro, here is outline of the issues I would like to discuss with the Terengganu  
8 Investment Authority. In essence the disquiet surrounding the plan is that the  
9 fund will operate entirely on borrowed money, which is largely anathema  
10 because it puts taxpayer’s money at risk. Could they elaborate on this  
11 concern?

12  
13 There is also the issue of transparency and will the money go towards  
14 portfolio investments or be used to buy strategic stakes in companies.? [sic]

15  
16 38. According to Malaysian news reports and archived 1MDB press releases, in  
17 or around July 2009, the Malaysian Ministry of Finance assumed control of TIA and the  
18 more than \$1 billion in IMTNs issued by TIA. In September 2009, TIA’s name was  
19 changed to 1Malaysia Development Berhad, or 1MDB. The Malaysian government also  
20 became a guarantor on the IMTNs. 1MDB was to act as a strategic development  
21 company, wholly-owned by the Malaysian government, with a mission to promote  
22 Malaysian economic development through global partnerships and foreign direct  
23 investment. The Malaysian government exercised a high degree of control over 1MDB  
24 pursuant to its governing documents, including its Articles of Association.

25 39. Upon its formation, MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 assumed a position of  
26 authority with 1MDB. MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 had the authority to approve all  
27 appointments to, and removals from, 1MDB’s Board of Directors and 1MDB’s Senior  
28 Management Team. In addition, any financial commitments by 1MDB, including

1 investments, that were likely to affect a guarantee given by the government of Malaysia  
2 for the benefit of 1MDB or any policy of the Malaysian government, required, the  
3 approval of MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1.

4  
5 **II. THE GOOD STAR PHASE: MORE THAN \$1 BILLION IS**  
6 **MISAPPROPRIATED FROM 1MDB**

7 **A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE GOOD STAR PHASE**

8 40. As one of its first investment projects, 1MDB entered into an agreement in  
9 September 2009 with PetroSaudi International (“PetroSaudi” or “PSI”), a private Saudi  
10 Arabia-based oil services company, to form a joint venture called 1MDB PetroSaudi Ltd.  
11 (“the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV” or “Joint Venture”). The stated purpose of the Joint  
12 Venture was to exploit certain energy concession rights in Turkmenistan and Argentina  
13 that PetroSaudi purported to own. Under the terms of the agreement, (a) 1MDB agreed  
14 to invest \$1 billion in cash in the Joint Venture in exchange for a forty percent (40%)  
15 equity interest in the Joint Venture, and (b) PetroSaudi agreed to give the Joint Venture  
16 the mineral extraction concessions it purportedly owned in Turkmenistan and Argentina  
17 in exchange for a sixty percent (60%) equity interest in the Joint Venture. PetroSaudi’s  
18 energy concession rights were allegedly valued at approximately \$2.7 billion.

19 41. Both 1MDB’s Board of Directors and Bank Negara, Malaysia’s Central  
20 Bank, approved the transfer of \$1 billion to the Joint Venture. However, as set forth in  
21 greater detail in the sections that follow, LOW and his associates caused \$700 million of  
22 the \$1 billion that was to be invested in the Joint Venture to be sent to an account at RBS  
23 Coutts Bank in Zurich (“RBS Coutts”) held in the name of Good Star Limited (“Good  
24 Star Account”).

25 42. Between May and October 2011, approximately \$330 million in additional  
26 funds were wired at the direction of 1MDB officials to the Good Star Account  
27 purportedly in connection with a financing agreement executed between 1MDB and the  
28 1MDB-Petrosaudi JV.

1           43. Although 1MDB officials represented, including to Deutsche Bank in  
2 Malaysia, that Good Star was a wholly-owned subsidiary of PetroSaudi, this was not  
3 true. According to banking records, Good Star was a company controlled by LOW, and  
4 LOW was also the Good Star Account's beneficial owner and sole authorized signatory.  
5 At the time, LOW was a 29-year-old with no official position with 1MDB or PetroSaudi.

6  
7           **B. INCEPTION OF GOOD STAR AND THE GOOD STAR ACCOUNT**

8           44. RBS Coutts bank account records indicate that Good Star Limited was  
9 formed in the Seychelles on or about May 18, 2009.<sup>6</sup> The sole director of Good Star is  
10 listed as Smart Power, of which LOW is the sole director. LOW is listed on the bank  
11 records as Good Star's secretary. Smart Power's ownership equity in Good Star consists  
12 of a single bearer share of company stock. That single bearer share was issued to LOW  
13 on or about June 2, 2009, seven days before he opened the Good Star Account. In  
14 exchange for that single bearer share, LOW paid \$1 in consideration.

15           45. A Memorandum issued pursuant to Good Star's Articles of Association  
16 indicates that the company's books, records, and minutes would be maintained at 50  
17 Raffles Place in Singapore, c/o SINGAPORE BANKER 1. SINGAPORE BANKER 1's  
18 office is also designated as the location where "all correspondence" to Good Star should  
19 be sent. At the time, SINGAPORE BANKER 1 was employed as a banker at RBS  
20 Coutts in Singapore. RBS Coutts' Singapore branch occupied an address at 50 Raffles  
21 Place in Singapore.

22           46. On or about June 9, 2009, LOW opened the Good Star Account at an RBS  
23 Coutts branch in Singapore by completing an "Application for Opening an  
24 Account/Custody Account by Legal Entities." The application bears LOW's signature.  
25 LOW also completed a form entitled "Establishment of the Beneficial Owner's Identity,"  
26 which identified LOW as the sole beneficial owner of the Good Star Account. LOW

27  
28           <sup>6</sup> Seychelles is a sovereign country located in the Indian Ocean off of East Africa.

1 also completed a form entitled “Resolutions,” in which LOW was named as the sole  
2 authorized signatory on the Good Star Account. This form also bears LOW’s signature.  
3 Included in the account opening records was a copy of a page from LOW’s Malaysian  
4 passport containing, among other things, LOW’s photograph.

5  
6 **C. 1MDB FORMS A JOINT VENTURE WITH PETROSAUDI IN**  
7 **SEPTEMBER 2009**

8 47. On or about September 18, 2009, the 1MDB Board of Directors (“Board”)  
9 met at the Royale Chulan Hotel in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The 1MDB Board minutes  
10 of that meeting provide that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the anticipated  
11 creation of the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV. The following individuals were present: (i)  
12 1MDB OFFICER 1, (ii) the CEO of 1MDB (“1MDB OFFICER 2”), (iii) the Chairman  
13 of the 1MDB Board, (iv) 1MDB’s Director of Investments, and (v) three 1MDB  
14 Directors.

15 48. The Board minutes further indicate that 1MDB OFFICERS 1 and 2 offered  
16 a Position Paper during the September 18, 2009 meeting. The Position Paper, signed by  
17 1MDB OFFICERS 1 and 2, included a formal request that the 1MDB Board authorize  
18 1MDB “to invest US\$1 bln into the [1MDB-PetroSaudi JV] upon signing of the [1MDB-  
19 PetroSaudi JV Agreement] as its contribution to the capital of the [1MDB-PetroSaudi  
20 JV].”

21 49. The Board minutes state further that, on or about September 18, 2009, the  
22 1MDB Board authorized 1MDB to enter into negotiations with PetroSaudi for the  
23 purpose of creating the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV. However, the 1MDB Board also resolved  
24 that 1MDB’s management should report back to the Board regarding some of the issues  
25 raised by the Board, including whether (i) an expert selected by 1MDB could be used to  
26 assess the value of PetroSaudi’s assets and (ii) PetroSaudi could also be required to  
27 invest at least \$1 billion in cash into the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV.



1           50. A special meeting of the 1MDB Board was held on September 26, 2009,  
2 which was attended by 1MDB OFFICERS 1 and 2 and members of the Board.  
3 LOW also attended this meeting. Just prior to the meeting, LOW spoke by telephone  
4 with MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1.

5           51. According to the 1MDB Board minutes of the September 26, 2009 meeting,  
6 1MDB's Board passed a resolution authorizing 1MDB to transmit \$1 billion to the  
7 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV. Specifically, the 1MDB Board approved 1MDB's resolution to  
8 transfer \$1 billion from 1MDB through a foreign exchange transaction with Deutsche  
9 Bank (Malaysia) Berhad ("Deutsche Bank"), "into the bank account of [the 1MDB-  
10 PetroSaudi JV] for the purpose of subscribing of 1 billion ordinary shares in [the 1MDB-  
11 PetroSaudi JV]." The resolution was signed by the Chairman of the 1MDB Board and  
12 1MDB OFFICER 2.

13           52. The Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") between 1MDB and PetroSaudi was  
14 executed on or about September 28, 2009. Under the terms of the JVA, 1MDB agreed to  
15 invest \$1 billion into the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV in exchange for one billion equity shares,  
16 equivalent to a 40% equity stake in the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV. In turn, PetroSaudi  
17 agreed to place into the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV certain assets valued at approximately  
18 \$2.7 billion, purportedly consisting of "energy interests in the Turkmenistan sector of the  
19 Caspian Sea" and "the Argentinean provinces of Rio Negro" and Chubut. 1MDB  
20 OFFICER 2 signed the JVA on behalf of 1MDB, and the CEO and co-founder of  
21 PetroSaudi ("PETROSAUDI CEO"), a Saudi national, signed on behalf of PetroSaudi.

22           53. The JVA provided further that 1MDB's \$1 billion contribution was to be  
23 made in "immediately available cleared funds to a bank account in the name of, and  
24 nominated by, [the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV] with BSI Bank."

25           54. BSI Bank is a private bank based in Switzerland that maintained a branch  
26 in Singapore. The JVA required that 1MDB and PSI officials be joint signatories on the  
27 BSI Bank account into which 1MDB's contribution to the Joint Venture was to be  
28 deposited. The JVA expressly required that, upon 1MDB's contribution of \$1 billion,

1 the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV was to “deliver to 1MDB evidence, in the name of BSI Bank,  
2 establishing that 1MDB was a joint beneficial owner” of the account at BSI Bank into  
3 which 1MDB’s contribution to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV was deposited.

4 55. The JVA also required that by September 30, 2009 (within two days of the  
5 JVA’s execution), the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV pay to PetroSaudi \$700 million,  
6 purportedly as repayment for a loan PetroSaudi made to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV.  
7 According to the JVA, PetroSaudi agreed to make this loan to the Joint Venture just  
8 three days prior to execution of the JVA, that is, on or about September 25, 2009.

9 56. Notwithstanding the reference in the JVA to a “loan” from PetroSaudi to  
10 the Joint Venture, PetroSaudi made no such loan, based on the following facts and  
11 circumstances, among others:

12 a. On September 25, 2009, before the JVA was signed, PetroSaudi  
13 purportedly agreed to make the loan, which was due to be repaid on or about September  
14 30, 2009. There is no apparent commercial purpose for this loan.

15 b. The bank account maintained by the Joint Venture at J.P. Morgan  
16 (Suisse), into which 1MDB ultimately transferred \$300 million, was not opened until  
17 September 30, 2009, after the loan was purportedly made.

18 c. Although PetroSaudi opened an account at J.P. Morgan (Suisse) in  
19 June 2009, this account was “inactive” until December 2009.

20 d. The Malaysian Public Accounts Committee (“PAC”), a committee  
21 within the Malaysian Parliament responsible for examining the accounts of public  
22 authorities and other bodies administering public funds, conducted an examination of  
23 1MDB and its financial activities, and it produced a public and non-public report of its  
24 findings. According to an English-language translation of the public report available on  
25 the PAC’s website, the auditors tasked by the PAC to examine 1MDB’s activities were  
26 unable to validate documents related to PetroSaudi’s purported \$700 million loan to the  
27 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV and were unable to verify the existence of such a loan.

28

1 e. As detailed below, the \$700 million went to an account controlled by  
2 LOW, not by PetroSaudi.

3 57. Regardless of the veracity of the purported loan from PetroSaudi to 1MDB-  
4 PetroSaudi JV, the Position Paper that was presented to the 1MDB Board did not  
5 disclose the existence of any loan, or any anticipated loan, from PetroSaudi to the Joint  
6 Venture. Nor did the Position Paper disclose the need for 1MDB to direct any portion of  
7 its \$1 billion investment in the Joint Venture to PetroSaudi (rather than the Joint  
8 Venture) in repayment of a loan. Indeed, at the time that the 1MDB Board authorized  
9 the \$1 billion investment in the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV on September 26, 2009, the Board  
10 was not told that any portion of the \$1 billion investment in 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV would  
11 be transferred to any entity other than the Joint Venture. Even though Article 75 of  
12 1MDB's Articles of Association requires that 1MDB's Board approve all investment  
13 decisions, the Board did not approve the use of 1MDB's investment in the Joint Venture  
14 to repay PetroSaudi for a loan, let alone to pay an entity unaffiliated with PetroSaudi.

15 58. On or about September 30, 2009, 1MDB issued a press release entitled,  
16 "[PSI] and [1MDB] in US \$2.5 billion joint-venture partnership, opens new door to FDIs  
17 [Foreign Direct Investments.]" The press release stated:

18 The [1MDB-PetroSaudi JV's] objective is to seek, explore, and participate  
19 in business and economic opportunities which result in the enhancement and  
20 promotion of the future prosperity and long-term sustainable economic  
21 development of Malaysia. It is expected to actively make investment in the  
22 renewable energy sector. The [1MDB-PetroSaudi JV] is also expected to be  
23 a vehicle for investments from the Middle East into the region, thereby  
24 giving Malaysia the edge in drawing investments from the cash- and  
25 resource-rich region.

1           **D. FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO BANKS CAUSING \$700**  
2           **MILLION DIVERSION FROM 1MDB TO THE GOOD STAR**  
3           **ACCOUNT**

4           59. As set forth below, members of 1MDB's Senior Management Team,  
5 including 1MDB OFFICERS 1 and 2, made material misrepresentations and omissions  
6 to Deutsche Bank officials in order to cause Deutsche Bank to divert \$700 million of  
7 1MDB's funds to the Good Star Account.

8           60. On or about September 30, 2009, a letter signed by 1MDB OFFICER 1 was  
9 delivered "BY HAND" to Deutsche Bank in Malaysia instructing the Bank to transfer (i)  
10 \$300 million to an account at J.P. Morgan (Suisse), S.A. in Switzerland (the "\$300  
11 million wire transfer") and (ii) \$700 million to an account at RBS Coutts in Switzerland  
12 (the "\$700 million wire transfer"). The instructions specified the account numbers for  
13 the two destination accounts but did not identify account names or beneficiaries.

14           61. J.P. Morgan Chase Bank ("J.P. Morgan") records show that the Swiss J.P.  
15 Morgan account referenced in the instructions to Deutsche Bank (that is, the account that  
16 was to receive the \$300 million wire transfer) belonged to an account held in the name of  
17 the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV (hereinafter, the "J.P. Morgan JV Account").

18           62. RBS Coutts records show that the RBS Coutts account referenced in the  
19 instructions to Deutsche Bank (that is, the account that was to receive the \$700 million  
20 wire transfer) was the Good Star Account.

21           63. These two transactions were to be carried out as foreign exchange  
22 transactions, in which Deutsche Bank, on behalf of 1MDB, was to exchange an  
23 equivalent sum of Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR") for \$1 billion in U.S. dollars.

24           64. In an email dated September 30, 2009, at 1:09 p.m., a 1MDB official  
25 represented to a Deutsche Bank employee (the "Deutsche Bank Employee"), that the  
26 "beneficiar[y]" of the \$300 million wire transfer was the Joint Venture and the  
27 "beneficiar[y]" of the \$700 million wire was PetroSaudi. In that same email, the 1MDB  
28

1 official indicated to Deutsche Bank that, “[i]n order to avoid any unforeseen  
2 circumstance, we are not incorporating the name of the beneficiary in our instruction  
3 letter and please follow our instruction according.”

4 65. Under Malaysian law, 1MDB was required to obtain approval from Bank  
5 Negara, Malaysia’s Central Bank, before completing either of the ordered wire transfers.  
6 On or about September 30, 2009, at approximately 2:05 p.m., the Acting Deputy  
7 Director of Bank Negara’s Foreign Exchange Administration Department sent a letter  
8 via facsimile to 1MDB OFFICER 1 (the “Bank Negara Letter”). In this letter, Bank  
9 Negara acknowledged that “the funds for the approved investment will be remitted to  
10 PetroJV’s account maintained with J.P. Morgan SA and RBS Coutts Bank Ltd.” The  
11 reference to “PetroJV” was intended to refer to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV.

12 66. Later that same day, 1MDB OFFICER 1 provided a copy of the Bank  
13 Negara Letter to Deutsche Bank, prior to Deutsche Bank’s initiation of the \$700 million  
14 wire transfer.

15 67. On September 30, 2009, at approximately 2:39 p.m., the Deutsche Bank  
16 Employee, a Deutsche Bank supervisor (“Deutsche Bank Supervisor”), and 1MDB  
17 OFFICER 1 had a telephone conversation regarding the requested \$700 million wire  
18 transfer. During this conversation, 1MDB OFFICER 1 falsely represented that the  
19 beneficiary of the \$700 million wire was PetroSaudi. In truth, the beneficiary of the wire  
20 was Good Star. Their exchange, conducted in English, was as follows:

21  
22 1MDB OFFICER 1 Hey, No [mah], I, whatever mistake they’ve made you  
23 cannot go back [ask] them. They [already] give you  
24 approval from [Bank Negara] all the way to the top.

25 Deutsche Bank Um-hum . . .  
26 Supervisor

27 1MDB OFFICER 1 Uh. You want to, hang on, this one \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ is  
28 asking me to go and send it now.

1 Deutsche Bank Okay, okay, okay. Let, let, let me just convince my  
2 Supervisor compliance person. This is, I'm, I'm fine with you about  
3 the compliance side, uh, it's. It's a little bit sticky with  
4 this. But let me just try –  
5  
6 1MDB OFFICER 1 Good.  
7  
8 Deutsche Bank --and convince her  
9 Supervisor  
10  
11 1MDB OFFICER 1 Yeah, and \_\_\_ I don't know how to answer you know,  
12 that's why I'm under tremendous pressure –  
13  
14 1MDB OFFICER 1 Then, they going to be so upset \_\_\_\_?  
15  
16 Deutsche Bank Um-hum-hum. But it is okay for us to call [Bank  
17 Supervisor Negara] if we need to, huh? Just, just to uh –  
18  
19 1MDB OFFICER 1 Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah  
20  
21 Deutsche Bank Because it's not my decision.  
22 Supervisor  
23  
24 1MDB OFFICER 1 But—  
25  
26 Deutsche Bank --[it's my] compliance uh person.  
27 Supervisor  
28  
29 1MDB OFFICER 1 [You tell your] compliance.  
30  
31 Deutsche Bank Yeah.  
32 Supervisor  
33  
34 1MDB OFFICER 1 If they don't send it [ah]  
35  
36 Deutsche Bank Yeah.  
37 Supervisor  
38  
39 1MDB OFFICER 1 \_\_\_\_ will [blame] them [\_\_\_\_], the deal goes off, you  
40 know.

1 Deutsche Bank Okay, okay, okay.  
Supervisor

2

3 1MDB OFFICER 1 No, I'm serious you know, you know this \_\_\_?

4 Deutsche Bank  
5 Supervisor No, no, I understand. Understand. Yeah.

6 1MDB OFFICER 1 You know, if, do whatever you [can] do, either they send  
7 it now or they, they, they double [back], or whatever, but  
8 they cannot wait for this, you know.

9 Deutsche Bank  
10 Employee Yeah, just, just, just one quick question [1MDB  
OFFICER 1], what—

11 1MDB OFFICER 1 But if they're going to overkill on the compliance thing  
12 uh they have to be responsible you know.

13 Deutsche Bank  
14 Supervisor I understand that. Uh—

15 Deutsche Bank  
16 Employee Yes, that's, that's fine. But just one question as to why is  
17 it going to [PetroSaudi] itself? Is there any particular  
reason?

18 1MDB OFFICER 1 Actually –

19 Deutsche Bank  
20 Employee Ah—

21 1MDB OFFICER 1 --for us, we don't care. Because 700 million I mean it's a  
22 \_\_\_ advance [that's] owed to them.

23 Deutsche Bank  
24 Employee Oh, I see.

25 1MDB OFFICER 1 Alright. They give us instructions, send [whatever] they  
26 want to send it. \_\_\_\_.

27 Deutsche Bank  
28 Employee Ah, I see, I see. Okay. Okay.

1 1MDB OFFICER 1 And for us what we care about making sure they have  
2 issue us one billion dollars [shares].  
3 Deutsche Bank Ah.  
4 Employee  
5 1MDB OFFICER 1 --and the three hundred million goes to the account where  
6 [we control].  
7 Deutsche Bank Ah. Okay. That, that's—  
8 Employee  
9 1MDB OFFICER 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to them. This is where they want to send, they want  
10 to send to Timbuktu also, we don't care.  
11 Deutsche Bank Yeah, that's fine. Alright. We just wanted to understand  
12 Employee the background.  
13 1MDB OFFICER 1 So [if] your compliance is overkill in terms \_\_\_\_\_ --  
14  
15 Deutsche Bank Yeah.  
16 Employee  
17 1MDB OFFICER 1 --the message—

18 \*\*\*\*\*

19 68. On September 30, 2009, at approximately 2:51 p.m., the Deutsche Bank  
20 Supervisor had a telephone conversation with a Bank Negara official (“Bank Negara  
21 Official”). Their conversation included the following exchange:

22  
23 Deutsche Bank I understand that. I understand that. Okay. So you  
Supervisor know in terms of account it's basically a business  
24 decision for the [client] [now].  
25 Bank Negara Official Yeah, yeah, yeah, because we, we, I mean we do not  
26 know of the, all that when there applied to us, they got  
27 1.5 billion will be put by the Saudi MDB, one billion by  
28 Deutsche Bank Um-hum, um-hum—



1 Supervisor

2 Bank Negara Official --and that, and the crediting of the account and so on , is  
3 this their business decision, la, so long as it does not  
4 deviate from the original intention and that is not for  
5 Bank Negara to say but more of the government [la]  
6 because this is MOF's . . . baby [la].

7 69. When the Bank Negara Official used the words "original intention," he/she  
8 meant the \$1 billion in funds that were meant to be sent to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV.

9 70. At approximately 3:14 p.m., Deutsche Bank transmitted to RBS Coutts a  
10 SWIFT payment order requesting that \$700 million be credited to an account at RBS  
11 Coutts.<sup>7</sup> The SWIFT message did not identify the owner of the RBS Coutts account, but  
12 the account number listed on the SWIFT as the recipient of the \$700 million wire  
13 transfer was the number of the Good Star Account.

14 71. Approximately six minutes later, at about 3:20 p.m., Deutsche Bank  
15 transmitted a second SWIFT payment order to J.P. Morgan (Suisse) requesting that \$300  
16 million be credited to an account at J.P. Morgan (Suisse). As with the other SWIFT  
17 message, the SWIFT message for the \$300 million wire transfer did not identify the  
18 owner of the beneficiary account. The account number listed in the SWIFT for the \$300  
19 million wire transfer matched the number for the J.P. Morgan JV Account.

20 72. At approximately 5:08 p.m., a Deutsche Bank compliance officer sent an  
21 email to the Deutsche Bank Employee seeking "email confirmation from 1MDB of the  
22 names of the beneficiaries to both payments." The compliance officer also advised the  
23 Deutsche Bank Employee that Bank Negara approved the wire transfers for the purpose  
24 of allowing 1MDB to acquire an equity interest in the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV. The email

---

25  
26 <sup>7</sup> SWIFT is an abbreviation for Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial  
27 Telecommunication, and a SWIFT payment order is a standard electronic  
28 communication used by and between financial institutions to conduct monetary  
transactions.

1 indicates the compliance officer's belief that the \$700 million wire transfer was being  
2 sent to PetroSaudi (rather than Good Star).

3 73. On October 1, 2009, the Deutsche Bank Employee sent an email to other  
4 Deutsche Bank employees stating: "The 3rd party payment by 1MDB to [the 1MDB-  
5 PetroSaudi JV] and [PetroSaudi] is approved from my end." This email indicated the  
6 Deutsche Bank Employee's similar belief that the \$700 million wire transfer was being  
7 sent to PetroSaudi.

8 74. On October 2, 2009, an RBS Coutts employee with the Regulatory Risk  
9 department emailed a Deutsche Bank employee, stating: "Please urgently confirm the  
10 **full name** of the final beneficiary of the funds per **e-mail** and **authenticated swift** (see  
11 details below) in order for us to apply the funds." (Emphasis in original). In the email,  
12 the RBS Coutts employee further explained that "[w]e are not in a position to credit the  
13 funds without full beneficiary details (full name, address, account no.)."

14 75. Later, at approximately 6:19 p.m., the Deutsche Bank Employee sent an  
15 email to 1MDB OFFICERS 1 and 2, explaining, "I believe RBS [Coutts] needs  
16 confirmation on the beneficiary's name in order to complete their internal risk mitigating  
17 processes as no name was[.] We will await your instructions on whether to reveal the  
18 beneficiary name and address (please provide) to RBS Coutts."

19 76. Thereafter, at approximately 7:51 p.m., 1MDB OFFICER 2 emailed the  
20 Deutsche Bank Employee and 1MDB OFFICER 1 with authorization to disclose to RBS  
21 Coutts that the beneficiary of the \$700 million wire was Good Star. However, 1MDB  
22 OFFICER 2 misrepresented the nature of the relationship between Good Star and  
23 PetroSaudi. Specifically, 1MDB OFFICER 2 stated: "This payment was for beneficiary  
24 'Good Star Limited' in their SWIFT. Good Star is owned 100% by PetroSaudi  
25 International Limited." In reality, however, Good Star's sole shareholder and the  
26 signatory on its account was LOW – not PetroSaudi. Approximately 30 minutes later,  
27 1MDB OFFICER 2 emailed the Deutsche Bank Employee and provided Good Star's  
28

1 address as P.O. Box 1239, Offshore Incorporation, Victoria, Mahe, Republic of  
2 Seychelles.

3 77. Finally, at approximately 9:30 p.m., Deutsche Bank submitted to RBS  
4 Coutts a revised SWIFT instruction identifying “Good Star Limited” as the beneficiary  
5 of the \$700 million wire transfer, located at P.O. Box 1239, Offshore Incorporation,  
6 Victoria, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles.

7 78. On or about October 23, 2009, Deutsche Bank informed Bank Negara  
8 through a regulatory filing that the purpose of the \$700 million wire transfer was for an  
9 “equity investment in [a] new entity.”

10 79. J.P. Morgan Chase bank records confirm that on or about September 30,  
11 2009, the Good Star Account received the \$700 million wire transfer from Deutsche  
12 Bank. A U.S. correspondent bank account at J.P. Morgan processed the \$700 million  
13 wire transfer to the Good Star Account at RBS Coutts.

14 80. The 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV never had an account at RBS Coutts. Rather, as  
15 stated above, the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV maintained an account at J.P. Morgan, and that  
16 account received only \$300 million of the total \$1 billion that was to be invested in the  
17 Joint Venture.

18  
19 **E. 1MDB OFFICERS 1 AND 2 CONCEAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF**  
20 **FUNDS FROM 1MDB BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

21 81. Even after the \$700 million wire transfer was made into the Good Star  
22 Account, 1MDB OFFICERS 1 and 2 continued to make material misrepresentations to  
23 the 1MDB Board relating to the true identity of the beneficiary of the \$700 million wire  
24 transfer.

25 82. The 1MDB Board met in Selangor, Malaysia on October 3, 2009. The  
26 individuals present at the meeting included 1MDB OFFICERS 1 and 2, the Chairman of  
27 the 1MDB Board, 1MDB’s Secretary, and three directors of the 1MDB Board.  
28

1           83. The 1MDB Board minutes for that meeting indicate that 1MDB OFFICER  
2 made false and misleading representations to the Board in explaining key details  
3 relating to the \$700 million wire transfer. For example, 1MDB OFFICER 2 informed  
4 the Board that, “[o]f the US\$1 billion [1MDB] was supposed to inject into the [Joint  
5 Venture], . . . US\$700 million was remitted to PSI directly as settlement of all the  
6 amounts owed by the JVCo. to PSI.” This statement is false and misleading for several  
7 reasons:

8           a. First, the representation by 1MDB OFFICER 2 that the \$700 million  
9 wire transfer was sent directly to PetroSaudi was false. As noted above in paragraph 79,  
10 these funds were sent to an account held in the name of Good Star.

11           b. Second, as noted above, Good Star is not a subsidiary of PetroSaudi,  
12 nor was PetroSaudi a beneficial owner of the Good Star Account.

13           c. Third, a loan does not appear to have ever been made by PetroSaudi  
14 to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV and, thus, the \$700 million wire transfer could not have  
15 been a “settlement of all the amounts owed by the” 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV.

16           d. Fourth, notwithstanding the fact that 1MDB OFFICER 2, who signed  
17 the JVA on or about September 28, 2009, was aware that the JVA included contractual  
18 terms requiring the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV to repay PetroSaudi \$700 million for a  
19 purported loan, neither 1MDB OFFICER 1 nor 1MDB OFFICER 2 disclosed this fact to  
20 the 1MDB Board prior to October 3, 2009 – after the \$700 million wire had already been  
21 diverted to the Good Star Account.

22           84. Even without having been told that the \$700 million wire was sent to an  
23 account held in the name of Good Star, 1MDB Board members raised concerns about the  
24 transaction as represented by 1MDB OFFICER 2. Specifically, the minutes state, in  
25 pertinent part:

26           The concerns raised by the [1MDB Board] that the recent developments in  
27 the joint venture was not in accordance with the [1MDB Board’s]  
28

1 understanding of the process, based on representations made at the previous  
2 Special [1MDB Board] Meetings. Specifically:

3  
4 (a) The [1MDB Board] was not consulted on the change of plans  
5 to remit \$700 million to [PetroSaudi]. The [1MDB Board's] understanding  
6 was for the full USA \$1 billion to be wired to the joint bank account under  
7 the name of the [Joint Venture] and the [Joint Venture's] board of directors  
8 makes the decision to remit US\$700 million to [PetroSaudi].  
9

10 \*\*\*

11  
12 (d) The substantial investment of US\$1billion should have merited a  
13 more thorough thought and due diligence process.  
14

15 85. After expressing these concerns, 1MDB Board members asked that 1MDB  
16 determine whether it would be possible to seek the return of the \$700 million "so that the  
17 funds could be remitted through the original agreed channel," namely, the BSI Bank  
18 account held in the name of the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV.

19 86. The 1MDB Board instructed 1MDB OFFICER 2 and 1MDB management  
20 "not to deviate from the [1MDB Board's] instructions and what the [1MDB Board] has  
21 agreed/understood to be the procedures of a particular transaction."

22 87. The 1MDB Board met again in Selangor, Malaysia, on October 10, 2009.  
23 The individuals present at the meeting included 1MDB OFFICER 2, the Chairman of the  
24 1MDB Board, 1MDB's Secretary, and three directors of the 1MDB Board.

25 88. The 1MDB Board minutes for this meeting indicate that 1MDB OFFICER 2  
26 sought to respond to the concerns raised by the 1MDB Board at the October 3, 2009  
27 meeting. Specifically, 1MDB OFFICER 2 represented that the \$700 million wire  
28 transfer was sent "directly to" PetroSaudi in order to repay PetroSaudi's purported \$700

1 million loan to the Joint Venture. 1MDB's management explained that, pursuant to  
2 clause 4.5 of the JVA, 1MDB was required to repay PetroSaudi's loan by September 30,  
3 2009.

4 89. In fact, clause 4.5 of the JVA required the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV, rather  
5 than 1MDB itself, to repay PetroSaudi for the purported loan. Furthermore, by the  
6 JVA's terms, the repayment of the loan could be made only after notice was provided to  
7 both 1MDB and PetroSaudi and both entities approved the repayment. However, prior  
8 to October 3, 2009, the 1MDB Board was never told about a purported loan from  
9 PetroSaudi to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV.

10 90. At no point prior to the execution of the Joint Venture, or in the Board  
11 meetings held shortly thereafter to discuss the transaction, did 1MDB OFFICER 1 or 2  
12 inform the 1MDB Board that funds from 1MDB had been sent to Good Star.

13  
14 **F. AN ADDITIONAL \$330 MILLION IN 1MDB FUNDS WAS**  
15 **DIVERTED TO LOW'S GOOD STAR ACCOUNT IN 2011**

16 91. An additional \$330 million in 1MDB funds was subsequently funneled into  
17 the Good Star Account in 2011 under false pretenses. Although these funds were  
18 intended to be transmitted to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV under a financing agreement  
19 signed by 1MDB and the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV, the funds were instead transmitted via  
20 international wire transfers to the Good Star Account. Although 1MDB officials were  
21 aware that these funds were not being sent to an account maintained by the 1MDB-  
22 PetroSaudi JV, this fact was withheld from Deutsche Bank. J.P. Morgan correspondent  
23 bank records demonstrate that funds were transferred to LOW's Good Star Account.

24 92. On or about June 14, 2010, the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV entered into a loan  
25 agreement with 1MDB called a Murabaha Financing Agreement ("MFA"). Under the  
26 MFA, 1MDB agreed to provide the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV with a loan at an annual rate  
27 of return of 8.75%.

1           93. On or about May 12, 2011, the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV issued to 1MDB a  
2 Notice of Drawing (the “Notice”). The Notice was signed by the PETROSAUDI CEO  
3 on behalf of the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV and requested that 1MDB transmit \$330 million  
4 to the Good Star Account.

5           94. J.P. Morgan correspondent bank records show that between May 20 and  
6 October 25, 2011, \$330,000,000 was transferred from 1MDB to the Good Star Account  
7 over four wire transfers (“\$330 million wire transfers”). Each of these transfers was a  
8 foreign exchange transaction completed through financial institutions in Malaysia,  
9 including AmBank and Deutsche Bank, and was processed through a U.S. correspondent  
10 bank account at J.P. Morgan Chase. The following is a summary of the 2011 transfers  
11 from 1MDB to the Good Star Account:

12           **Table 1: 2011 Transfers from 1MDB to the Good Star Account**

Date <sup>8</sup>	Amount	Originating Bank	U.S. Correspondent Bank
May 20, 2011	\$30,000,000	AmBank	J.P. Morgan Chase
May 23, 2011	\$65,000,000	AmBank	J.P. Morgan Chase
May 27, 2011	\$110,000,000	Deutsche Bank	J.P. Morgan Chase
Oct. 25, 2011	\$125,000,000	AmBank	J.P. Morgan Chase

21  
22           95. On or about May 23, 2011, 1MDB’s Chief Financial Officer wrote a letter  
23 to a Bank Negara official misrepresenting the identity of the recipient of the 1MDB  
24 funds being disbursed under the MFA. In the letter, the 1MDB official thanked Bank  
25

26           <sup>8</sup> The dates of wire transfers may vary, even among different records for the same  
27 wire transfer, based, for example, on time zone differences and/or the lapse of time  
28 between the initiation of the wire, the crediting of funds to the correspondent bank, and  
the crediting of funds to the beneficiary bank.

1 Negara for having approved the transmission of \$330 million to the 1MDB-PetroSaudi  
2 JV and explained that “1MDB-PSI has requested us to remit the funds to the account of  
3 its parent company, PetroSaudi International Limited (“PSI Limited”) instead of the  
4 account of 1MDB-PSI.” In truth, however, these funds were not being sent to  
5 PetroSaudi, but to Good Star.

6 96. On or about May 25, 2011, the PETROSAUDI CEO sent 1MDB a letter on  
7 behalf of PetroSaudi and the 1MDB-PetroSaudi JV. This letter confirmed that the  
8 account at RBS Coutts in Switzerland had received the \$30 million and the \$65 million  
9 wires referenced in the table above. However, the PETROSAUDI CEO requested that  
10 1MDB send to RBS Coutts a “SWIFT CLARIFICATION” explaining that the  
11 beneficiary of these wire transfers was actually “Account No. XXX.2000” (the Good  
12 Star Account) and not “Petrosaudi International Limited.”<sup>9</sup>

13 97. The PETROSAUDI CEO’s statement in the May 25, 2011, letter that the  
14 funds were not going to “Petrosaudi International Limited” was materially inconsistent  
15 with the representation made by 1MDB OFFICER 2 in the September 30, 2009, email to  
16 Deutsche Bank, described above in paragraph 76, in which 1MDB OFFICER 2 stated  
17 that Good Star was a wholly-owned subsidiary of PetroSaudi.

18 98. On or about May 27, 2011, 1MDB OFFICER 2 signed a letter of  
19 instruction, addressed to Deutsche Bank, requesting that an additional \$110 million be  
20 transferred from 1MDB to the Good Star Account.

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21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26 <sup>9</sup> All but the last four digits of the account number identified in PETROSAUDI  
27 CEO’s May 25, 2011, letter have been redacted pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
28 Procedure 5.2. The full account number listed in the PETROSAUDI CEO’s letter  
matches the account number for the Good Star Account.



1           **G. FUNDS MISAPPROPRIATED FROM 1MDB WERE**  
2           **TRANSFERRED TO THE CO-FOUNDER OF PETROSAUDI AND**  
3           **THEREAFTER TO MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1**

4  
5           99. As set forth above, between September and October 2009, \$700 million was  
6 fraudulently diverted from 1MDB to the Good Star Account. An additional \$330 million  
7 was fraudulently diverted from 1MDB to the Good Star Account between May and  
8 October 2011. According to J.P. Morgan Chase banking records, between February and  
9 June of 2011, approximately \$24,500,000 of these funds was transferred to an account at  
10 Riyadh Bank maintained in the name of a Saudi prince who, together with the  
11 PETROSAUDI CEO, co-founded PetroSaudi (“PETROSAUDI CO-FOUNDER”).  
12 From those funds, \$20,000,000 was then transferred, within days, to an account  
13 belonging to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1.

14           100. J.P. Morgan correspondent bank records show two transfers of funds from  
15 the Good Star Account to the account of the PETROSAUDI CO-FOUNDER at Riyadh  
16 Bank (“PSI Co-Founder Account”): (i) one for approximately \$12,500,000 on or about  
17 February 18, 2011, and (ii) another for approximately \$12,000,000 on or about June 10,  
18 2011.

19           101. Correspondent bank records from J.P. Morgan Chase and Wells Fargo show  
20 that days after the transfers from the Good Star Account to the PSI Co-Founder Account,  
21 approximately \$20,000,000 in funds was transferred from the PSI Co-Founder Account  
22 to an account at AmBank, whose beneficiary is listed as “AMPRIVATE BANKING-  
23 MR” (“AMPRIVATE BANKING-MR Account”). More specifically, the AMPRIVATE  
24 BANKING-MR Account received (i) a wire of approximately \$10 million on or about  
25 February 23, 2011, roughly five days after the PETROSAUDI CO-FOUNDER received  
26 \$12.5 million from the Good Star Account, and (ii) another wire for approximately \$10  
27 million on or about June 13, 2011, roughly three days after the PETROSAUDI CO-  
28

1 FOUNDER received \$12 million from the Good Star Account. These funds transferred  
2 into and out of the PSI Co-Founder Account are summarized below:

3 **Table 2: Transfers from Good Star to the PETROSAUDI CO-FOUNDER to**  
4 **MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1**

Date	Credits into PSI Co-Founder Account		Debits from PSI Co-Founder Account	
	From	Amount	Amount	To
2/18/2011	Good Star Account	\$12,500,000		
2/23/2011			\$10,000,000	AMPRIVATE BANKING-MR Account
6/10/2011	Good Star Account	\$12,000,000		
6/13/2011			\$10,000,000	AMPRIVATE BANKING-MR Account

15  
16 102. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1  
17 is the ultimate beneficiary of the AMPRIVATE BANKING-MR Account. The  
18 AMPRIVATE BANKING-MR Account is the same account that later received certain  
19 payments totaling approximately \$681 million in March 2013. As set forth in Paragraph  
20 263 below, the Attorney General of Malaysia has publicly stated that the account into  
21 which these \$681 million payments were made belonged to MALAYSIAN  
22 OFFICIAL 1.  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1           **H.    LOW LAUNDERED APPROXIMATELY \$368 MILLION IN FUNDS**  
 2           **DIVERTED FROM THE 1MDB JOINT VENTURE INTO THE**  
 3           **UNITED STATES**

4  
 5           103. LOW laundered hundreds of millions of dollars in proceeds from the  
 6           foregoing unlawful activity into the United States for the personal benefit of himself and  
 7           his associates.

8           104. Between approximately October 21, 2009, and October 13, 2010, eleven  
 9           wires totaling approximately \$368 million were sent from the Good Star Account to an  
 10          Interest on Lawyer Account held by the law firm Shearman & Sterling LLP in the United  
 11          States (“Shearman IOLA Account”).<sup>10</sup>

12          105. More particularly, bank records show the following credits to the Shearman  
 13          IOLA Account from the Good Star Account:

14           **Table 3: Transfers from Good Star to the Shearman IOLA Account**

Date	Amount	Notations on Wire Transfer
10/21/2009	\$148,000,000	N/A
1/20/2010	\$117,000,000	A.PH52A1 C.PARK.W .NY (BID-USD 35M) B.AV. INVEST.(USD37.5M) C.STAKE V.H (USD 15M) D.VICEROY ST. M.H(USD 10M) E.PEARL ENERGY (THAILAND) USD 19.5M

15  
 16  
 17  
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 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25           <sup>10</sup> Bank records demonstrate that Shearman maintained one control account into  
 26           which each of the wire transfers from the Good Star Account referenced above was  
 27           transferred. In addition to this control account, Shearman maintained a number of client  
 28           escrow accounts to which some client funds were distributed after their receipt.  
 References to the Shearman IOLA Account refer to the control account.

Date	Amount	Notations on Wire Transfer
3/3/2010	\$35,059,875	A)PH52A 1 CENT WW NYC(RENOV USD10M) B)AVIATION WORKCAPINC (5M+10559875) C)INC VICEROY HOTEL GR (USD 7M) D)INC RENOV BUDGET BHH (USD2.5M)
5/13/2010	\$15,780,000	BID PROCESS - ACQUISITION OF THE EDEN HOTEL ROME (PREPARATION OF PARTIAL PORTION OF EQUITY)
6/23/2010	\$8,599,985	BID PROCESS-ASCQUISITION OF 94 PICCADILLY RD LONDON (IN AND OUT CLUB)FOR HOTEL DEVELOPMENT + SERVICRESIDENCES (PROOF OF FUNDS)
8/17/2010	\$2,799,985	N/A
8/31/2010	\$653,985	ACQUISITION OF ASSETS/PROPERTY PAYMENT FOR EXTENSION
9/3/2010	\$8,645,985	ACQUISITION OF ASSETS/PROPERTY PARTBALANCE PAYMENT
9/28/2010	\$5,999,985	ACQUISITION OF ASSETS/PROPERTY (2 PCT BID. NEW YORK HELMSLEY HOTEL - USD300M
9/28/2010	\$17,999,985	ACQUISITION OF ASSETS /PROPERTY (FULL BALANCE PAYMENT + RENOVATION)
10/13/2010	\$7,999,985	ACQUISITION OF ASSETS/PROPERTY BID HELMSLEY HOTEL NYC USD300M TRANCHE 2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$368,539,770.00</b>	

106. As described in further detail in Section V of the Complaint, funds transferred to the Shearman IOLA Account were then used by LOW and others to

1 purchase assets and invest in business interests for their personal benefit, including, but  
2 not limited to, luxury real estate, a Beverly Hills hotel, a private jet, and a major  
3 Hollywood motion picture.

4 107. In addition, funds transferred to Shearman were also used to fund the  
5 luxurious lifestyles enjoyed by LOW and his associates. For instance, between on or  
6 about October 30, 2009, and June 18, 2010, a period of less than eight months, more  
7 than \$85 million in funds traceable to the Good Star Account was wired from the  
8 Shearman IOLA Account to Las Vegas casinos, luxury yacht rental companies, business  
9 jet rental vendors, a London interior decorator, and associates and family members of  
10 LOW, among others.

11 108. For example, between October 2009 and October 2010, misappropriated  
12 1MDB funds sent from the Good Star Account into the Shearman IOLA Account were  
13 transferred as follows: (i) approximately \$12,000,000 in wires to Caesars Palace, a Las  
14 Vegas casino; (ii) approximately \$13,400,000 in wires to the Las Vegas Sands Corp., the  
15 owner of the Venetian Las Vegas, another casino; (iii) a wire for approximately  
16 \$11,000,000 to “Eric” TAN Kim Loong, an associate of LOW; (iv) approximately  
17 \$4,000,000 in wires to Jet Logic Ltd., a luxury jet rental service; (v) a wire for  
18 approximately \$3,500,000 to LOW’s sister; (vi) a wire for approximately \$3,080,000 to  
19 Rose Trading, a Hong Kong jeweler; (vii) approximately \$2,698,000 in wires to  
20 Yachtzoo, a luxury yacht rental service; (viii) approximately \$2,288,000 in wires to  
21 Argent Design Ltd., a United Kingdom-based interior designer; (ix) a wire for  
22 approximately \$670,000 to Excel Air, a jet rental company; (x) approximately \$460,000  
23 in wires to Skyline Private Air, an aircraft rental company; and (xi) a wire for  
24 approximately \$155,000 to Billiyon Air, a jet rental company.

**I. LOW TRANSFERRED APPROXIMATELY \$389 MILLION IN 1MDB FUNDS TO ANOTHER ACCOUNT CONTROLLED BY HIM BUT HELD IN THE NAME OF ABU DHABI-KUWAIT-MALAYSIA INVESTMENT CORPORATION (ADKMIC)**

109. Over the course of five wire transfers between June 28, 2011, and September 4, 2013, approximately \$389 million was transferred from the Good Star Account to an account at BSI Bank in Singapore held in the name of Abu Dhabi Kuwait Malaysia Investment Corp. (“ADKMIC BSI Account”). LOW is the beneficial owner of the ADKMIC BSI Account.

110. In a document entitled “LOW FAMILY HISTORY AND BACKGROUND, ORIGINS OF JYNWEL CAPITAL,” that was emailed by LOW’s brother to a New York business person on or about August 13, 2013, the Low family represented that “Mr. Jho Low founded the Abu Dhabi-Kuwait-Malaysia Investment Corporation in 2007 and together with third-party investment partners structured numerous multi-million dollar buyouts with interests in construction, real estate development (Putrajaya Perdana Berhad), water infrastructure (Loh & Loh Corporation Berhad), road concessions and oil & gas (UBG Berhad).”

111. J.P. Morgan Chase correspondent bank account records show the following credits to the ADKMIC BSI Account from the Good Star Account:

**Table 4: Transfers from Good Star to ADKMIC**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
June 28, 2011	\$55,000,000
September 4, 2012	\$38,000,000
November 2, 2012	\$153,000,000
December 27, 2012	\$142,500,000
September 4, 2013	\$456,027

1 As described below, the funds transferred to the ADKMIC BSI Account were then used  
2 by LOW and others to acquire assets in the United States, among other things.

3  
4 **III. THE AABAR-BVI PHASE: APPROXIMATELY \$1.367 BILLION IS**  
5 **MISAPPROPRIATED FROM 1MDB**

6 **A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE AABAR-BVI PHASE**

7 112. In 2012, approximately \$1.367 billion in 1MDB funds that were raised in  
8 two separate bond offerings were misappropriated and fraudulently diverted to bank  
9 accounts in Switzerland and Singapore. In issuing these bonds, 1MDB participated in  
10 the publication and disclosure of two offering circulars that contained material  
11 misrepresentations and omissions relating to:

- 12 a. How the proceeds of these bond issuances would be used,  
13 b. The nature of the relationship between the issuer (*i.e.*, subsidiaries of  
14 1MDB) and the bond's third-party guarantor (*i.e.*, the International  
15 Petroleum Investment Company of Abu Dhabi ("IPIC")), and  
16 c. The existence of any related-party transactions connected to the 2012 bond  
17 issuances, including that 1MDB officials, IPIC officials, and their associates  
18 would personally benefit from the issuance of these bonds.

19 113. After more than \$1 billion had been misappropriated from 1MDB between  
20 2009 and 2011 in the Good Star Phase, 1MDB needed to raise additional capital to fund  
21 its operations. As set forth in greater detail below, 1MDB engaged Goldman to arrange  
22 and underwrite two separate bond offerings in 2012. One of the stated purposes of the  
23 2012 bond issues was to raise funds to allow 1MDB to acquire certain energy assets.

24 114. IPIC, an investment fund wholly-owned by the government of Abu Dhabi,  
25 guaranteed, either directly or indirectly, both 2012 bond offerings and, in exchange, a  
26 nominated subsidiary of IPIC was granted an option to purchase a minority share of the  
27 energy assets acquired by 1MDB.  
28

1           115. Almost immediately after receiving the proceeds of each of the 2012 bond  
2 issues, 1MDB wire transferred a substantial portion of the proceeds – totaling  
3 approximately \$1.367 billion between the two bond sales, or more than forty percent of  
4 the net proceeds raised – to a Swiss bank account belonging to an entity called Aabar  
5 Investments PJS Limited, a British Virgin Islands-registered corporation (referred to  
6 herein as “Aabar-BVI”) that bears a similar name to a legitimate subsidiary of IPIC,  
7 called Aabar Investments PJS (referred to herein as “Aabar”). At the time of these  
8 transfers, Khadem Abdulla al-QUBAISI (“QUBAISI”) was the Managing Director of  
9 IPIC and the Chairman of Aabar; and Mohamed Ahmed Badawy Al-HUSSEINY  
10 (“HUSSEINY”) was the CEO of Aabar. QUBAISI and HUSSEINY were also directors  
11 of Aabar-BVI.

12           116. In their audited financial statements for the year ending on March 31, 2014,  
13 1MDB booked their substantial payments to Aabar-BVI as an asset rather than a  
14 payment, describing it as a “refundable deposit . . . held aside as collateral for the  
15 guarantee” that IPIC provided for the 2012 bonds.

16           117. Following the dismissal of QUBAISI and HUSSEINY from their positions  
17 at IPIC and Aabar in 2015, IPIC and Aabar have recently clarified that Aabar-BVI is not  
18 owned by either entity.

19           118. The Swiss bank account belonging to Aabar-BVI (“Aabar-BVI Swiss  
20 Account”) was used to siphon off proceeds of the two 2012 bond sales for the personal  
21 benefit of individuals affiliated with IPIC, Aabar, and 1MDB, as well as their associates.  
22 Beginning within days of receiving funds from 1MDB, Aabar-BVI transferred a total of  
23 approximately \$636 million to the Singapore bank account held by Blackstone Asia Real  
24 Estate Partners (“Blackstone Account”). During this same time period, Aabar-BVI  
25 transferred, through multiple overseas investment funds, an additional approximately  
26 \$465 million to the Blackstone Account. The beneficial owner of the Blackstone  
27 Account was identified in bank records as “Eric” TAN Kim Loong (“TAN”), a  
28 Malaysian national and an associate of LOW.



1           119. Funds transferred to the Blackstone Account by Aabar-BVI were  
2 subsequently distributed to officials of IPIC, Aabar, and 1MDB. Between approximately  
3 May and November 2012, shortly after Blackstone's receipt of funds from the Aabar-  
4 BVI Swiss Account, Blackstone transferred \$472,750,000 into a Luxembourg account  
5 beneficially owned by QUBAISI. During roughly the same time period, Blackstone  
6 transferred \$66,600,000 into two different accounts beneficially owned by HUSSEINY.  
7 In October and November 2012, Blackstone transferred \$30,000,000 to an account  
8 belonging to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1. Finally in December 2012, Blackstone  
9 transferred \$5 million to a Swiss account beneficially owned by 1MDB OFFICER 3,  
10 who was then 1MDB's General Counsel and Executive Director of Group Strategy.

11           120. Shortly after receiving proceeds of the two 2012 bond sales from 1MDB,  
12 Aabar-BVI also transferred \$238,000,000 to a Singapore bank account belonging to Red  
13 Granite Capital, an entity owned by Riza Shahriz Bin Abdul AZIZ ("AZIZ"). AZIZ is a  
14 relative of MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 and a friend of LOW. Among other things,  
15 AZIZ used these funds to purchase luxury real estate in the United States and the United  
16 Kingdom for his personal benefit, and to fund his movie production company, Red  
17 Granite Pictures. 1MDB has disclaimed any investment interest in Red Granite Pictures.

18  
19           **B. IN 2012, 1MDB ISSUED \$3.5 BILLION IN BONDS IN TWO**  
20           **SEPARATE OFFERINGS ARRANGED BY GOLDMAN**

21           1. *May 21, 2012, Bond Issue*

22           121. At least as early as January 2012, officials at 1MDB approached Goldman  
23 for financial advice in connection with 1MDB's anticipated acquisition of certain power  
24 assets in Malaysia.

25           122. On or about March 2, 2012, 1MDB Energy Limited ("1MDB Energy"), a  
26 wholly-owned subsidiary of 1MDB, entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement to  
27 acquire Tanjong Energy Holdings Sdn Bhd ("Tanjong Energy"), a power production  
28 company, from Tanjong Power Holdings Sdn Bhd ("Tanjong Power") for MYR 8.5

1 billion, or approximately \$2.755 billion U.S. dollars. 1MDB planned to raise MYR 6  
2 billion of this MYR 8.5 billion through the local bank market.<sup>11</sup>

3 123. 1MDB engaged Goldman to assist in securing financing for the remaining  
4 MYR 2.5 billion necessary to complete the Tanjong deal. By letter dated March 19,  
5 2012, 1MDB engaged Goldman, through its Singapore office, as the “sole bookrunner  
6 and arranger” for debt financing in connection with its capital needs for the Tanjong  
7 acquisition. The engagement letter was signed by 1MDB OFFICER 2 and a Managing  
8 Director of Goldman Sachs (Singapore) Pte. (“Goldman Managing Director”). Within  
9 Goldman, this bond deal was referred to by the name “Project Magnolia.”

10 124. 1MDB OFFICER 3 served as a primary point of contact between 1MDB  
11 and Goldman concerning the Project Magnolia bond transaction.

12 125. Electronic communications among Goldman employees during the lead-up  
13 to the May 21, 2012, bond closing date reflect that employees at Goldman offered  
14 differing information about the nature of LOW’s relationship to 1MDB and/or his role in  
15 the bond deal and the procurement of the IPIC guarantee:

16 a. In an email dated March 27, 2012, a managing director at Goldman-  
17 Asia referred to LOW as “the 1MDB Operator or intermediary in Malaysia.”

18 b. In approximately early April 2012, other Goldman employees  
19 discussed whether LOW was involved in the Project Magnolia deal on behalf of 1MDB.  
20 In an email dated April 3, 2012, a Goldman employee noted “that Jho Low is also  
21 known to have close friends/ contacts in Abu Dhabi.” In an email response dated April  
22 3, 2012, another Goldman employee wrote: “[Goldman Managing Director] said Jho  
23 Low [was] not involved at all in deal as far as he aware [sic] but that Low was present  
24 when [Goldman Managing Director] met . . . [the] Chairman of IPIC, in Abu Dhabi.”

---

25  
26  
27 <sup>11</sup> Hereinafter, unless otherwise specified, references to 1MDB include 1MDB’s  
28 wholly-owned subsidiaries.

1           126. The offering circular for the Project Magnolia bonds, dated May 18, 2012,  
2 indicates that 1MDB Energy issued \$1.75 billion in privately-placed notes, with an  
3 interest rate of 5.99% per annum, redeemable in 2022. The closing date of the bond  
4 issue was May 21, 2012. The net proceeds were projected to be approximately  
5 \$1,553,800,000, once Goldman’s fees, commissions, and expenses were deducted.

6           127. The offering circular represented that the net proceeds of the bond issue  
7 were to be used to “partially fund” the acquisition of Tanjong Energy. Of the  
8 approximately \$1,553,800,000 raised through the Project Magnolia bond sale, MYR 2.5  
9 billion, or approximately \$810 million, was designated in the offering circular for use in  
10 acquiring Tanjong Energy. The remainder of the net proceeds, approximately \$744  
11 million, was designated for “general corporate purposes (which may include future  
12 acquisitions).”

13           128. Internal documentation prepared by Goldman summarizing the bond  
14 transaction indicates that the “general corporate purposes” for which the bond proceeds  
15 were contemplated included “pre-fund guarantee fees to IPIC, cash on balance sheet, and  
16 transaction related expenses.”

17           129. In reality, however, nearly \$577 million – a sum equivalent to more than  
18 one third of the net proceeds of the Project Magnolia bond offering – was diverted to  
19 Aabar-BVI within one day of 1MDB’s having received the proceeds of the bond  
20 offering. Nothing in the offering circular disclosed that 1MDB would transfer any of the  
21 bond proceeds to Aabar-BVI, or that funds transferred to Aabar-BVI would subsequently  
22 be used for the benefit of officials at 1MDB, IPIC, and Aabar, including QUBAISI,  
23 IPIC’s Chairman, and HUSSEINY, Aabar’s CEO.

24           130. In exchange for Goldman’s services in arranging the bond offering and in  
25 underwriting the notes, 1MDB agreed to pay Goldman: (a) a fee of 1% of the principal  
26 amount of the notes, or \$17.5 million, as an “Arranger Fee,” and (b) \$175,000,000, as a  
27 “Commission,” for a total of \$192,500,000. These fees amount to roughly 11% of the  
28

1 principal amount of the offering and were to be deducted directly from the subscription  
2 proceeds of the bonds.

3 131. The notes issued by 1MBD Energy as part of Project Magnolia were  
4 guaranteed by 1MDB. The notes were also jointly and severally guaranteed by IPIC,  
5 which enabled 1MDB to obtain a better credit rating and, thus, a more favorable interest  
6 rate on the bonds. QUBAISI signed the Representation Agreement between IPIC and  
7 Goldman in which IPIC agreed to jointly guarantee the \$1.75 billion in notes. Pursuant  
8 to an “Interguarantor Agreement” between 1MDB and IPIC, dated May 21, 2012, 1MDB  
9 agreed to “procure Ministry of Finance Inc to provide the necessary funding and support  
10 to repay IPIC” any amounts payable and due under the notes. That agreement was  
11 signed by QUBAISI and 1MDB OFFICER 2.

12 132. A document prepared by Goldman for IPIC entitled “IPIC: Meeting With  
13 Ratings Agencies, Topics to Discuss,” characterized IPIC’s joint guarantee for the  
14 1MDB bond issue as “unusual by previous IPIC standards.” It went on to indicate that  
15 the guarantee was “expected to cement the strategic partnership between 1MDB and  
16 IPIC which is in line with IPIC’s broader investment strategy in the energy and related  
17 sectors globally and 1MDB’s mission to promote foreign direct investment into  
18 Malaysia.”

19 133. The offering circular, however, contained misleading statements and  
20 omitted material facts necessary to make its representations not misleading regarding the  
21 consideration received by IPIC in exchange for guaranteeing 1MDB’s bonds. For  
22 example, the offering circular indicated that in exchange for IPIC’s guarantee, 1MDB  
23 granted “a nominated subsidiary of IPIC a right to acquire a substantial minority interest  
24 of the share of capital in 1MDB Energy” within a ten-year period. In reality, however,  
25 this option was actually awarded to Aabar-BVI, which was neither owned by nor  
26 affiliated with IPIC, as described further below.

27 134. The consideration given by 1MDB in exchange for IPIC’s guarantee was set  
28 forth in a May 18, 2012, “Option Agreement” between 1MDB Energy and “Aabar

1 Investments PJS Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands” (*i.e.*,  
2 Aabar-BVI). In that agreement, 1MDB Energy granted Aabar-BVI the option to  
3 purchase, within a ten-year period, up to forty-nine percent (49%) of 1MDB Energy’s  
4 shares in the holding company that acquired Tanjong Energy, for a maximum price of up  
5 to MYR 1,225,000,000. The agreement specified that this call option was granted to  
6 Aabar-BVI “[i]n consideration of [Aabar-BVI] procuring the Guarantee from IPIC and  
7 the sum of United States Dollar One (USD1.00) paid by [Aabar-BVI] to [1MDB  
8 Energy]. . . .” 1MDB OFFICER 2 signed the agreement on behalf of 1MDB Energy,  
9 and HUSSEINY signed on behalf of Aabar-BVI.

10           2.     *October 19, 2012, Bond Issue*

11           135. At least as early as approximately June 2012, 1MDB sought financial  
12 advice from Goldman in connection with its anticipated acquisition of power assets from  
13 Genting Berhad, a Malaysian entity, and sought Goldman’s assistance in raising an  
14 additional tranche of capital to acquire those assets. As with the Project Magnolia bond  
15 deal, 1MDB elected to have the bond issue fully underwritten by Goldman for an  
16 additional fee. Within Goldman, this private placement bond transaction was referred to  
17 by the name “Project Maximus.”

18           136. 1MDB OFFICER 3 served as the primary point of contact between 1MDB  
19 and Goldman concerning the Project Maximus transaction.

20           137. 1MDB entered into an agreement to purchase power assets from Genting  
21 Berhad (“Genting”) on or about August 13, 2012. That same day, 1MDB created  
22 another wholly-owned subsidiary called “1MDB Energy (Langat) Limited” (“1MDB  
23 Energy Langat”), for the purposes of holding the power assets and issuing debt securities  
24 to fund the acquisition Genting power assets.

25           138. The offering circular for Project Maximus, dated October 17, 2012,  
26 indicated that 1MDB issued \$1.75 billion in bonds through its second private placement  
27 with Goldman, with a closing date of October 19, 2012. The notes had an interest rate of  
28 5.75% per annum and were redeemable in 2022. The net proceeds of the bond sale –

1 once Goldman’s fees, commissions, and expenses were deducted – were listed in the  
2 offering circular as approximately \$1,636,260,000.

3 139. The offering circular represented that the net proceeds of the Project  
4 Maximus bond sale were to be used by 1MDB Energy Langat, in part, to satisfy its  
5 obligations under its agreement to acquire power assets from Genting Berhad.  
6 Specifically, the offering circular represents that 1MDB Energy Langat intended to use  
7 approximately \$692,357,349 of the approximately \$1,636,260,000 in net proceeds for  
8 the purpose of the Genting acquisition, and it intended to use the balance of the proceeds  
9 “for general corporate purposes (which may include future acquisitions).”

10 140. In truth, however, as explained in paragraphs 152-153 below, \$790,354,855  
11 – a sum equivalent to roughly half of the net proceeds of the Project Maximus bond  
12 offering – was diverted to Aabar-BVI on or about the same day that 1MDB received the  
13 proceeds of this bond sale. As with Project Magnolia, the offering circular for Project  
14 Maximus nowhere disclosed that nearly half of the net bond proceeds would be  
15 transferred to Aabar-BVI, in the form of “collateral” or otherwise, or that funds  
16 transferred to Aabar-BVI would subsequently be used for the personal benefit of  
17 officials at IPIC, Aabar, and 1MDB, including QUBAISI and HUSSEINY.

18 141. 1MDB guaranteed the notes issued by 1MDB Energy Langat. Although  
19 IPIC did not directly guarantee the Project Maximus notes as it had with the Project  
20 Magnolia bonds, it nevertheless agreed to privately secure the bonds on a bilateral basis  
21 with Goldman. No reference to IPIC’s indirect guarantee was included in the offering  
22 circular. The consideration given for that guarantee was set forth in an October 17,  
23 2012, agreement entitled “Collaboration Agreement (Option),” entered into between  
24 1MDB Energy Langat and “Aabar Investments PJS, a joint stock company organized  
25 under the laws of Abu Dhabi.” That agreement stated that, “[i]n consideration of Aabar  
26 Investments procuring the Guarantee from IPIC and the sum of United States Dollar One  
27 (USD1.00) paid by Aabar Investments to [1MDB],” 1MDB granted Aabar the option to  
28

1 acquire a forty-nine percent (49%) interest in 1MDB Energy Langkat within a ten year  
2 period.

3 142. Taken together, in 2012, 1MDB issued \$3.5 billion in bonds that were  
4 underwritten by Goldman and guaranteed by IPIC.

5 **C. A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE 2012**  
6 **BOND SALES WAS DIVERTED TO AND THROUGH THE AABAR-**  
7 **BVI SWISS ACCOUNT**  
8

9 143. Over the course of several months, a large portion of the proceeds of both of  
10 the 2012 bond sales – approximately \$1.367 billion in total – was transferred from  
11 1MDB to a bank account at BSI Bank in Switzerland held in the name of Aabar-BVI.  
12 Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that the funds transferred to the Aabar-BVI  
13 Swiss Account by 1MDB were not held for the benefit of 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar.  
14 Rather, the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account was used to unlawfully divert proceeds of both  
15 the Project Magnolia and Project Maximus bonds, which were thereafter used, after  
16 having passed through various accounts, to make substantial payments to QUBAISI,  
17 HUSSEINY, MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1, and 1MDB OFFICER 3.

18 *1. On or about May 22, 2012, Within Roughly One Day of the First*  
19 *Bond Issue, Approximately \$577 Million in 1MDB Funds Was*  
20 *Diverted to the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account*

21 144. The closing date for the Project Magnolia bonds was on or about May 21,  
22 2012. Documentation associated with the bond deal shows that a total of \$650,000,000  
23 was to be deducted from the proceeds and remitted directly to accounts designated by  
24 Tanjong Power, the entity from which 1MDB Energy had agreed to purchase Tanjong  
25 Energy.

26 145. On or about May 21, 2012, a total of \$907,500,000 in proceeds from the  
27 bond sale was transferred, at the direction of Bank of New York–London, from an  
28

1 account at Bank of New York Mellon–New York in the United States to an account at  
2 Falcon Private Bank Limited (“Falcon Bank”) held by 1MDB Energy.

3 146. Roughly one day later, on or about May 22, 2012, a wire in the amount of  
4 \$576,943,490 was sent from 1MDB Energy’s bank account at Falcon Bank to an account  
5 at BSI Bank in Lugano, Switzerland maintained by Aabar-BVI (*i.e.*, the “Aabar-BVI  
6 Swiss Account”). This amount represents more than one third of the net proceeds from  
7 the bond sale. The funds passed through correspondent bank accounts at J.P. Morgan  
8 Chase and Citibank in the United States before being transferred to Aabar-BVI.

9 147. Nothing in the Project Magnolia offering circular disclosed that any funds  
10 would be sent to Aabar-BVI, let alone one third of the net bond proceeds.

11 148. Falcon Bank is wholly-owned by Aabar, and at the time that the  
12 \$576,943,490 was transferred from 1MDB Energy’s bank account at Falcon Bank to the  
13 Aabar-BVI Swiss Account, HUSSEINY was Falcon Bank’s Chairman.

14 2. *On or about October 19, 2012, Roughly the Same Day as the Second*  
15 *Bond Issue, Approximately \$790 Million in 1MDB Funds Was*  
16 *Diverted to the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account*

17 149. The proceeds from the Project Maximus bonds, which were issued on or  
18 about October 19, 2012, were transferred according to a similar pattern.

19 150. 1MDB directed that payment of the proceeds of the Project Maximus bond  
20 sale, totaling \$1,640,000,000, be made on October 19, 2012, to 1MDB Energy Langat’s  
21 account at Falcon Bank, via Falcon Bank’s U.S. correspondent bank account at J.P.  
22 Morgan Chase.

23 151. On or about October 19, 2012, 1MDB Energy Langat wired \$692,174,991  
24 from its account at Falcon Bank in Switzerland to an account at Citibank–Singapore  
25 belonging to Genting Power Holdings Limited in connection with the purchase of power  
26 assets.

27 152. On or about that same day (that is, October 19, 2012), 1MDB wire  
28 transferred \$790,354,855 to the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account. This sum represents close to



1 fifty percent (50%) of the net proceeds of the October 19, 2012 bond sale. The funds  
2 passed through correspondent bank accounts at J.P. Morgan Chase and Citibank in the  
3 United States before being transferred to Aabar-BVI.

4 153. Nothing in the Project Maximus offering circular disclosed that any portion  
5 of the funds, let alone close to fifty percent of the net proceeds of the bond sale, would  
6 be funneled to Aabar-BVI in the form of “collateral” or otherwise.

7 154. Collectively, between the two 2012 bond sales, officials at 1MDB  
8 transferred approximately \$1.367 billion in bond proceeds to the Aabar-BVI Swiss  
9 Account. This represented more than forty percent (40%) of the total net proceeds of the  
10 two bond sales.

11 3. *Funds Transferred to the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account Were Not Held*  
12 *for the Benefit of 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar*

13 155. Aabar Investments PJS Limited (referred to herein as “Aabar-BVI”) is an  
14 entity incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) and is separate and distinct from  
15 the similarly-named Aabar Investments PJS (referred to herein as “Aabar”), which is  
16 controlled by IPIC and is incorporated in Abu Dhabi.

17 156. A Certificate of Incumbency prepared by Aabar-BVI’s registered agent in  
18 the BVI indicates that Aabar-BVI was incorporated in BVI on March 14, 2012. That  
19 certificate lists QUBAISI and HUSSEINY as Aabar-BVI’s Directors and “Aabar  
20 Investments PJS” as its sole shareholder.

21 157. It is possible to register an entity with a name that mimics the name of an  
22 existing entity, without the need to prove any relationship to the existing entity. This is a  
23 common technique to lend the entity in question an appearance of legitimacy. It is also  
24 possible to incorporate an entity in the BVI without providing evidence of the entity’s  
25 true beneficial ownership and without providing evidence of the relationship between the  
26 entity and the shareholder listed in the incorporation records.

27 158. Irrespective of any apparent nominal relationship between Aabar-BVI and  
28 Aabar reflected in incorporation records, Aabar-BVI was not a legitimate subsidiary of

1 Aabar or IPIC operating within the bounds of any authority granted by Aabar or IPIC,  
2 and the funds transmitted from 1MDB to the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account were not held in  
3 that account for the benefit of 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar.

4 159. Neither of the offering circulars contain any mention of an agreement by  
5 1MDB to pay Aabar-BVI, either as a premium or as collateral, more than forty percent  
6 (40%) of the net proceeds from the two 2012 bond sales in order to secure the  
7 guarantees. This information would have been material to the transactions, because it  
8 would have significantly affected 1MDB's liquidity, as well as its ability to engage  
9 successfully in the business ventures described in the offering circulars, and thereby  
10 increased the risk of default.

11 160. As noted in Paragraph 56, the Malaysian Public Accounts Committee  
12 ("PAC") initiated an audit of certain 1MDB financial transactions and produced a public  
13 report of its findings. Auditors working at the direction of the PAC concluded that the  
14 \$1.367 billion "security deposit" payments made to Aabar-BVI in 2012 were "made  
15 without the approval of the 1MDB Board of Directors."

16 161. On or about April 11, 2016, IPIC and Aabar issued a statement to the  
17 London Stock Exchange in response to media reports indicating that a BVI entity called  
18 Aabar Investments PJS Limited had received substantial payments from 1MDB. In that  
19 statement, IPIC and Aabar stated that, "Aabar BVI was not an entity within either  
20 corporate group" and that neither IPIC nor Aabar "has received any payments from  
21 Aabar BVI. . . ."

22 162. In response to IPIC's statement to the London Stock Exchange, 1MDB  
23 issued a press release on April 11, 2016, in which 1MDB indicated that it paid Aabar-  
24 BVI "substantial sums" in 2012, as recorded in its financial statements. That same  
25 release also asserted that, "1MDB company records show documentary evidence of the  
26 ownership of Aabar BVI and of each payment made, pursuant to various legal  
27 agreements that were negotiated with Khadem Al Qubaisi in his capacity as Managing  
28

1 Director of IPIC & Chairman of Aabar and/or with Mohamed Badawy Al Husseiny, in  
2 his capacity as CEO of Aabar.”

3 163. QUBAISI and HUSSEINY were dismissed from their positions at IPIC and  
4 Aabar in 2015.

5 164. In June 2016, IPIC filed its consolidated financial statements for the year  
6 ending December 31, 2015, with the London Stock Exchange. In those financial  
7 statements, IPIC indicated that it “understands that other companies outside the group’s  
8 corporate structure were incorporated in other offshore jurisdictions using variations of  
9 the ‘Aabar’ name. The Group is investigating these entities further.” IPIC reiterated that  
10 neither it nor Aabar were affiliated with, or received payments from, Aabar-BVI.  
11 Finally, IPIC indicated that after 1MDB defaulted on two interest payments due under  
12 the 2012 notes in the first half of 2016, IPIC made interest payments totaling \$103  
13 million on 1MDB’s behalf “pursuant to its obligations in respect of the Guarantees.”

14 165. As set forth below, funds transferred from 1MDB to the Aabar-BVI Swiss  
15 Account were distributed, inter alia, to officials at IPIC, Aabar, and 1MDB, including  
16 QUBAISI and HUSSEINY, with several payments occurring within days of the receipt  
17 of 1MDB funds by Aabar-BVI. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that the  
18 Aabar-BVI Swiss Account was used to conceal and to facilitate this unlawful diversion  
19 of funds.

20 **D. AABAR-BVI TRANSFERRED APPROXIMATELY \$1.1 BILLION**  
21 **TO THE BLACKSTONE ACCOUNT, BEGINNING WITHIN DAYS**  
22 **OF RECEIVING FUNDS FROM 1MDB**  
23

24 166. Of the approximately \$1.367 billion 1MDB sent to Aabar-BVI by 1MDB,  
25 approximately \$1.1 billion was thereafter transferred, either directly or indirectly via  
26 overseas investments funds, into the Blackstone Account. The Blackstone Account was  
27 controlled by TAN, a close associate of LOW. Plaintiff alleges on information and  
28

1 belief that the Blackstone Account was used as a transit account to improperly distribute  
2 funds to individuals affiliated with 1MDB, IPIC, and Aabar.

3 *1. Aabar-BVI Transferred Approximately \$636 Million Directly to the*  
4 *Blackstone Account, Beginning Within Days of Receiving Funds from*  
5 *1MDB*

6 167. Between approximately May 25, 2012, and December 14, 2012, five wire  
7 transfers totaling \$636,000,000 were sent from the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account to an  
8 account at Standard Chartered Bank in Singapore held in the name of Blackstone Asia  
9 Real Estate Partners (“Blackstone”). These wire transfers were processed through  
10 correspondent bank accounts at Standard Chartered Bank and Citibank in the United  
11 States. The approximate dates and amounts of these five wires appear below:

12 **Table 5: Wire Transfers from Aabar-BVI Swiss Account to Blackstone**

Date	Amount	Sending Party	Receiving Party
5/25/2012	\$295,000,000	Aabar-BVI	Blackstone
7/25/2012	\$133,000,000	Aabar-BVI	Blackstone
10/23/2012	\$75,000,000	Aabar-BVI	Blackstone
11/23/2012	\$95,000,000	Aabar-BVI	Blackstone
12/14/2012	\$39,000,000	Aabar-BVI	Blackstone

19  
20 168. TAN was identified as the beneficial owner of the Blackstone Account and  
21 an authorized signatory on the account. The account was originally opened in the name  
22 of Foreign FX Trading Limited. The account name was changed to Blackstone Asia  
23 Real Estate Partners on or about May 26, 2011.

24 169. TAN is a friend and associate of LOW. Plaintiff alleges on information and  
25 belief, however, that TAN’s only connection to 1MDB was his relationship with LOW.

26 170. Bank statements show that prior to the wire transfer of \$295,000,000 from  
27 Aabar-BVI on or about May 25, 2012, the account balance for the Blackstone Account  
28 was \$532,981.

1           171. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Blackstone was a shell  
2 corporation created for the purpose of maintaining a bank account to funnel diverted  
3 money, based on the following facts and circumstances, among others:

4           a. The flow of money into and out of the Blackstone Account is not  
5 consistent with what can reasonably be characterized as regular business activity. For  
6 example, the account did not have the types of debits and credits consistent with  
7 legitimate business activity, including, for example, transfers to vendors, payroll, or  
8 receipt of proceeds from customers.

9           b. Blackstone made extensive use of a money exchange business in  
10 Singapore called Raffles Cash Exchange. Between approximately July 2011 and  
11 February 2013, twenty wires were sent from the Blackstone Account to Raffles Cash  
12 Exchange, totaling approximately \$12,800,000. Frequent use of currency exchange  
13 brokers, especially for large sums and where the entity already maintains an account at a  
14 major bank capable of processing currency exchanges, is a technique commonly used  
15 by individuals engaged in money laundering and other unlawful conduct to move  
16 money in a way that is less likely to be traced by law enforcement and regulatory  
17 officials.

18           c. Blackstone's full name – Blackstone Asia Real Estate Partners – is  
19 similar, though not identical, to the name of a major real estate private equity firm,  
20 Blackstone Real Estate. Blackstone Real Estate is an affiliate of the well-known  
21 private investment firm Blackstone Group – an entity listed on the New York Stock  
22 Exchange – and has, according to its website, \$101 billion in assets under management.  
23 The practice of utilizing a bank account held by an entity with a name that mimics a  
24 well-known commercial enterprise is a technique commonly employed to lend the  
25 appearance of legitimacy to transactions that might otherwise be subject to additional  
26 scrutiny by the financial institutions involved, for example, because of the size of the  
27 transaction or because of the role of a politically-exposed person or entity in the  
28 transaction.

1           2.     *Aabar-BVI Transferred an Additional Approximately \$455 Million to*  
2                     *the Blackstone Account Via Overseas Investment Funds*

3           172.   Within days of Aabar-BVI's receipt of proceeds from the Project Maximus  
4 bond offering, an additional \$455,000,000 was transferred from the Aabar-BVI Swiss  
5 Account to the Blackstone Account via two overseas investment funds.

6           173.   On or about October 22, 2012 – roughly six days after the Project Maximus  
7 bond issue and four days after Aabar-BVI received approximately \$790 million from  
8 1MDB Energy Langat – Aabar-BVI sent approximately \$75 million to a bank account at  
9 ING Bank N.V. in Amsterdam belonging to Enterprise Emerging Markets Fund  
10 (“Enterprise”). On or about the same day, Aabar-BVI also sent approximately \$291  
11 million to another bank account at ING Bank N.V. in Amsterdam belonging to  
12 Cistenique Investment Fund (“Cistenique”). On or about November 2, 2012, Aabar-BVI  
13 sent an additional approximately \$97 million to Enterprise. In the case of each of these  
14 three payments, the funds were transferred from Aabar-BVI via the clearing company  
15 Citco, before being transferred on to either Enterprise or Cistenique.

16           174.   Enterprise and Cistenique are relatively small investment funds located in  
17 Curacao that have other customers and hold investments unrelated to 1MDB.

18           175.   Shortly after Cistenique and Enterprise received funds from Aabar-BVI,  
19 each transferred a substantially similar amount to the Blackstone Account. More  
20 particularly:

21           a.     On or about October 24, 2012, roughly two days after receiving  
22 approximately \$291,000,000 from Aabar-BVI, Cistenique transferred \$285,000,000 to  
23 the Blackstone Account.

24           b.     On or about October 24, 2012, approximately two days after  
25 receiving approximately \$75,000,000 from Aabar-BVI, Enterprise transferred  
26 \$75,000,000 to the Blackstone Account. On or about November 8, 2012, approximately  
27 six days after receiving \$97,000,000 from Aabar-BVI, Enterprise transferred an  
28 additional \$95,000,000 to the Blackstone Account, for a total of \$170,000,000.

1 176. Cistenique and Enterprise were used as intermediaries to pass \$455,000,000  
2 from Aabar-BVI to the Blackstone Account.

3 \*\*\*

4 177. In total, between May and December 2012, approximately \$1.1 billion was  
5 transferred directly or indirectly from the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account to the Blackstone  
6 Account.

7  
8 **E. AFTER RECEIVING FUNDS FROM AABAR-BVI, BLACKSTONE**  
9 **DISTRIBUTED APPROXIMATELY \$574 MILLION TO OFFICERS**  
10 **OF IPIC, AABAR, AND 1MDB**

11 178. Once funds were transferred from Aabar-BVI to Blackstone, they were used  
12 to make payments to QUBAISI and HUSSEINY, who served as officers of both Aabar  
13 and Aabar-BVI, to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1, and to 1MDB OFFICER 3. The  
14 distribution of these funds from the Blackstone Account for the personal benefit of  
15 officials involved in the bond deal further evidences a misappropriation of public funds  
16 and the diversion of the bond proceeds from their intended purpose.

17 179. Neither of the offering circulars for the 2012 bonds contained any  
18 disclosure that a substantial portion of the proceeds of the bonds would be paid to  
19 officials of IPIC, Aabar, and 1MDB. This fact would have been material to the bond  
20 transaction, as it would have alerted investors to the possibility of conflicts of interest  
21 and related-party transactions. The representation that the proceeds of the two bond  
22 deals could be used for “other corporate purposes” of 1MDB does not encompass the use  
23 of those funds for the personal benefit of officials of IPIC, Aabar, or 1MDB.

24 180. Although both offering circulars also contained boilerplate language about  
25 the limits of any “forward-looking statements,” this boilerplate language similarly did  
26 not encompass the possibility that 1MDB would radically depart from the stated  
27 intended use of the bond proceeds almost immediately after the closing dates for each  
28 offering. More specifically, each offering circular indicated generically that any

1 “forward-looking statements” contained in the circular, such as those statements  
 2 containing “will” or “expect,” were “reasonable” at the time of the offering circular but  
 3 were not meant to give “assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct” in the  
 4 future. This boilerplate language was intended, among other things, to give 1MDB  
 5 business flexibility to respond to changed circumstances in the future; it did not,  
 6 however, contemplate or convey the possibility that 1MDB would almost immediately  
 7 begin diverting the proceeds of the bond sale to Aabar-BVI and thereafter to accounts  
 8 beneficially owned by officials of 1MDB, IPIC, and Aabar.

9 *1. Blackstone Transferred Approximately \$473 Million to an Account*  
 10 *Controlled by QUBAISI*

11 181. Between approximately May 29, 2012, and November 30, 2012, four wires  
 12 totaling \$472,750,000 were sent from the Blackstone Account to an account at Bank  
 13 Privee Edmond de Rothschild (“Bank Rothschild”) in Luxembourg maintained in the  
 14 name of Vasco Investments Services SA (“Vasco Account”). These wires were  
 15 processed through a correspondent bank account at Standard Chartered Bank in the  
 16 United States. As shown in the table below, each of these four wire transfers was made  
 17 within a matter of days after the Blackstone Account received funds from Aabar-BVI,  
 18 including two of the four that were made within about ten days of Aabar-BVI’s receipt  
 19 of funds from 1MDB Energy:

20 **Table 6: Chronology of Wire Transfers to Vasco Investments**  
 21 **in Relation to Other Related Transfers**

Date	Sending Party	Receiving Party	Amount
5/22/2012	1MDB Energy	Aabar BVI	\$576,943,490
5/25/2012	Aabar BVI	Blackstone	\$295,000,000
5/29/2012	Blackstone	Vasco Investments	\$158,000,000
7/25/2012	Aabar BVI	Blackstone	\$133,000,000
8/1/2012	Blackstone	Vasco Investments	\$100,750,000



10/19/2012	1MDB Energy Langat	Aabar BVI	\$790,354,855
10/22-10/24/2012	Aabar-BVI (via Enterprise)	Blackstone	\$75,000,000
10/22-10/24/2012	Aabar-BVI (via Cistenique)	Blackstone	\$285,000,000
10/23/12	Aabar BVI	Blackstone	\$75,000,000
10/29/12	Blackstone	Vasco Investments	\$129,000,000
11/23/2012	Aabar BVI	Blackstone	\$95,000,000
11/30/2-12	Blackstone	Vasco Investments	\$85,000,000

182. Vasco Investments Services SA is a BVI entity affiliated with QUBAISI, and QUBAISI is the beneficial owner of the Vasco Account.

183. QUBAISI used a portion of the \$472,250,000 transferred into the Vasco Account from Blackstone to acquire real property in the United States worth roughly \$100 million, as described further in Section V. The assets purchased with funds from the Vasco Account were not held by or used for the benefit of 1MDB or 1MDB's subsidiaries, nor were the assets held by or used for the benefit of IPIC or Aabar.

184. QUBAISI's receipt of proceeds from 1MDB's 2012 bond sales for his own personal benefit is in contravention to his charge as Managing Director of IPIC. Pursuant to IPIC's Articles of Association, approved on November 30, 1999, "[n]either the Chairman nor the other Board members shall have a direct or indirect interest in the contracts and projects entered into, carried out or intended to be entered into or carried out by the Company and the Company shall not grant them any financial facilities." To the extent that QUBAISI purported to be acting in his capacity as Managing Director of IPIC in connection with the above-described transactions relating to Aabar-BVI, including the receipt of 1MDB funds into the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account and the transfer of funds through the Blackstone Account to his own Vasco Account, he was acting *ultra vires*.

185. Upon information and belief, at the time that LOW, TAN, and QUBAISI transferred or caused the transfer of funds from the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account to

1 Blackstone using a U.S. correspondent bank account at Standard Chartered Bank, as well  
 2 as at the time that LOW, TAN, and QUBAISI transferred or caused the transfer of funds  
 3 from Blackstone to the Vasco Account using a U.S. correspondent bank account at  
 4 Standard Chartered Bank, as well as at the time that QUBAISI transferred or caused the  
 5 transfer of funds from the Vasco Account into the United States for the purchase of real  
 6 property, LOW, TAN, and QUBAISI knew that the funds had been misappropriated  
 7 from 1MDB and/or IPIC, and they intended to deprive 1MDB and/or IPIC of ownership  
 8 over those funds.

9           2.     *Blackstone Transferred \$66.6 Million to an Account Controlled by*  
 10                    *HUSSEINY*

11           186. Between May and December 2012, entities belonging to HUSSEINY, then-  
 12 CEO of Aabar, also received \$66,600,000 from the Blackstone Account.

13           187. Between approximately May 29, 2012, and December 3, 2012, Blackstone  
 14 sent four separate wire transfers, totaling \$55,000,000, to an account at BHF Bank in  
 15 Frankfurt, Germany, held in the name of Rayan Inc. (“Rayan”). Each of these four wire  
 16 transfers was processed through a U.S. correspondent bank account at Standard  
 17 Chartered Bank. These wire transfers are summarized below:

18           **Table 7: Wire Transfers from Blackstone to Rayan**

Date	Sending Party	Receiving Party	Amount
5/29/2012	Blackstone	Rayan	\$30,000,000
7/13/2012	Blackstone	Rayan	\$5,000,000
11/2/2012	Blackstone	Rayan	\$10,000,000
12/3/2012	Blackstone	Rayan	\$10,000,000

25           188. HUSSEINY is the beneficial owner of the Rayan Account.

26           189. The first wire transfer from Blackstone to Rayan in the amount of  
 27 \$30,000,000 occurred roughly seven days after 1MDB transferred \$576,943,490 to  
 28 Aabar-BVI, and roughly three days after Aabar-BVI transferred \$295,000,000 to

1 Blackstone. The same day that Blackstone transferred \$30,000,000 to HUSSEINY's  
2 Rayan Account (that is, May 29, 2012), Blackstone separately transferred \$158,000,000  
3 to QUBAISI's Vasco Account.

4 190. On or about December 18, 2012 – four days after Aabar-BVI transferred  
5 \$39,000,000 into the Blackstone Account – Blackstone sent \$10,100,000 to an account at  
6 Bank of America in Texas held in the name of MB Consulting LLC (“MB Consulting  
7 Account”). The payment details on the wire read: “PAYMENT FOR SERVICES.”

8 191. HUSSEINY is the beneficial owner of the MB Consulting Account and the  
9 only authorized signatory on the account.

10 192. The MB Consulting Account received another wire transfer of \$1,500,000  
11 from the Blackstone Account on or about January 22, 2013.

12 3. *Blackstone Transferred at Least \$30 million to an Account Belonging*  
13 *to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1*

14 193. Blackstone also transferred at least \$30,000,000 to an account belonging to  
15 MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 shortly after receiving funds from Aabar-BVI.

16 194. On or about October 30, 2012 – roughly seven days after Blackstone  
17 received \$75,000,000 directly from Aabar-BVI and roughly six days after it received  
18 \$360,000,000 indirectly from Aabar-BVI via Enterprise and Cistenique – Blackstone  
19 transferred \$5,000,000 into an account at AmBank in Malaysia held in the name of  
20 “AMPRIVATE BANKING MR.”

21 195. That bank account belongs to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 and is the same  
22 account that received \$20,000,000 from the PETROSAUDI CO-FOUNDER in 2011,  
23 within days of the receipt by the PETROSAUDI CO-FOUNDER of funds from Good  
24 Star, as set forth in Section II.G.

25 196. On or about November 19, 2012 – less than two weeks after Blackstone  
26 received \$95,000,000 from Aabar-BVI via Enterprise – Blackstone transferred  
27 \$25,000,000 to the same AMPRIVATE BANKING-MR Account belonging to  
28 MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1.

1           4.     *Blackstone Transferred \$5 million to an Account Controlled by*  
2                                 *1MDB OFFICER 3*

3           197. On or about December 6, 2012, a wire in the amount of \$5,000,000 was  
4 sent from the Blackstone Account to an account at Falcon Bank in Zurich maintained in  
5 the name of River Dee International SA (“River Dee Account”).

6           198. 1MDB OFFICER 3 is the beneficial owner of the River Dee Account at  
7 Falcon Bank.

8   \*\*\*

9           199. On or about February 22, 2013, not long after funds were distributed to the  
10 various officials as described above, the balance of the Blackstone Account fell to zero  
11 and the account had no further transactions thereafter.

12           200. Blackstone was used as an intermediary to obscure the fact that 1MDB  
13 bond proceeds were being sent from Aabar-BVI – of which QUBAISI and HUSSEINY  
14 were directors – to accounts that were beneficially owned by QUBAISI, HUSSEINY,  
15 MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1, and 1MDB OFFICER 3.

16           201. The funds sent to accounts belonging to QUBAISI, HUSSEINY,  
17 MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1, and 1MDB OFFICER 3, as described above, were  
18 unlawfully misappropriated from 1MDB and/or IPIC.

19           **F.     AABAR-BVI SENT APPROXIMATELY \$238 MILLION TO AN**  
20                                 **ACCOUNT CONTROLLED BY AZIZ**

21  
22           202. Between June 18, 2012, and November 4, 2012, \$238,000,000 was  
23 transferred directly from the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account to an account controlled by  
24 AZIZ, a relative of MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1. From there, the funds were used to  
25 acquire nearly \$100 million in real property for the personal benefit of AZIZ and to fund  
26 Red Granite Pictures, AZIZ’s movie production company.

203. Aabar-BVI sent three wire transfers totaling \$238,000,000 to an account at BSI Singapore held in the name of Red Granite Capital Limited (“Red Granite Capital Account”). These wires are summarized below:

**Table 8: Wire Transfers from Aabar-BVI to Red Granite Capital**

Date	Sending Party	Receiving Party	Amount
6/18/2012	Aabar-BVI	Red Granite Capital	\$133,000,000
10/23/2012	Aabar-BVI	Red Granite Capital	\$60,000,000
11/14/2012	Aabar-BVI	Red Granite Capital	\$45,000,000

204. Red Granite Capital is a BVI-incorporated entity owned by AZIZ. In his 2012 U.S. tax return, a copy of which was obtained from AZIZ’s accounting firm, AZIZ listed Red Granite Capital’s “principal business or profession” as “Motion Pictures.” Bank records reflect that AZIZ is also beneficial owner of the Red Granite Capital Account in Singapore.

*1. AZIZ Claimed that Approximately \$94.3 Million of the \$238 Million from Aabar-BVI, which AZIZ Used to Purchase Real Estate, Was a “Gift” from Aabar-BVI*

205. AZIZ used more than \$94,000,000 of the \$238,000,000 that Aabar-BVI transferred to Red Granite Capital in 2012 to purchase real estate in the United States and the United Kingdom. AZIZ claimed, including in his 2012 U.S. tax return, that this money was a “gift” from Aabar-BVI.

206. Shortly after receiving funds from the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account, AZIZ sent two wires totaling \$94,300,000 from his Red Granite Capital Account to the

1 Shearman IOLA Account in the United States. The first wire, in the amount of  
2 \$58,500,000, was sent on or about June 20, 2012, roughly two days after Red Granite  
3 Capital received \$133,000,000 from Aabar-BVI. The second wire, in the amount of  
4 \$35,800,000, was sent on or about November 15, 2012, roughly one day after Red  
5 Granite Capital received \$45,000,000 from Aabar-BVI. In total, AZIZ caused  
6 \$94,300,000 to be transferred from his Red Granite Capital Account to a Shearman  
7 IOLA Account in the United States in which funds were held for his benefit.

8 207. AZIZ used this \$94,300,000 to acquire three pieces of real estate – one in  
9 New York City, one in Beverly Hills, and one in London, United Kingdom.

10 208. The source and nature of the funds received from Aabar-BVI and used by  
11 AZIZ to purchase real property was a topic of discussion among AZIZ’s accountants at  
12 Nigro Karlin Segal Feldstein & Bolno (“NKSFB”), a Los Angeles-based business and  
13 accounting firm, in connection with the preparation of his 2012 tax return:

14 a. In an email dated October 13, 2013, a partner at NKSFB wrote: “We  
15 need something for our files that explains why AABAR Investments gave a gift to Riza  
16 for \$94,300,050 and it was not income. Is someone from the company related to  
17 Riza? . . .”

18 b. By email dated the same day, a Managing Director at NKSFB who  
19 acted as the business manager for AZIZ and Red Granite (“Red Granite Business  
20 Manager”), responded: “It is the personal holding company of a family friend.”

21 c. The partner, in a response sent within an hour, indicated in relevant  
22 part: “The funds came from an investor in Red Granite Capital, I cannot sign the returns  
23 without proof it is not income to Riza. The firm would be put at risk, these numbers are  
24 too high.”

25 209. In response to this email exchange, the Red Granite Business Manager,  
26 through AZIZ, procured a letter, purporting to be from HUSSEINY and bearing his  
27 signature. The text of that letter reads:  
28

1 This letter is intended to confirm that the transfer of \$94,500,000.00 which  
2 consisted of a wire transfer on June 18, 2012 to BSI Bank, Ltd. (account  
3 number [XXX]250A) for the benefit of Riza Aziz was intended as a gift.  
4 The transfer was made for no consideration and no services were performed  
5 or gift received for assets. This was a gratuitous transfer made with  
6 detached and disinterested generosity based on our close personal  
7 relationship.<sup>12</sup>  
8

9 HUSSEINY'S letter purported to have been sent "[o]n behalf of Aabar  
10 Investments PJS Limited / Solution Century Limited."

11 210. Solution Century Limited is an entity affiliated with HUSSEINY and his  
12 wife.

13 211. The fact that Aabar-BVI purportedly gifted approximately \$94 million to  
14 AZIZ on the basis of "disinterested generosity" and the "close personal relationship"  
15 between AZIZ and HUSSEINY further demonstrates that Aabar-BVI was not operating  
16 as a legitimate subsidiary of Aabar or IPIC and that the funds held in the Swiss Aabar-  
17 BVI account were not being held for the benefit of 1MDB, Aabar, or IPIC.

18 2. *Approximately \$64 Million in Funds from Aabar-BVI Was Used to*  
19 *Fund Red Granite Pictures*

20 212. Funds transferred from Aabar-BVI to AZIZ's Red Granite Capital Account  
21 were also used to fund Red Granite Pictures, an investment unaffiliated with 1MDB,  
22 Aabar, or IPIC.  
23

---

24 <sup>12</sup> Contrary to the statements in this letter, no wire was sent from Aabar-BVI to  
25 Red Granite Capital on June 18, 2012, in the amount of \$94,500,00. Rather, as indicated  
26 above, the June 18, 2012 wire from Aabar-BVI to Red Granite Capital was in the amount  
27 of approximately \$133,000,000. The amount claimed to be a gift, \$94,500,000, is  
28 roughly equal to the amount of money that AZIZ transferred into the United States over  
a period of approximately five months and used to purchase personal assets.

1           213. Red Granite Pictures is a movie production company co-founded by AZIZ  
2 in 2010, which produced several major motion pictures, including “The Wolf of Wall  
3 Street,” “Friends with Kids,” and “Dumb and Dumber To.” Red Granite Pictures was  
4 incorporated in California on September 30, 2010, as Red Granite Productions and  
5 changed its name to Red Granite Pictures on or about June 6, 2011. Red Granite  
6 Pictures’ website lists AZIZ as CEO, founder, chairman, and producer.

7           214. Between June 20, 2012 – two days after Aabar-BVI sent its first wire to Red  
8 Granite Capital – and November 20, 2012, eleven wires totaling \$64,000,000 were sent  
9 from the Red Granite Capital Account to an account at City National Bank in the United  
10 States maintained by Red Granite Pictures.

11           215. These funds transferred to Red Granite Pictures in the United States were  
12 then used to fund Red Granite Picture’s operations, including the production of the film  
13 “The Wolf of Wall Street,” which was released in the United States on December 25,  
14 2013.

15           216. The funds sent from Aabar-BVI to Red Granite Capital, which were  
16 thereafter transferred into the United States for use by Red Granite Pictures, did not  
17 represent a legitimate investment by 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar in Red Granite Pictures.  
18 And balance sheets for Red Granite Pictures and Red Granite Capital show no payments  
19 to 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar indicative of any investment return.

20           217. Public statements and media interviews by relevant individuals and entities  
21 also negate the existence of any legitimate investment by 1MDB, IPIC, or Aabar in Red  
22 Granite Pictures. For example, on August 11, 2014, the *New York Times* published an  
23 article entitled *An Audacious Studio Rattles Hollywood*, which included an interview  
24 with AZIZ and Red Granite Pictures co-founder Christopher “Joey” McFarland  
25 (“McFarland”). In that article, AZIZ is reported to have identified HUSSEINY as Red  
26 Granite’s principle investor. He is also reported as indicating that HUSSEINY was  
27 investing personal money rather than government funds. This same article appears in the  
28



1 “News” section of Red Granite Picture’s website under the heading *Riza Aziz & Joey*  
2 *McFarland Featured in the New York Times*.

3 218. In an article published by the *New York Times* on February 8, 2015, entitled  
4 *Jho Low, Well Connected in Malaysia, Has an Appetite for New York*, an attorney for  
5 HUSSEINY is quoted as saying that HUSSEINY’s investment in Red Granite was made  
6 with “personal money.”

7 219. On April 3, 2016, 1MDB issued a press release, available on its public  
8 website, denying that it had any role in investing, directly or indirectly, in Red Granite  
9 Pictures.

10 3. *AZIZ Transferred at least \$41 Million in Funds Received from*  
11 *Aabar-BVI to an Account That Was Then Used to Pay Gambling*  
12 *Expenses for Himself, LOW, and TAN*

13 220. Just days after the Red Granite Capital Account received funds from Aabar-  
14 BVI, some of those funds were transferred to an account at Standard Chartered Bank in  
15 Singapore held in the name of Alsen Chance Holdings Limited (“Alsen Chance  
16 Account”). Account opening documents for the Alsen Chance Account list TAN as the  
17 director of Alsen Chance. Shortly thereafter, the Alsen Chance Account was used to pay  
18 gambling expenses for LOW, TAN, AZIZ, and at least one former official from 1MDB.

19 221. More particularly, on or about June 21, 2012 – roughly three days after  
20 Aabar-BVI transferred \$133,000,000 into AZIZ’s Red Granite Capital Account – AZIZ  
21 caused \$41,000,000 to be wired from his Red Granite Capital Account to the Alsen  
22 Chance Account.

23 222. Roughly three weeks later, on or about July 10, 2012, a wire for  
24 \$11,000,000 was sent from the Alsen Chance Account to a bank account maintained by  
25 Las Vegas Sands, LLC. Among other things, Las Vegas Sands owns and operates the  
26 Venetian Resort-Hotel-Casino (“Venetian Casino”) in Las Vegas. The payment details  
27 on the wire read: “PLAYER NO [XXX]4296.”  
28



1 **IV. THE TANORE PHASE: MORE THAN \$1.26 BILLION IS**  
2 **MISAPPROPRIATED FROM 1MDB**

3  
4 **A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE TANORE PHASE**

5 227. As set forth in greater detail in the sections that follow, in 2013, more than  
6 \$1.26 billion in 1MDB funds that were raised in a third bond offering arranged by  
7 Goldman were misappropriated and fraudulently diverted to bank accounts in  
8 Switzerland and Singapore. In issuing these bonds, 1MDB participated in the  
9 publication and disclosure of an offering circular that again contained material  
10 misrepresentations and omitted material facts necessary to render its representations not  
11 misleading regarding:

- 12 • How the proceeds of these bond issuances would be used, and
- 13 • The existence of any related-party transactions connected to the 2013 bond  
14 issuances, including that 1MDB officials and their associates and relatives  
15 would personally benefit from the issuance of these bonds.

16 228. 1MDB issued an additional \$3 billion in Goldman-underwritten bonds in  
17 March 2013. Notwithstanding the fact that the stated purpose of these bonds was to  
18 generate proceeds to invest in a joint venture with Aabar called Abu Dhabi Malaysia  
19 Investment Company (“ADMIC”), more than \$1.26 billion in proceeds was diverted to a  
20 bank account held in the name of Tanore Finance Corporation (“Tanore Account”). As  
21 with the Blackstone Account, TAN was the beneficial owner of record for the Tanore  
22 Account. Although the account had no legitimate affiliation with 1MDB or ADMIC,  
23 1MDB OFFICER 3 was an authorized signatory on the Tanore Account.

24 229. Funds transferred to the Tanore Account were distributed for the benefit of  
25 at least one public official associated with 1MDB. More particularly, very shortly after  
26 the bond offering closed, between approximately March 21, 2013, and March 25, 2013,  
27 \$681,000,000 was transferred from the Tanore Account to an account belonging to  
28

1 MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1. Of this amount, approximately \$620 million was returned  
2 to the Tanore Account on or about August 26, 2013.

3 230. 1MDB funds diverted to the Tanore Account were also used by LOW and  
4 TAN to purchase artwork for their personal benefit and to purchase an interest in the  
5 Park Lane Hotel for the personal benefit of LOW. The disposition of these funds was  
6 not consistent with the intended use of the 2013 bond proceeds nor was it made for the  
7 benefit of 1MDB or ADMIC.

8  
9 **B. IN MARCH 2013, 1MDB ISSUED \$3 BILLION IN GOLDMAN-  
10 UNDERWRITTEN BONDS FOR INVESTMENT IN A JOINT  
11 VENTURE WITH AABAR**

12 231. On or about March 12, 2013, 1MDB entered into a 50:50 joint venture with  
13 Aabar known as ADMIC. According to the joint venture agreement (“ADMIC  
14 Agreement”), the formation of ADMIC was “of strategic importance to the government  
15 to government relationship between the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and  
16 the Government of Malaysia, given the strategic initiatives to be undertaken jointly by  
17 the Parties and the catalytic effect such initiatives are expected to have upon the growth  
18 and development of Malaysia and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi respectively.”<sup>14</sup>

19 232. Pursuant to the ADMIC Agreement, ADMIC was to be capitalized by an  
20 investment of \$3 billion by 1MDB and \$3 billion by Aabar. 1MDB and Aabar, as the  
21 two shareholders of the company, were to adopt an investment plan for ADMIC, to  
22 include a “five (5) year strategic roadmap for the investment policies of the Company,”  
23 as soon as practicable after formation of the company.

---

24  
25 <sup>14</sup> The Abu Dhabi Malaysia Investment Company (“ADMIC”) is an entity distinct  
26 from the Abu Dhabi Malaysia Kuwait Investment Corporation (“ADKMIC”). The  
27 former was a purported joint venture between 1MDB and Aabar in which the proceeds  
28 of the Project Catalyze bond were supposed to be invested, whereas the latter was an  
entity owned and controlled by LOW that was used to launder funds, as described in Part  
II.I above.

1           233. The ADMIC Agreement provides that “the Company [*i.e.*, ADMIC] will  
2 open and maintain bank accounts in the name of [ADMIC].” It further provides that  
3 “[a]ll monies of [ADMIC], and all instruments for the payment of money to [ADMIC],  
4 shall be deposited in the bank accounts of [ADMIC].”

5           234. The joint venture agreement was signed by QUBAISI, as the Chairman of  
6 Aabar, and by the Chairman of 1MDB’s Board of Directors; and it was witnessed by  
7 HUSSEINY, the CEO of Aabar, and by 1MDB OFFICER 2, the CEO of 1MDB. Aabar  
8 appointed QUBAISI as a director of ADMIC and 1MDB appointed its Chief Financial  
9 Officer.

10           235. At least as early as mid-January 2013, officials at 1MDB enlisted  
11 Goldman’s assistance to finance its capital contribution to the planned joint venture  
12 through privately placed debt securities. 1MDB OFFICER 3 served as a main point of  
13 contact between 1MDB and Goldman on this deal. Within Goldman, this bond  
14 transaction was referred to by the name “Project Catalyze.”

15           236. In a March 2013 presentation prepared for 1MDB, IPIC, and Aabar in  
16 connection with the deal, Goldman set forth its understanding of 1MDB’s “key  
17 objectives.” Foremost among these were “maintenance of confidentiality during  
18 execution” of the deal and “speed of execution.”

19           237. 1MDB issued approximately \$3 billion in bonds through its third private  
20 placement with Goldman. The closing date for the bond issue was March 19, 2013. The  
21 notes had a 4.4% interest rate and were redeemable in 2023. The offering circular, dated  
22 March 16, 2013, listed the net proceeds of the bond sale, once Goldman’s fees,  
23 commissions, and expenses were deducted, as approximately \$2,716,760,000. The  
24 bonds were issued by 1MDB Global Investments Limited (“1MDB Global”), a wholly-  
25 owned subsidiary of 1MDB that was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on March  
26 8, 2013.

27           238. The Government of Malaysia provided a “Letter of Support,” dated March  
28 14, 2013, in connection with the Project Catalyze transaction. That Letter of Support

1 provided, among other things, that if 1MDB failed to provide adequate capital to ensure  
2 that 1MDB Global was able to service its obligations with respect to the bonds, Malaysia  
3 would then “step-in to inject the necessary capital into the Issuer or make payments to  
4 ensure the Issuer’s obligation in respect of the Debt are fully met.” The Letter of  
5 Support also indicated that, “[t]o the fullest extent permitted by law,” Malaysia would  
6 waive its sovereign immunity and submit itself to the jurisdiction of English courts in  
7 connection with disputes arising out of the letter. The letter is signed by MALAYSIAN  
8 OFFICIAL 1.

9         239. The offering circular represents that 1MDB Global intended to “either on-  
10 lend all of the net proceeds of this Offering to ADMIC or use the net proceeds of the  
11 offering to fund its investment in ADMIC, which will be a 50:50 joint venture between  
12 the Issuer and Aabar.” The offering circular noted that “ADMIC has yet to adopt a  
13 formal investment plan or establish investment criteria.” It further represented that  
14 “ADMIC does not have any specific investment, merger, stock exchange, asset  
15 acquisition, reorganization, or other business combination under consideration or  
16 contemplation and ADMIC has not, nor has anyone on ADMIC’s behalf, contacted, or  
17 been contacted by, any potential target investment or had any discussions, formal or  
18 otherwise, with respect to such a transaction.” The circular goes on to note that,  
19 “ADMIC does not currently have an investment plan or investment criteria in place. The  
20 Board of Directors intends to adopt an investment plan as soon as is practicable. The  
21 investment plan, and any future investments, will be made with the mutual agreement of  
22 the shareholders of ADMIC,” *i.e.*, Aabar and 1MDB.

23         240. In a press release issued on April 23, 2013, 1MDB indicated that, “[t]he  
24 proceeds from the US\$3 billion capital raised will be utilised for investments in strategic  
25 and important high-impact projects like energy and strategic real estate which are vital to  
26 the long term-economic [sic] growth of both countries.” The press release gave, as an  
27 example of a future investment project, the Tun Razak Exchange (TRX). The Tun  
28

1 Razak Exchange is a project to develop a financial center in downtown Kuala Lumpur  
2 that has yet to be completed.

3 241. In truth, however, as explained below in Paragraphs 243-258, instead of  
4 being used to fund ADMIC, more than \$1.26 billion in bond proceeds from the 2013  
5 bond offering were diverted to unrelated overseas shell company accounts, including the  
6 Tanore Account at Falcon Bank in Singapore and an account opened in the name of  
7 Granton Property Holdings Limited at Falcon Bank (“Granton Account”).

8 242. The offering circular also omitted material facts necessary to makes it  
9 representations regarding the use of the bond proceeds not misleading, in that it failed to  
10 disclose that certain individuals related to 1MDB, including MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL  
11 1, would receive hundreds of millions of dollars from the proceeds of the bond sale  
12 within days of its closing. This fact would have been material to the bond transaction, as  
13 it would have alerted investors to the possibility of conflicts of interest and related-party  
14 transactions. The representation that ADMIC had not determined how all of the bond  
15 proceeds would be used did not encompass using those funds, beginning almost  
16 immediately after the bond issue, for the personal benefit of individuals related to 1MDB  
17 and their associates.

18 **C. FUNDS FROM THE 2013 BOND SALE WERE DIVERTED TO THE**  
19 **TANORE ACCOUNT**  
20

21 243. Notwithstanding the fact that 1MDB represented in the offering circular and  
22 its press release that the proceeds of the 2013 bond sale would be used to fund ADMIC,  
23 more than \$1.26 billion was diverted from the proceeds of the 2013 bond sale through  
24 bank accounts controlled by TAN and held in the name of various entities, including  
25 Tanore Finance Corporation and Granton Property Holdings. This approximately \$1.26  
26 billion in funds was neither lent to ADMIC nor used to fund 1MDB’s investment in  
27 ADMIC, as represented in the bond offering circular, but instead was held and used for  
28 the benefit of LOW and his associates, including public officials of 1MDB.

244. On or about March 19, 2013, a total of \$2,721,000,000, representing proceeds of the bond sale, was transferred from Bank of New York Mellon into the BSI Lugano account of 1MDB Global in two separate wires of \$2,494,250,000 and \$226,750,000. The payments details listed in both SWIFT messages indicate, in relevant part: “ATTN [SINGAPORE BANKER 1.]” SINGAPORE BANKER 1 is the same individual whose name appears in Good Star’s corporate records, as noted in Paragraph 45 above. At the time of the wire transfers to 1MDB Global, SINGAPORE BANKER 1 was employed by BSI Bank in Singapore.

245. Between May 21 and 27, 2013, 1MDB Global transferred a total of \$1,590,000,000 from its account at BSI Lugano to accounts belonging to three different overseas investment funds: Devonshire Capital Growth Fund (“Devonshire”), a fund located in the British Virgin Islands; Enterprise, a fund located in Curacao; and Cistenique, another fund located in Curacao (collectively, the “Overseas Investment Funds”). This money was routed via the clearing company Citco, before being transferred into the accounts of the Overseas Investment Funds. As described in Paragraphs 172-176 above, two of these three funds, Cistenique and Enterprise, were used in 2012 to pass funds traceable to the Project Maximus bond proceeds from Aabar-BVI to Blackstone.

246. The approximate dates and aggregated amounts of these transfers from 1MDB Global to the three Overseas Investments Funds, via Citco, are set forth below:

**Table 9: Wire Transfers from 1MDB Global to Overseas Investment Funds**

Dates	Sending Party	Receiving Party	Amount
3/21/2013	1MDB Global	Devonshire	\$646,464,649
3/21/13 - 3/27/2013	1MDB Global	Enterprise	\$414,756,416
3/21/13 - 3/22/2013	1MDB Global	Cistenique	\$531,090,534

247. Within approximately two days after 1MDB Global began its transfer of more than \$1.5 billion to the Overseas Investment Funds, the Overseas Investment Funds



1 collectively transferred a total of \$835,000,000 to the Tanore Account. The approximate  
 2 dates and amounts of these wires, which passed through a correspondent bank account at  
 3 J.P. Morgan Chase in the United States, are summarized below:

4 **Table 10: Wire Transfers from Overseas Investment Funds to Tanore**

Date	Sending Party	Sending Party Bank	Receiving Party	Amount
3/21/2013	Devonshire	BSI Bank - Singapore	Tanore	\$210,000,000
3/22/2013	Enterprise	ING Bank - Netherlands	Tanore	\$250,000,000
3/22/2013	Cistenique	ING Bank Netherlands	Tanore	\$375,000,000

11  
 12 248. TAN opened the Tanore Account on or about November 2, 2012, and he  
 13 was originally its sole authorized signatory. Bank records list HUSSEINY as the  
 14 “referrer” for the account.

15 249. On or about March 20, 2013, one day before funds were first credited to the  
 16 Tanore Account from the Overseas Investment Funds, 1MDB OFFICER 3 was given  
 17 signing authority on the Tanore Account through the execution of a Power of Attorney  
 18 form signed by 1MDB OFFICER 3. A copy of the Malaysian passport belonging to  
 19 1MDB OFFICER 3 was included in that documentation.

20 250. Bank statements show that the above-referenced wire transfers from the  
 21 Overseas Investment Funds, beginning on or about March 21, 2013, were the first credits  
 22 to the Tanore Account.

23 251. On or about March 21, 2013, Devonshire transferred an additional  
 24 \$430,000,000 to the Granton Account. Account opening documents for the Granton  
 25 Account were signed by TAN. The \$430,000,000 wire from Devonshire was processed  
 26 through a U.S. correspondent bank account at J.P. Morgan Chase, and bank statements  
 27 show that it was the first credit to the Granton Account.  
 28

1           252. On or about that same day, March 21, 2013, Granton transferred  
2 \$430,000,000 – the same amount received from Devonshire – to the Tanore Account.  
3 As set forth above, the Tanore Account and the Granton Account have the same  
4 beneficial owner of record (TAN).

5           253. Approximately four days later, on or about March 25, 2013, Tanore  
6 transferred \$378,000,000 back to the Granton Account.

7           254. The passage of funds back and forth through accounts held in the name of  
8 different legal entities but having the same stated beneficial owner had no legitimate  
9 commercial purpose but was instead undertaken as a means of layering these  
10 transactions to obscure the nature, source, location, ownership and/or control of the  
11 funds.

12           255. The transfer of 1MDB funds through the Overseas Investment Funds to the  
13 Tanore and Granton Accounts could not have been accomplished without the  
14 participation or acquiescence of one or more officials at 1MDB.

15           256. Bank statements for the Tanore Account demonstrate that funds transferred  
16 to the Tanore Account were not thereafter transferred to an account belonging to  
17 ADMIC or used for investment purposes with any apparent legitimate business  
18 connection to ADMIC or 1MDB.

19           257. Instead, funds from the Tanore Account were sent to an account belonging  
20 to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1, and were also used by TAN and LOW to purchase art.  
21 Funds from the Tanore Account were also used by LOW to acquire a substantial interest  
22 in a luxury hotel in New York City. These uses were inconsistent with the intended  
23 purpose of the bond proceeds as set forth in the offering circular and the April 23, 2013,  
24 1MDB press release.

25           258. The execution of various SWIFT instructions and other transfer directions,  
26 as well as the preparation of the voluminous documentation that was created in  
27 connection with the diversion of more than \$1 billion in funds from 1MDB through the  
28 Overseas Investment Funds to the Tanore Account, would have been difficult to execute

1 within such a short period of time, *i.e.*, within days of the bond closing date, without  
2 advance planning. The plan to divert proceeds of the Project Catalyze bond offering to  
3 the Tanore Account pre-dated the March 19, 2013, bond offering.

4  
5 **D. \$681 MILLION WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE TANORE**  
6 **ACCOUNT TO AN ACCOUNT BELONGING TO MALAYSIAN**  
7 **OFFICIAL 1**

8 259. Shortly after proceeds of the 2013 bond sale were diverted to the Tanore  
9 Account, \$681,000,000 was sent from the Tanore Account to a bank account belonging  
10 to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1.

11 260. On or about March 21, 2013, Tanore transferred \$620,000,000 into an  
12 account at AmBank in Malaysia, whose beneficiary was listed as “AMPRIVATE  
13 BANKING-MR.” On or about March 25, 2013, an additional \$61,000,000 was wired  
14 from the Tanore Account to the same account at AmBank, for a total of \$681,000,000.

15 261. This account belonged to MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 and is the same  
16 account that in 2011 received \$20 million from the PETROSAUDI CO-FOUNDER that  
17 was traceable to the Good Star Account, as set forth in Section II.G. It is also the same  
18 account that in 2012 received at least \$30 million from the Blackstone Account that was  
19 traceable to the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account and the 2012 bond proceeds, as set forth in  
20 Section III.E.3.

21 262. On or about August 26, 2013, \$620,010,715 was wired from a different  
22 account at AmBank to the Tanore Account. This AmBank account also belonged to  
23 MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1, and the transfer represented funds from the \$681 million  
24 payments that were being returned to Tanore.

25 263. The Attorney General of Malaysia publicly stated that he conducted an  
26 inquiry into the \$681 million in payments. In a press release issued on January 26, 2016,  
27 the Malaysian Attorney General confirmed that, “the sum of USD681 million (RM2.08  
28 billion) [was] transferred into the personal account of [MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1]

1 between 22.03.2013 and 10.04.2013,” and that, “in August 2013, a sum of USD620  
2 million (RM2.03 billion) was returned by [MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1]. . . .” The  
3 Malaysian Attorney General ultimately characterized the payment of \$681 million as a  
4 “personal donation to [MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1] from the Saudi royal family which  
5 was given to him without any consideration.”

6 264. Bank records associated with the Tanore Account show that TAN was the  
7 beneficial owner of the Tanore Account, from which the \$681,000,000 payments to the  
8 account of MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1 were made, and that 1MDB OFFICER 3 was  
9 added as an authorized signor on the Tanore Account roughly one day before the first  
10 wire of \$620,000,000 was sent from the Tanore Account to the account of  
11 MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL 1.

12  
13 **E. FROM APPROXIMATELY MAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2013,**  
14 **THE TANORE ACCOUNT WAS USED TO PURCHASE ART FOR**  
15 **THE PERSONAL BENEFIT OF TAN AND LOW**

16 265. Notwithstanding the fact that 1MDB represented in the offering circular that  
17 the proceeds of the 2013 bond sale would be used for ADMIC, funds from the 2013  
18 bond sale that were diverted through the Tanore Account were used to purchase tens of  
19 millions of dollars in artwork in the United States. This artwork was acquired for the  
20 personal benefit of LOW, TAN and their associates, not for the benefit of 1MDB or  
21 ADMIC.

22 1. *From Approximately May Through September 2013, Tanore*  
23 *Purchased Approximately \$137 Million in Art*

24 266. In early May 2013, TAN opened an account at Christie’s Auction House  
25 (“Christie’s”) in the name of Tanore Finance Corporation. Christie’s is a major art  
26 auction house with a salesroom in New York. The Christie’s account opened for Tanore  
27 was assigned account number XXX7644. In connection with the opening of this  
28 account, TAN submitted a letter to Christie’s from Falcon Bank in Zurich, which was

1 dated May 8, 2013 and was signed by the Director and Managing Director of the Bank.  
2 That letter represented that TAN was the beneficial owner of the Tanore Account.

3 267. On or about May 10, 2013, TAN designated McFarland, co-founder of Red  
4 Granite Pictures, as an agent authorized to bid on behalf of Tanore. McFarland  
5 corresponded with Christie's about Tanore's bidding account using his Red Granite  
6 Pictures email account.

7 268. At auctions held in New York on or about May 13, 2013, and May 15,  
8 2013, Tanore purchased five works of art for a collective total price of \$58,348,750.  
9 Specifically, invoices show that at an "11th Hour" Charity Sale on May 13, 2013, Tanore  
10 purchased an unnamed work by Mark Ryden for \$714,000 ("Ryden work") and an  
11 unnamed work by Ed Ruscha for \$367,500 ("Ruscha work"). At a Post-War &  
12 Contemporary Evening Sale on May 15, 2013, Tanore purchased *Dustheads*, by Jean-  
13 Michel Basquiat ("*Dustheads*") for \$48,843,750; *Untitled – Standing Mobile*, Alexander  
14 Calder ("Calder Standing Mobile") for \$5,387,750; and *Tic Tac Toe*, by Alexander  
15 Calder ("*Tic Tac Toe*") for \$3,035,750.

16 269. On or about June 4, 2013, \$58,348,750 was wire transferred from the  
17 Tanore Account at Falcon Bank to an account at J.P. Morgan Chase in the United States  
18 maintained by Christie's.

19 270. On or about June 28, 2013, Tanore purchased two works of art in a private  
20 sale arranged by Christie's: *Concetto spaziale, Attese*, by Lucio Fontana ("the Fontana  
21 piece"); and *Untitled (Yellow and Blue)* by Mark Rothko ("the Rothko piece"). The  
22 invoice set forth three alternative payment amounts, depending on when payment was  
23 made, including: payment of \$7,950,000 by July 5, 2013, and payment of the remaining  
24 \$71,550,000 by October 3, 2013, for a total purchase price of \$79,500,000.

25 271. On or about July 3, 2013, \$7,950,000 was wired from the Tanore Account  
26 to an account at J.P. Morgan Chase in the United States maintained by Christie's. On or  
27 about September 9, 2013, Tanore wired an additional \$71,550,000 to Christie's account  
28

1 at J.P. Morgan Chase. The remittance instructions for both wires contain references to  
2 Tanore's account number and "INVOICE DATE: 28JUN13."

3 272. A Senior Vice President at Christie's ("Christie's VP") who served as a  
4 client representative for Tanore and LOW viewed Tanore and LOW as interchangeable,  
5 and the Christie's VP believed that LOW was making purchases for his corporate  
6 collection. The Christie's VP also indicated that McFarland and LOW attended art  
7 auctions in New York together and that at those auctions, McFarland would bid for  
8 Tanore.

9 273. TAN and LOW took deliberate steps to avoid the appearance of an  
10 association between LOW and Tanore in written documentation. For example, on  
11 November 1, 2013, LOW was copied on an email exchange between TAN and Christie's  
12 employees about art that Tanore had recently purchased. That same day, LOW  
13 responded: "Please deal with Eric directly re his works. Don't need to cc me for  
14 confidentiality reasons unless Eric expressly says to do so."

15 274. On October 1, 2013, TAN requested that Christie's reserve a specific  
16 skybox, with seating for twelve guests, at upcoming auctions on November 5 and 12. In  
17 connection with this request for a skybox, a Christie's employee sent an email to a  
18 colleague stating in relevant part, "It better look like Ceasar Palace [sic] in there . . .The  
19 box is almost more important for the client than the art."

20 275. Tanore successfully bid on additional artwork at a November 5, 2013,  
21 Impressionist and Modern Art Evening Sale, including a work by Vincent Van Gogh  
22 entitled *La maison de Vincent a Arles* ("VAN GOGH ARTWORK") for \$5,485,000.  
23 But Tanore had difficulty making payments for the purchased works due to concerns  
24 raised by the compliance department at Falcon Bank, where Tanore maintained its  
25 account. In a November 21, 2013, email to Christie's, TAN explained in pertinent part:

26 I had been on the phone with Falcon Bank (for Tanore Finance Corp) on  
27  
28

1 Thursday to resolve this matter as the compliance department has some  
2 questions that required my response about the amount of Art purchases  
3 made recently.  
4

5 Nothing of concern, but just that I have to provide answers re when I started  
6 being interested in art, intentions for the artworks and going forward the  
7 expected outflows from purchase of Artworks or inflows from sale of  
8 Artworks (if any).

9 276. In an internal email dated December 9, 2013, with the subject line  
10 “Tanore,” the Christie’s VP directed another Christie’s employee to “send an email” to  
11 Tanore about its continued failure to make payment for the art purchased on November 5  
12 and to “please CC Jho even though he does not like it.”

13 277. By email dated December 10, 2013, TAN advised two Christie’s employees  
14 that he “spoke to Mr Low and he has agreed to buy the items that I recently auction at  
15 xties n [sic] private sales since he can pay immediately.” On or about December 13,  
16 2013, a Christie’s employee sent TAN an email requesting that he “execute the attached  
17 documents confirming that your obligations will be assumed by Mr. Low.” Among the  
18 attachments to that email were letter agreements voiding certain purchases that Tanore  
19 had made at the November 5 sale, including the VAN GOGH ARTWORK, and letter  
20 agreements for the assignment to LOW of Tanore’s interest in and payment obligations  
21 for those purchases. TAN responded in an email dated December 13, 2013: “Please do  
22 not have Mr Low in any document. I prefer just me null and void. Thank you.”

23 278. In an email dated December 13, 2013, a Christie’s employee transmitted  
24 several documents to LOW, including copies of the unsigned assignment agreements  
25 described above. LOW responded the same day: “Please remove any reference to  
26 Tanore in the agmt.”  
27  
28

1           279. As noted in Paragraph 435-447 below, LOW ultimately purchased the VAN  
2 GOGH ARTWORK for which Tanore was unable to make payment, and he did so using  
3 money traceable to diverted 1MDB funds.

4                   2.     *Tanore, Through TAN, Gifted Artwork It Purchased from Christie's*  
5                             *to McFarland and LOW*

6           280. TAN gifted several pieces of artwork purchased with funds from the Tanore  
7 Account to McFarland and LOW, shortly after he acquired them. These “gifts” are  
8 consistent with his having acting as a nominee to purchase art on behalf of others, using  
9 diverted 1MDB funds.

10           281. On or about August 15, 2013, TAN responded to an email chain between  
11 McFarland and several Christie’s employees on which he was copied: “Please do not  
12 copy me anymore as the Painting has been officially gifted to joey in geneva free port so  
13 it is his.” The subject line of the email was “Re: Mark Ryden work from 11th Hour.”  
14 Based on context, the email indicates that TAN was advising Christie’s that he had gifted  
15 the Mark Ryden work to Joey McFarland.

16           282. On or about September 26, 2013, a Christie’s employee advised TAN that,  
17 “Ed Ruscha’s studio has reached out to me and asked if we can please let them know  
18 who purchased his work in the 11th Hour auction.” TAN responded, copying  
19 McFarland: “pls talk to joey, it is now owned by him.” McFarland responded further: “I  
20 am [the] owner.”

21           283. TAN also purported to gift several pieces of artwork to LOW, including  
22 works purchased with funds from the Tanore Account. These “gifts” of art purchased by  
23 Tanore were memorialized in several “gift letters.” While the body of each letter was  
24 identical, each letter referenced a different work or works being gifted, including:  
25 *Dustheads*; the Rothko work; the Fontana Piece; and *Tic Tac Toe*.

26           284. Each of these gift letters was: (a) dated October 2, 2013, (b) addressed to  
27 LOW from TAN and Tanore, and (c) contained the subject line: “RE: GIFT OF ART-  
28 WORK(S) AS STATED BELOW IN CONSIDERATION OF YOUR FRIENDSHIP,



1 YOUR CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD, AND PASSION IN  
2 PROMOTING THE UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF ART-WORKS.”

3 285. Each letter included representations from TAN that he is the “sole 100%  
4 beneficial owner of TANORE FINANCE CORP,” and that he is “the legal and  
5 beneficial owner of all the art-work(s) mentioned in this gift letter.”

6 286. The body of each letter also states:

7 I wish to gift you ALL of the art-work(s) mentioned in this gift letter in  
8 consideration of the followings [sic]:

- 9 • all the generosity, support and trust that you have shared with me over the  
10 course of our friendship, especially during the difficult periods of my life;  
11 and  
12 • your continuous generosity in providing charitable contributions to  
13 advance the well-being and development of our global communities; and  
14 • your passion in promoting the understanding and appreciation of art-  
15 works.

16 287. Each gift letter closes by stating:

17 All the art-work(s) gifted to you should not in any event be construed as an  
18 act of corruption since this is against the Company and/or my principles and  
19 I personally do not encourage such practices in any manner whatsoever.  
20 The gift(s) is/are merely a token of appreciation and I am hoping that the  
21 gift(s) to you would encourage you to continue with your good work  
22 globally.

23  
24 288. LOW also procured an additional letter from TAN, dated April 8, 2014,  
25 confirming the content of the prior October 2, 2012, “Gift Letters.” This letter indicated  
26 that it was prepared in support of LOW’s request for financing from Sotheby’s Financial  
27 Services, for which LOW used certain artwork as collateral (as described further in  
28 Paragraph 445 below). In this April 8, 2014 letter:

1 a. TAN identified himself as “Tanore’s 100% shareholder and 100%  
2 beneficial owner” and indicated that Tanore had been liquidated by him.

3 b. TAN indicated that he “remained the sole legal and beneficial  
4 owner(s) of” the artwork listed in the Gift Letters, “until immediately prior to each  
5 Transfer” to LOW.

6 c. The letter goes on to indicate, “To the best of my knowledge, as of  
7 the date of this Letter, [LOW] is the sole and absolute owner of the Property, and there  
8 is no other person or entity (including Tanore or myself) that has or can claim any  
9 interest, direct or indirect, in the Property.”

10 d. The letter is signed by TAN. LOW also signed the letter as having  
11 “[a]cknowledged and [a]greed.”

12 289. Individuals engaged in money laundering or who otherwise wish to conceal  
13 the true nature of financial transactions will sometimes acquire assets through a nominee,  
14 who thereafter “gifts” the assets to the true intended purchaser.

15 290. Based on these facts, including LOW’s presence at auctions where Tanore  
16 bid on art and the fact that TAN subsequently gave more than \$100 million in art to  
17 LOW for no consideration, Plaintiff alleges that TAN acted as a nominee for LOW when  
18 purchasing art from the Tanore Account to obscure the fact that LOW was acquiring art  
19 with funds from Tanore.

20  
21 **V. THE SUBJECT ASSETS WERE INVOLVED IN AND/OR TRACEABLE**  
22 **TO THE PROCEEDS OF THE FOREGOING CRIMINAL CONDUCT**

23 291. As set forth below, numerous assets, including the DEFENDANT ASSET,  
24 represent property derived from proceeds traceable to the foregoing criminal conduct, as  
25 well as property involved in money laundering in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and  
26 1957.

1           **A.    LOW PURCHASED THE L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY USING 1MDB**  
2           **FUNDS FROM GOOD STAR MOVED THROUGH THE**  
3           **SHEARMAN IOLA ACCOUNT**  
4

5           292. Funds traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer from 1MDB to the Good  
6 Star Account were used to acquire the L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY, a luxury hotel in  
7 Beverly Hills, California, in 2010.

8           293. On January 15, 2010, just months after the \$700 million wire transfer from  
9 1MDB to the Good Star Account, a signed grant deed was filed with the Los Angeles  
10 Recorder's Office ("LA Recorder's Office") transferring ownership of L'ERMITAGE  
11 PROPERTY to Wynton Real Estate (Beverly Hills) LLC ("Wynton"). Shearman  
12 represented Wynton in the transaction. The purchase and sale agreement stated that in  
13 addition to the hotel and a fee simple ownership in the land, Wynton acquired  
14 L'ERMITAGE's business assets, including but not limited to (i) all right, title and  
15 interest in and to all transferable consents, authorizations, variances, waivers, licenses,  
16 permits and approvals from any governmental or quasi-governmental agency, and (ii) all  
17 right, title and interest and to all names related solely to the ownership and operation of  
18 L'ERMITAGE and all related goodwill and domain names ("L'ERMITAGE BUSINESS  
19 ASSETS").

20           294. The final settlement statement for the purchase of the L'ERMITAGE  
21 PROPERTY shows that Wynton purchased the L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY for  
22 \$44,800,000.

23           295. The website of the L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY states that the  
24 L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY is managed by the Viceroy Hotel Group.

25           296. Real estate closing documents show that Chicago Title Insurance Company  
26 ("Chicago Title") was the escrow agent used for the purchase of the L'ERMITAGE  
27 PROPERTY. Taek Szen Low, LOW's brother, signed the transaction documents on  
28 behalf of Wynton.

1           297. According to a document entitled “LOW FAMILY HISTORY AND  
2 BACKGROUND, ORIGINS OF JYNWEL CAPITAL,” which was distributed to  
3 various companies by LOW and his brother, LOW was a member of the Viceroy  
4 Group’s Board and had participated in several major transactions, including “[t]he  
5 acquisition of a 50% stake in [Viceroy].”

6           298. Likewise, an April 7, 2015, email LOW sent to a Las Vegas casino included  
7 an attachment stating:

8           [LOW is] proud to be involved in . . . L’Ermitage Beverly Hills and Viceroy  
9 Hotel Group, . . . which have appreciated in value under Mr. Low’s  
10 stewardship . . . .

11 In another attachment to this same email, LOW confirmed that Jynwel Capital, a  
12 company of which he served as the chief executive officer, owned 100 percent of the  
13 L’ERMITAGE PROPERTY. Jynwel Capital, according to this document, manages the  
14 assets and funds of LOW’s family and “is not licensed to, and does not manage third  
15 party funds.

16           299. The settlement statement for the sale of the L’ERMITAGE PROPERTY as  
17 well as Shearman IOLA Account records show that, on or about December 21, 2009, a  
18 \$10,000,000 deposit was made for the purchase of the L’ERMITAGE PROPERTY and  
19 that the amount due from the seller at closing, on or about January 15, 2010, was  
20 \$36,700,000.

21           300. J.P. Morgan correspondent bank records and Shearman IOLA Account  
22 records show that the Shearman IOLA Account was used to purchase the L’ERMITAGE  
23 PROPERTY. Below is a summary of the credits into and debits from the Shearman  
24 IOLA Account related to the purchase of the L’ERMITAGE PROPERTY:  
25  
26  
27  
28

**Table 11: Transfers Through the Shearman IOLA Account Related to the the L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY**

Date	Credits into Shearman IOLA Account		Debits from Shearman IOLA Account	
	From	Amount	Amount	To
10/21/09	Good Star Account	\$148,000,000		
12/21/09			\$10,000,000	Chicago Title Escrow Account
1/14/10			\$36,700,000	Chicago Title Escrow Account

301. Shearman internal records show that Shearman segregated its funds into different internal account numbers and client and matter numbers. Internal Shearman records show that each of the transactions set forth above were linked to internal Shearman accounts held for client 36853 (The Wynton Group) and matter 4 (Park Laurel).

302. On January 14, 2010, \$36,700,000, representing the balance of the purchase price for the L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY, was wired from the Shearman IOLA Account to an account at Bank of America maintained by Chicago Title.

303. J.P. Morgan correspondent bank records and Shearman IOLA Account records show that on or about January 20, 2010, approximately \$117 million was wired from the Good Star Account to the Shearman IOLA Account. The notations on the wire transfer state in part: "C. STAKE V.H. (USD 15M) D. VICEROY ST. M.H(USD 10M)." On or about March 3, 2010, \$35,059,875 in additional funds was wired from the Good Star Account to the Shearman IOLA Account. The notations on the wire transfer state in part: "INC VICEROY HOTEL GR (USD 7M)."

1           304. Delaware Secretary of State records show that Wynton changed its name  
2 to LBH Real Estate (Beverly Hills) LLC on November 4, 2013. In a document filed  
3 with the State of California in connection with this name change, Li Lin Seet signed as  
4 the LBH Real Estate (Beverly Hills) LLC's manager. Li Lin Seet was an associate of  
5 LOW; he was also an employee of LOW's company Jynwel Capital.

6           305. On or about March 27, 2015, a grant deed transferring ownership of the  
7 L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY from Wynton to LBH Real Estate (Beverly Hills) LLC was  
8 signed. This grant deed was filed with the LA Recorder's Office, on or about June 26,  
9 2015. Title to the L'ERMITAGE PROPERTY remains in the name of LBH Real Estate  
10 (Beverly Hills) LLC.

11           **B. HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 WAS PURCHASED USING 1MDB**  
12           **FUNDS MOVED THROUGH SHEARMAN IOLA ACCOUNT, AND**  
13           **AZIZ THEREAFTER PURPORTEDLY PURCHASED THE**  
14           **PROPERTY FROM LOW WITH 1MDB FUNDS PASSED**  
15           **THROUGH THE AABAR-BVI ACCOUNT**  
16

17           306. As set forth below, funds traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer from  
18 1MDB to the Good Star Account were used in 2010 to purchase HILLCREST  
19 PROPERTY 1 in Beverly Hills, California, and funds traceable to the Aabar-BVI Phase  
20 bond sales were thereafter used to transfer the property from one legal entity to another  
21 legal entity controlled by AZIZ.

22           307. A grant deed transferring ownership of HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 was  
23 signed on May 17, 2010, and filed with the LA Recorder's Office on September 30,  
24 2010. Real estate closing documents show that HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 was  
25 purchased by 912 North Hillcrest (BH) LLC for \$17,500,000.

26           308. The original contract purchasers of HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 were RGA  
27 Group, for whom the authorized signer was AZIZ, and 912 North Hillcrest Road (BH)  
28 LLC, for whom the authorized signer was an attorney with Shearman. The amended

1 escrow instructions state that RGA Group assigned all of its rights under the purchase  
2 contract for HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 to 912 North Hillcrest Road (BH) LLC.

3 309. On or about July 27, 2010, a California realtor (“California Realtor”) sent  
4 an email to AZIZ’s Gmail account with the subject line “Hilcrest – Important!” The  
5 email read in relevant part:

6  
7 Hi Riza – We have received calls from the Seller’s lawyer questioning our  
8 ability to close on schedule. . . Per escrow, we need the remaining  
9 \$16,985,342.48 in escrow by Friday . . . and the name of the LLC you will  
10 be taking title under.

11  
12 310. On or about July 28, 2010, AZIZ responded to the California Realtor by  
13 email: “Spoke to Jho and he will follow-up with you with respect to all that is necessary.  
14 Sincerely, Riza.”

15 311. On or about July 28, 2010, the California Realtor’s executive assistant, sent  
16 an email to LOW, copying AZIZ. The email read in relevant part:

17  
18 Good morning Jho -- . . . escrow received and released to the buyer Riza’s  
19 original deposit of \$525,000. Riza said he sent another \$525,000 on Friday  
20 to replace the original deposit . . . In addition, escrow still needs to know the  
21 name of the LLC Riza wants to take title under – this is extremely urgent as  
22 escrow need [sic] to prepare the Grant Deed.

23 312. LOW responded to that email on or about July 28, 2010. His email read in  
24 relevant part: “Can u set-up a conf call, so we can all call in jointly with our lawyers  
25 from shearman so we can get up to speed and figure out a solution asap?”

26 313. The final buyer’s statement for the sale of HILLCREST PROPERTY 1  
27 shows that three deposits in the amount of \$525,000 were made for the purchase of  
28

1 HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 and that the total balance due to escrow at closing was  
2 \$15,917,189.63.

3 314. The second and third deposits of \$525,000 were made to the HILLCREST  
4 PROPERTY 1 escrow account from the Shearman IOLA Account on or about July 28,  
5 2010, and September 2, 2010. In addition, the remaining balance of \$15,917,189.63 was  
6 paid to the HILLCREST escrow account from the Shearman IOLA Account on or about  
7 September 28, 2010.

8 315. Below is a summary of the credits into and debits from the Shearman IOLA  
9 Account related to the purchase of HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 (“HILLCREST  
10 ESCROW”):

11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19 **Table 12: Transfers Through Shearman IOLA Account Related to**  
20 **HILLCREST PROPERTY 1**

Date	Approximate Amount of Wire Transfers into Shearman IOLA Account		Debits from Shearman IOLA Account	
	From	Amount	Amount	To
6/23/2010	Good Star Account	\$8,600,000		
7/28/2010			\$525,000	HILLCREST Escrow Account
8/17/2010	Good Star Account	\$2,800,000		



8/31/2010	Good Star Account	\$654,000		
9/2/2010			\$525,000	HILLCREST Escrow Account
9/3/2010	Good Star Account	\$8,646,000		
9/28/2010	Good Star Account	\$17,999,985		
9/28/2010			\$15,917,190	HILLCREST Escrow Account

0 wire from the Good Star Account was “ACQUISITION OF ASSETS/PROPERTY PAYMENT FO REXTENSION.” The notation on the September 3, 2010, wire of \$8,646,000 from Good Star to the Shearman IOLA Account was “ACQUISITION OF ASSETS/PROPERTY PARTBALANCE PAYMENT.” The notation on the September 28, 2010 wire of \$17,999,985 from Good Star to the Shearman IOLA Account was “ACQUISITION OF ASSETS /PROPERTY (FULL BALANCE PAYMENT + RENOVATION).”

317. 912 North Hillcrest Road (BH) LLC, which was the entity used to take title to HILLCREST PROPERTY 1, was owned by Great Delight Limited (“Great Delight”), an entity incorporated in the Seychelles. On or about July 10, 2012, Great Delight sold its interest in “912 North Hillcrest Road (BH) LLC” to Kreger Trading Inc. (“Kreger Trading”) for approximately \$12,000,000. AZIZ signed a purchase and sale agreement on behalf of Kreger Trading in connection with this transaction. Li Lin Seet, an associate of LOW, signed on behalf of Great Delight.

318. AZIZ declared himself to be the owner of Kreger Trading in his 2012 U.S. tax return, a copy of which was obtained from AZIZ’s accounting firm.

1           319. AZIZ used funds that had been moved through the Aabar-BVI account to  
2 acquire the entity 912 North Hillcrest Road (BH) LLC, and thereby to acquire the  
3 property at HILLCREST PROPERTY 1.

4           320. As noted above in paragraph 206, records from Citibank and Red Granite  
5 Pictures show that on or about June 20, 2012, \$58,500,000 was wire transferred from the  
6 Red Granite Capital Account to the Shearman IOLA Account in the United States that  
7 held funds on behalf of AZIZ. On or about July 10, 2012, approximately \$12,000,000  
8 was transferred from the same IOLA Account to an attorney trust account held by  
9 Sullivan & Cromwell LLP (“Sullivan & Cromwell”) for the purchase of the entity 912  
10 North Hillcrest Road (BH). Sullivan & Cromwell served as counsel to Great Delight in  
11 connection with the transfer of ownership over 912 North Hillcrest Road (BH) LLC.  
12 Internal Shearman records show that each of these transactions set forth above were  
13 linked to internal Shearman accounts held for client 37965 (Riza Aziz).

14           321. On or about August 13, 2013, Sullivan & Cromwell wire transferred  
15 \$10,786,706 to a bank account at BSI Bank in Singapore held by ADKMIC, with  
16 payment details that contained reference to “GREAT DELIGHT LTD.” As noted above,  
17 ADKMIC is an entity owned by LOW. On or about the same day, \$10,500,000 was  
18 transferred from the ADKMIC BSI Account to LOW’s personal account at BSI Bank in  
19 Singapore, indicating that it was “PAYMENT TO SHAREHOLDER LTJ.” This  
20 transfer of funds represented a payment from AZIZ to LOW for the purported sale of  
21 HILLCREST PROPERTY 1, through the transfer of ownership over 912 North Hillcrest  
22 Road (BH) LLC.

23           322. The transfer of HILLCREST PROPERTY 1 was effectuated in 2012  
24 through the sale of a holding company (*i.e.*, 912 North Hillcrest Road (BH) LLC) rather  
25 than the direct sale of the property itself as a means to obscure the ownership, source,  
26 and control of the assets.

1           **C.     LOW PURCHASED THE PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM USING**  
2           **1MDB FUNDS MOVED THROUGH A SHEARMAN IOLA**  
3           **ACCOUNT**

4  
5           323. Funds traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer from 1MDB to the Good  
6 Star Account were used in 2010 to acquire the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM in  
7 New York, New York. The purchase contract for the Park Laurel Condominium listed  
8 the ultimate purchaser as Park Laurel (NYC) Ltd., a BVI corporation,<sup>15</sup> the final date of  
9 sale as February 5, 2010, and the final sales price as \$23,980,000. Thereafter, in 2012,  
10 an entity controlled by AZIZ acquired the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM from  
11 Park Laurel (NYC) Ltd. for approximately \$35,500,000 by using funds traceable to  
12 proceeds of the 2012 bond sales that were misappropriated through the Aabar-BVI Swiss  
13 Account.

14           324. A real property transfer report filed with the New York City Department of  
15 Finance Office of the City Register (“NYC Register’s Office”) states that a contract for  
16 the sale of the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM was signed on or about October 27,  
17 2009 – less than 30 days after the \$700 million wire transfer from 1MDB to the Good  
18 Star Account. The transfer report is signed by an individual affiliated with Ivory  
19 Industrial Investments Ltd. on behalf of the buyer, Park Laurel (NYC) Ltd. The buyer’s  
20 attorney is identified as the same attorney from Shearman who handled the purchase of  
21 HILLCREST PROPERTY 1. The buyer’s real estate agent represented that LOW was  
22 the purchaser.

23           325. LOW purchased the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM using funds  
24 traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer from 1MDB to Good Star. J.P. Morgan  
25 correspondent bank records and Shearman IOLA Account records show that on or about

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26           <sup>15</sup> The original contract purchaser of the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM was  
27 Assured Alliance Investment Corporation, which, on December 4, 2009, assigned its  
28 rights under the contract to Ivory Industrial Investments Ltd., which was identified in  
Park Laurel (NYC) Ltd. documents as the predecessor name for Park Laurel (NYC) Ltd.

1 October 21, 2009, \$148,000,000 was wired from the Good Star Account to a Shearman  
2 IOLA Account. On or about February 5, 2010 – the same day as the final sale date listed  
3 in the property transfer records – four bank checks totaling \$22,179,049.82 were written  
4 on the Shearman IOLA Account for the purchase of the PARK LAUREL  
5 CONDOMINIUM. Records related to the Shearman IOLA Account included the  
6 notation “Funds From Park Laurel Escrow” with regards to these four checks. Internal  
7 Shearman records show that each of these transactions were linked to internal Shearman  
8 accounts held for client 36853 (The Wynton Group) and matter number 4 (Park Laurel).  
9 The final settlement statement for this purchase demonstrates that checks totaling  
10 \$21,626,661.58 were used in the purchase of the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM.

11 326. On or about July 6, 2012, a contract for the sale of the PARK LAUREL  
12 CONDOMINIUM was executed between Park Laurel (NYC) Ltd. as the seller, and Park  
13 Laurel Acquisition LLC, as the buyer. Shearman represented the buyer, Park Laurel  
14 Acquisition LLC, and Sullivan & Cromwell represented the seller, Park Laurel (NYC)  
15 Ltd., in connection with this transaction. The sales contract was signed by AZIZ on  
16 behalf of the buyer, Park Laurel Acquisition LLC.

17 327. In a letter dated September 28, 2012, AZIZ requested that the  
18 Condominium Board for the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM waive its first right of  
19 refusal to the transfer of title from Park Laurel (NYC) Ltd. to Park Laurel Acquisition  
20 LLC. In that letter, AZIZ represented that he was the sole director of an entity called  
21 Sorcem Investments Inc. (“Sorcem”) and that Sorcem was the sole member of Park  
22 Laurel Acquisition LLC. AZIZ also represented that upon transfer of title, “the Unit  
23 shall be occupied by Riza Aziz . . . as if Riza was the individual owner of the Unit.”

24 328. AZIZ claimed ownership of Sorcem in his 2012 U.S. tax return. In those  
25 returns, Sorcem is listed as having the same Los Angeles address that is listed as AZIZ’s  
26 address.

27 329. Title to the PARK LAUREL CONDOMINIUM was transferred from Park  
28 Laurel (NYC) Ltd. to Park Laurel Acquisition LLC for a purchase price of \$33,500,000,

1 by deed recorded on or about November 28, 2012. AZIZ signed the relevant  
2 transactional documents on behalf of Park Laurel Acquisition LLC.

3 330. On or about November 16, 2012, \$33,800,000 was transferred from  
4 AZIZ's Red Granite Capital Account at BSI Bank in Singapore to the Shearman IOLA  
5 Account in the United States. Thereafter, \$34,406,188 was wired from the Shearman  
6 IOLA Account to a Sullivan & Cromwell attorney trust account at Citibank on or about  
7 November 19, 2012, the date of the closing for the purchase of the PARK LAUREL  
8 CONDOMONIUM. That same day, \$1,049,126 was wired from the Shearman IOLA  
9 Account to Chicago Title Insurance Company for closing costs. According to the  
10 contract of sale, Chicago Title Insurance Company was the escrow agent for the PARK  
11 LAUREL CONDOMINIUM sale. Shearman records indicate that the client on whose  
12 behalf the funds were transferred into and out of the Shearman IOLA Account was  
13 AZIZ.

14 331. Citibank records show that on or about November 20, 2013, the day after  
15 the closing, \$34,406,188 was transferred from the Sullivan & Cromwell attorney trust  
16 account to an account at Rothschild Bank AG held in the name of "Park Laurel NYC  
17 Ltd.," the seller of the property. This wire transfer represented payment to LOW for the  
18 sale of the PARK LAUREL CONDOMONIUM.

19 **D. LOW PURCHASED THE BOMBARDIER JET USING 1MDB FUNDS**  
20 **PASSED THROUGH SHEARMAN IOLA ACCOUNT**  
21

22 332. In 2010, LOW used funds traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer from  
23 1MDB to the Good Star Account to acquire the BOMBARDIER JET, a Bombardier  
24 Global 5000 aircraft bearing manufacturer serial number 9265 and registration number  
25 N689WM, with two Rolls Royce engines bearing manufacturer's serial numbers 12487  
26 and 12488, for approximately \$35,371,335.

27 333. An aircraft bill of sale dated March 31, 2010, was executed transferring title  
28 and ownership of the BOMBARDIER JET from J.T. Aviation Corp. to Wells Fargo

1 Bank Northwest in its capacity as “owner trustee” of a trust created by Wynton Aviation  
2 (Global 5000) Ltd. (hereinafter, “Wynton Aviation”). Wynton Aviation was  
3 incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on or about December 30, 2009.

4 334. On or about December 31, 2009, J.T. Aviation Corp. and Wynton Aviation  
5 executed a purchase agreement to sell the BOMBARDIER JET to Wynton Aviation less  
6 than three months after the \$700 million wire transfer was executed.

7 335. At the time of the purchase, the BOMBARDIER JET bore FAA  
8 Registration Number N501JT and its beneficial owner was J.T. Aviation Corp.’s  
9 president.

10 336. Wells Fargo records indicate that Wynton Aviation is a holding company  
11 owned by LOW. According to these records, LOW is this entity’s sole beneficial owner,  
12 controlling party, and legal owner.

13 337. Escrow and transactional documents relating to the sale of the  
14 BOMBARDIER JET show that Crowe and Dunleavy (“Crowe”), a law firm in  
15 Oklahoma, served as the escrow agent for the purchase of the BOMBARDIER JET.

16 338. As noted in paragraph 105 above, on or about October 21, 2009, the  
17 Shearman IOLA Account received a wire from the Good Star Account for \$148,000,000.  
18 Internal Shearman records show that this transfer was linked to an internal Shearman  
19 account held for client 36853 (The Wynton Group) and matter 4 (Park Laurel). On or  
20 about January 26, 2010, the Shearman IOLA Account received a wire from the Good  
21 Star Account for \$117,000,000. Internal Shearman records show that this transfer was  
22 linked to an internal Shearman account held for client 36853 (The Wynton Group) and  
23 matter 8 (General).

24 339. On or about December 31, 2009, the same day the purchase agreement for  
25 the sale of the BOMBARDIER JET was executed, a wire for approximately \$7 million  
26 was sent from the Shearman IOLA Account to an escrow account maintained by Crowe  
27 at Bank of Oklahoma in the name of Crowe and Dunlevy Aircraft Escrow I (“Crowe  
28 Aircraft Escrow Account”). Internal Shearman records show that the \$7,000,000

1 transfer was linked to an internal Shearman account held for client 36853 (The Wynton  
2 Group) and matter 4 (Park Laurel).

3 340. On or about March 26, 2010, Wynton Aviation and Wells Fargo Bank  
4 Northwest, N.A. (“Wells Fargo”) entered into a trust agreement whereby Wells Fargo  
5 agreed to serve as the “Owner Trustee” over a trust settled by Wynton Aviation for the  
6 purpose of “ensur[ing] the eligibility of [the BOMBARDIER JET] for United States  
7 registration with the Federal Aviation Administration.”

8 341. On or about March 29, 2010, a wire for \$28,376,000 was sent from the  
9 Shearman IOLA Account to the Crowe Aircraft Escrow Account at Bank of Oklahoma.  
10 Internal Shearman records show that the \$28.376 million transfer was linked to an  
11 internal Shearman account held for client 36853 (The Wynton Group) and matter 8  
12 (General).

13 342. On or about March 31, 2010, a wire for \$35,371,375 was sent from the  
14 Crowe Aircraft Escrow Account to an account at Citibank in the name of the seller.

15 343. On or about April 2, 2010, the FAA issued a Certificate of Registration and  
16 Assignment of Special Registration Numbers Form to Wells Fargo, indicating that the  
17 BOMBARDIER JET’s new FAA Registration Number and tail number would be  
18 N689WM.

19  
20 **E. LOW PURCHASED THE TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE AND**  
21 **TIME WARNER STORAGE UNIT USING 1MDB FUNDS PASSED**  
22 **THROUGH THE ADKMIC BSI ACCOUNT**

23 344. As set forth below, funds traceable to the approximately \$1 billion diverted  
24 from 1MDB to the Good Star Account were used to purchase the TIME WARNER  
25 PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER STORAGE UNIT, in New York, New York.

26 345. Contracts for the sale of the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME  
27 WARNER STORAGE UNIT were signed on or about March 22, 2011. A transfer report  
28 filed with the City of New York listed the ultimate purchaser as 80 Columbus Circle

1 (NYC) LLC,<sup>16</sup> the final date of sale as July 6, 2011, and the final sales price as  
2 \$30,550,000. Shearman represented 80 Columbus Circle (NYC) LLC in the purchase of  
3 the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER STORAGE UNIT. The sales  
4 contract and amendments thereto show that Harvey & Hackett was the escrow agent for  
5 the purchase of the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER STORAGE  
6 UNIT. As set forth below, the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER  
7 STORAGE UNIT were purchased with funds traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer  
8 and \$330 million wire transfers from 1MDB to Good Star.

9 346. On or about June 28, 2011, \$55,000,000 was wire transferred from the  
10 Good Star Account to the ADKMIC BSI Account. On or about the same day, the  
11 following transactions occurred: (i) approximately \$54,750,000 was wire transferred  
12 from the ADKMIC BSI Account to an account at BSI Bank held in the name of Low  
13 Hock Peng, a/k/a Larry Low, who is LOW's father, (the "LHP Account") and (ii)  
14 approximately \$30,000,000 was wire transferred from the LHP Account to an account in  
15 the name of Selune Ltd. at Rothschild Bank AG in Switzerland. LOW represented to  
16 BSI Bank in Singapore that he was the beneficial owner of Selune Ltd.

17 347. Internal Shearman records show that approximately eight days later, on or  
18 about July 5, 2011, a wire for \$27,000,000 was sent from another account at Rothschild  
19 Bank AG in the name of 1/80 Columbus Circle (NYC) to the Shearman IOLA Account.  
20 Plaintiff alleges that these funds originated from Selune's account at Rothschild Bank  
21 AG and were transferred to the 1/80 Columbus Circle account using an intra-bank  
22 transfer. Internal Shearman records show that this \$27,000,000 wire transfer was linked  
23 to an internal Shearman account held for client 37103 (TJL/RT MISCELLANEOUS

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24 <sup>16</sup> The original purchaser of the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE AND TIME  
25 WARNER STORAGE UNIT was Sabola Limited, a Seychelles company. A document  
26 entitled "Assignment and Assumption of Contract of Sale – Condominium Unit and  
27 Purchase Agreement for Personalty" states that Sabola Limited assigned its interest  
28 under the sales contract to 80 Columbus Circle (NYC) LLC. The assignment agreement  
is signed on behalf of Sabola Limited by Li Lin Seet.



1 INVESTMENT MATTERS) and matter 6, which was associated with the address of the  
2 TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE.

3 348. Six bank checks totaling \$27,247,677.74 were written on the Shearman  
4 IOLA Account and directed to various parties involved in the purchase of the TIME  
5 WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER STORAGE UNIT. Internal Shearman  
6 records show that these checks were linked to an internal Shearman account held for the  
7 same client and matter associated with the incoming wire of \$27,000,000 discussed  
8 above. Specifically:

9 a. A check for \$534,625 and a second check for \$687,375, both dated  
10 July 5, 2011, were written on the Shearman IOLA Account to Prudential Douglas  
11 Elliman. The final settlement statement shows that \$534,625 and \$687,375 were  
12 separate line items that were owed to the realtors as a broker's fee.

13 b. A check for \$17,750 dated July 5, 2011 was written on the Shearman  
14 IOLA Account to New York State Sales Tax. The final settlement statement shows that  
15 \$17,750 was owed as "NY Sales Tax."

16 c. A check for \$15,778,071.79 dated July 5, 2011 was written on the  
17 Shearman IOLA Account to J.P. Morgan Chase. The final settlement statement shows  
18 that \$15,778,071.79 was owed to J.P. Morgan Chase, N.A. to pay off a mortgage loan  
19 owed by the former owner of the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER  
20 STORAGE UNIT.

21 d. A check for \$9,829,634.89, dated July 5, 2011, and a second check  
22 for \$103.20, dated July 11, 2011, was written on the Shearman IOLA Account to the  
23 former owner of the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER STORAGE  
24 UNIT. Real estate closing documents show that the former owner signed as the seller of  
25 all of the personalty, namely, the furniture, furnishings, and non-fixture items, sold  
26 during the transaction.

27 e. A check for \$400,221.06, dated July 5, 2011, was written on the  
28 Shearman IOLA Account to Chicago Title Insurance Company. The final settlement

1 statement shows that \$400,221.06 is the sum of all title charges involved in the purchase.  
2 Chicago Title Insurance Company was the title agent on this purchase.

3 349. A Notice to the Board of Intention to Sell or Lease Condominium Unit was  
4 completed in connection with the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER  
5 STORAGE UNIT. The signed notices for both the TIME WARNER PENTHOUSE and  
6 TIME WARNER STORAGE UNIT identified Low Hock Peng, also known as Larry  
7 Low, LOW's father, as the occupant of the units. However, an unsigned version of this  
8 notice dated May 15, 2011, identifies that LOW is the "ultimate beneficial owner of each  
9 Sabola Limited and 80 Columbus Circle (NYC) LLC."

10 350. According to a realtor involved in the sale of the TIME WARNER  
11 PENTHOUSE and TIME WARNER STORAGE UNIT, LOW was the intended  
12 occupant of the apartment, and Larry Low never even viewed the apartment before the  
13 purchase.

14 **F. LOW PURCHASED THE ORIOLE MANSION USING 1MDB**  
15 **FUNDS FUNNELED THROUGH THE ADKMIC BSI ACCOUNT**  
16

17 351. The ORIOLE MANSION, located in Beverly Hills, California, was  
18 purchased with funds traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer and the \$330 million  
19 wire transfers from 1MDB to Good Star.

20 352. A grant deed transferring ownership of ORIOLE MANSION to Oriole  
21 Drive (LA) LLC, a Delaware corporation, was signed on November 20, 2012, and filed  
22 with the County of Los Angeles on November 30, 2012. Real estate closing documents  
23 show that the purchase price for ORIOLE MANSION was \$38,980,000. A Notice of  
24 Completion filed with the LA Recorder's Office on July 29, 2013, states that  
25 construction of a gym, audio visual upgrade, and miscellaneous work was completed on  
26 ORIOLE MANSION on July 12, 2013.

1           353. An attorney at DLA Piper (“DLA Piper”), a U.S.-based law firm, signed the  
2 Notice of Completion on behalf of Oriole Drive (LA) LLC. DLA Piper represented the  
3 buyer in this sale.

4           354. J.P. Morgan Chase bank records show that on or about November 2, 2012 –  
5 eighteen days prior to the signing of the grant deed transferring ownership of the  
6 ORIOLE MANSION – approximately \$153 million was wire transferred from the Good  
7 Star Swiss Account to the ADKMIC BSI Account.

8           355. Approximately three days later, on or about November 5, 2012,  
9 approximately \$153 million was transferred from the ADKMIC BSI Account to the LHP  
10 Account. Two days later, on or about November 7, 2012, approximately \$150 million  
11 was transferred from the LHP Singapore Bank Account to an account in LOW’s name at  
12 BSI Bank (“LOW BSI Account”).

13           356. Citibank records show that on or about November 7, 2012, approximately  
14 \$110 million was wired from the LOW BSI Account to an account in the name of Selune  
15 Ltd. at Rothschild Bank AG in Switzerland. As set forth above in paragraph 346, LOW  
16 is the beneficial owner of Selune Ltd.

17           357. Bank of America records show that on or about November 29, 2012,  
18 \$37,882,800 was wired from an account at Rothschild Bank AG in the name of 1/Oriole  
19 Drive (LA) LLC, to an account at Bank of America in the name of Chicago Title.  
20 Records from Bank of America contain a reference notice of: “[XXX]0583-994-  
21 X5TITLE OFFICER[.]” The wire instructions for the sale of ORIOLE MANSION  
22 required that \$37,859,200 be sent to a Bank of America account in the name of Chicago  
23 Title Company with a reference for “[XXX]0584-994-X59 Title Officer[.]” The escrow  
24 agent involved in the purchase of ORIOLE MANSION stated in an email, dated  
25 November 29, 2012 at 11:22 p.m., that the title company had received the wire sufficient  
26 for closing. Records from the escrow agent demonstrate that \$1,849 was later credited  
27 back to Oriole Drive (LA) LLC.  
28

1           **G.    LOW PURCHASED GREENE CONDOMINIUM USING 1MDB**  
2                           **FUNDS FUNNELED THROUGH THE ADKMIC BSI ACCOUNT**

3  
4           358. The GREENE CONDOMINIUM, located in New York, New York, was  
5 purchased with funds traceable to the \$700 million wire transfer and \$330 million wire  
6 transfers from 1MDB to Good Star.

7           359. A real property transfer report was filed regarding the sale of GREENE  
8 CONDOMINIUM on or about March 5, 2014. The transfer report states that a contract  
9 for the purchase of the GREENE CONDOMINIUM by 118 Greene Street (NYC) LLC, a  
10 New York legal entity, was signed on or about February 5, 2014, that the final date of  
11 sale was February 27, 2014, and that the final purchase price was \$13,800,000.

12           360. On or about November 2, 2012, approximately \$153 million was wire  
13 transferred from the Good Star Account to the ADKMIC BSI Account. On or about  
14 November 5, 2012, \$153 million was transferred from the ADKMIC BSI Account to the  
15 LHP Account. Two days later, on or about November 7, 2012, approximately \$150  
16 million was transferred from the LHP Account to the LOW BSI Account. That same  
17 day, approximately \$110 million was wired from the LOW BSI Account to an account in  
18 the name of Selune, Ltd. which, as set forth above, belongs to LOW. This transaction  
19 left approximately \$40 million in the LOW BSI Account.

20           361. Citibank records show that on or about February 5, 2014, \$13,800,000 was  
21 wired from the LOW BSI Account to an account at Citibank in the name of DLA Piper.  
22 On or about February 12, 2014, a wire in the amount of \$13,721,286 was sent from DLA  
23 Piper to Chicago Title. The payment details for that wire included the address for the  
24 GREENE CONDOMINIUM.

25           362. According to a realtor familiar with this property, LOW claimed that he was  
26 the owner of this property.  
27  
28

1           **H.    LOW ACQUIRED AN INTEREST IN EMI MUSIC PUBLISHING**  
2           **USING 1MDB FUNDS DIVERTED THROUGH THE GOOD STAR**  
3           **ACCOUNT**

4  
5           363.   LOW laundered at least approximately \$106,666,667 in misappropriated  
6 funds traceable to the Good Star Account to acquire a substantial interest in EMI Music  
7 Publishing Group North America Holdings Inc. (“EMI”), a music publishing company.  
8 Specifically, LOW used these funds to acquire an interest in an entity called Nile  
9 Acquisition Holding Company Ltd. (“EMI Partner A”), a Cayman Islands entity that  
10 partnered with Nile Acquisition LLC (“EMI Partner B”), a Delaware entity, to form DH  
11 Publishing L.P. (the “EMI Partnership”), EMI’s parent company.

12           364.   On or about October 5, 2011, the EMI Partnership, a Cayman Islands  
13 limited partnership, was formed by a consortium of entities consisting of EMI Partner A  
14 and EMI Partner B with the express purpose of acquiring EMI Group Global Limited’s  
15 music publishing business. EMI Partner A is comprised of several investors, including  
16 (i) Mubadala Development Company (“Mubadala”), a sovereign wealth entity owned by  
17 the Government of Abu Dhabi, and (ii) JCL Media (EMI Publishing) Ltd. (also known  
18 as JW Nile (BVI) Ltd.) (“LOW EMI Partner”), a subsidiary of Jynwel Capital Ltd.,  
19 LOW’s financial services firm based in Hong Kong. The LOW EMI Partner was formed  
20 in the British Virgin Islands on or about November 7, 2011. EMI Partner B is owned  
21 jointly by Sony Music Holdings, a New York corporation, and the Estate of Michael  
22 Jackson.

23           365.   On or about November 11, 2011, the EMI Partnership, through BW  
24 Publishing Ltd., an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the EMI Partnership, entered  
25 into a sale and purchase agreement with EMI Group Global Limited, a United Kingdom  
26 company, to acquire EMI.

27           366.   Simultaneously with this acquisition, the EMI Partnership entered into an  
28 Administration Agreement with Sony/ATV Music Publishing LLC (“Sony/ATV”).

1 Under the Administration Agreement, Sony/ATV agreed to manage EMI's day to day  
2 operations, including management and exploitation of EMI's music catalog, in exchange  
3 for an administration fee.

4 367. EMI is the world's third largest music publishing company by revenue.  
5 EMI owns or possesses the rights to publish approximately 2.3 million musical  
6 compositions, both historic and recent, from a variety of genres and a variety of  
7 musicians, including a number of Grammy-winning artists.

8 368. In connection with its vast music catalog, EMI generates revenue from  
9 several sources including, among others: (i) royalties and fees earned when its songs are  
10 performed publicly; (ii) royalties from paid-streaming services; (iii) royalties and fees  
11 earned in exchange for the right to use songs for physical recordings or digital  
12 downloads; (iv) royalties and fees paid for use of music in timed synchronization with  
13 visual images; and (v) royalties and fees paid for use of a song in stage productions, and  
14 rental of orchestra scores.

15 1. *LOW's Acquisition of an Interest in EMI PARTNER A*

16 369. EMI Partner A was formed on or about September 29, 2011, in the Cayman  
17 Islands. Initially, EMI Partner A's sole shareholder was Fifty Sixth Investment  
18 Company Ltd., an entity based in Abu Dhabi. In June 2012, Fifty Sixth Investment  
19 Company Ltd. transferred its sole share in EMI Partner A to Mubadala.

20 370. On or about June 29, 2012, several entities agreed to subscribe for ordinary  
21 shares in EMI Partner A pursuant to an Investment Agreement Relating to Nile  
22 Acquisition Holding Company Limited (the "EMI Investment Agreement"). These  
23 entities included: (i) Nile Cayman Holding Ltd. ("the "Mubadala Subsidiary"), an entity  
24 owned by Mubadala; (ii) Pub West LLC, a Delaware company; (iii) GSO Capital  
25 Opportunities Fund II (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l.; (iv) Blackstone/GSO Capital Solutions  
26 Offshore Funding (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l.; (v) GSO SJ Partners LP; and (vi) the LOW  
27 EMI Partner.

28 371. An internal EMI document described the LOW EMI Partner as follows:

1 [LOW EMI Partner] is a private equity investment holding company advised by  
2 Jynwel Capital Limited, an investment and advisory firm whose chief executive  
3 officer is [LOW]. [LOW] is a member of [EMI's] advisory board and served as  
4 [EMI's] Non-executive Chairman-Asia. Jynwel Capital Limited has advised  
5 [EMI] that [LOW EMI Partner] is owned by trusts for the benefit of the Low  
6 family.

7 372. Pursuant to the EMI Investment Agreement, several investors agreed to  
8 subscribe for shares in EMI Partner A. Specifically:

9 a. The Mubadala Subsidiary agreed to acquire approximately 66.2  
10 percent of EMI Partner A's capital, consisting of 6,620.068965 ordinary shares, for  
11 \$320,000,000.

12 b. The LOW EMI Partner agreed to acquire approximately 22.06  
13 percent of EMI Partner A's capital, consisting of 2,206.89656 ordinary shares, for  
14 \$106,666,667. Li Lin Seet executed the EMI Investment Agreement on behalf of the  
15 LOW EMI Partner in his capacity as its "director."

16 c. GSO Capital Opportunities Fund II (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l. agreed to  
17 acquire approximately 5.69 percent of EMI Partner A's capital, consisting of 569.36719  
18 ordinary shares, for \$27,519,414.

19 d. Blackstone/GSO Capital Solutions Onshore Funding (Luxembourg)  
20 S.a.r.l. agreed to acquire approximately 3.22 percent of EMI Partner A's capital,  
21 consisting of 322.68240 ordinary shares, for \$15,596,316.<sup>17</sup>

22 e. Pub West LLC agreed to acquire approximately 1.37 percent of EMI  
23 Partner A's capital, consisting of 137.93104 ordinary shares, for \$6,666,667.

24  
25  
26 <sup>17</sup> Blackstone/GSO Capital Solutions Onshore Funding (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l. is an  
27 affiliate of the private investment firm Blackstone Group, an entity discussed previously  
28 in Paragraph 171.c. It is unrelated to the BVI shell corporation referred to herein as  
Blackstone.

1 f. Blackstone/GSO Capital Solutions Offshore Funding (Luxembourg)  
2 S.a.r.l. agreed to acquire approximately 1.2 percent of EMI Partner A’s capital,  
3 consisting of 120.15875 ordinary shares, for \$5,807,673.

4 g. GSO SJ Partners LP agreed to acquire approximately 0.22 percent of  
5 EMI Partner A’s capital, consisting of 22.27442 ordinary shares, for \$1,076,597.

6 373. Furthermore, under the EMI Investment Agreement, the LOW EMI Partner  
7 was authorized to play a role in the management and operations of EMI through its  
8 ownership stake in EMI Partner A. Specifically, for instance, the EMI Investment  
9 Agreement provides that the LOW EMI Partner may participate in selecting two of EMI  
10 Partner A’s nine directors.

11 374. Additionally, under the EMI Investment Agreement, the single largest  
12 individual shareholder within the LOW EMI Partner (the “LOW EMI Principal  
13 Shareholder”) is permitted to play a role in selecting key EMI officials, including EMI  
14 Partner A’s chief executive officer, EMI Partner A’s general counsel, EMI Partner A’s  
15 chief financial officer as well as the EMI Partnership’s officers. According to internal  
16 records from Bank of New York Mellon, where the LOW EMI Partner opened a bank  
17 account, the LOW EMI Partner is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jynwel Capital Ltd.,  
18 whose sole shareholder is LOW.

19 375. Additionally, the LOW EMI Principal Shareholder is permitted in his sole  
20 discretion to select the EMI Partnership’s Non-Executive Chairman – Asia. This official  
21 is responsible for “observational oversight of the business operations of the Partnership  
22 in Asia excluding Japan.” EMI’s Non-Executive Chairman – Asia is also invited to  
23 attend “ceremonial events relating to [EMI] and any other related music industry public  
24 events that may be relevant to [EMI], in each case, to which all members of the board of  
25 [the EMI Partnership] are invited.”

26 376. According to a document entitled “LOW FAMILY HISTORY AND  
27 BACKGROUND, ORIGINS OF JYNWEL CAPITAL,” which was distributed to  
28 various companies by LOW as recently as February 2015, LOW serves as the “Non-



1 executive Chairman, Asia, for EMI Music Publishing, [and is] also serving as a member  
2 of [EMI's] advisory board.” According to this same document, LOW led recent  
3 transactions and advised the Low family investment trusts including one relating to a  
4 “USD2.2 billion acquisition of EMI Music Publishing Group by Sony, Mubadala,  
5 Blackstone Group’s GSO Capital Partners and David Geffen.”

6 377. The proceeds of the share purchases described in Paragraph 372 above were  
7 used by EMI Partner A to, among other things, make capital contributions to the EMI  
8 Partnership. Each partner’s respective partnership interest in the EMI Partnership is  
9 calculated based upon its percentage of ownership of the partnership’s Class A Units.  
10 According to the Fourth Amended and Restated Exempted Limited Partnership  
11 Agreement of D.H. Publishing L.P., dated March 7, 2014, EMI Partner A made a capital  
12 contribution of \$483,333,396 to the EMI Partnership in exchange for 60.166 percent of  
13 the EMI Partnership’s Class A Units. Likewise, EMI Partner B made a capital  
14 contribution of \$320,000,038 to the partnership in exchange for 39.834 percent of the  
15 EMI Partnership’s Class A Units.

16 2. *Transfer of Proceeds Through the United States*

17 378. As noted in Section II.I above, on or about June 8, 2012, approximately  
18 \$120,000,000 in funds were wired from the Good Star Account to the ADKMIC BSI  
19 Account via a correspondent bank account in the United States at J.P. Morgan.

20 379. On or about June 11, 2012, a wire of approximately \$120,000,000 was sent  
21 from the ADKMIC BSI Account to the LHP Account. That same day, (i) a wire for  
22 \$118,000,000 was transmitted from the LHP Account to LOW’s personal account at BSI  
23 Bank; (ii) a wire for \$115 million was sent from LOW’s personal account at BSI Bank to  
24 an account in the name of Jynwel Capital at BSI Bank (“Jynwel Account A”); (iii) a wire  
25 for \$115 million was sent from Jynwel Account A to another account also maintained in  
26 the name of Jynwel Capital (“Jynwel Account B”) at BSI Bank; and (iv) a wire for \$110  
27 million was sent from Jynwel Account B to an account in the name of the LOW EMI  
28 Partner at BSI Bank (“LOW EMI Account”).

1           380. On or about June 13, 2012, an escrow account was opened by LOW EMI  
2 Partner with Bank of New York Mellon (the “EMI Escrow Account”) in the United  
3 States. The account opening documents were signed by Li Lin Seet, who identified  
4 himself as LOW EMI Partner’s director. The opening records also confirm that LOW is  
5 the “100[%] (ultimate)” owner of the LOW EMI Partner and that Jynwel Capital Ltd. is  
6 the “100% direct” owner.

7           381. On June 26, 2012, a wire for \$320,000,000 was sent from Mubadala  
8 Treasury Holding Co. LLC’s account at First Gulf Bank in Abu Dhabi to the EMI  
9 Escrow Account. A notation on the wire instructions indicated that the funds were  
10 intended to be sent to “NILE ACQUISITION HOLDING LTD ESCROW ACCOUNT.”  
11 As noted above at Paragraph 363, “NILE ACQUISITION HOLDING LTD” is the name  
12 of EMI Partner A. Furthermore, as noted above at Paragraph 372, pursuant to the EMI  
13 Investment Agreement, Mubadala agreed to acquire its interest in EMI Partner A for  
14 \$320,000,000.

15           382. That same day, a wire for \$106,666,667 was sent from the LOW EMI  
16 Account to the EMI Escrow Account. A notation on this wire also read “NILE  
17 ACQUISITION HOLDING LTD ESCROW ACCOUNT.” As noted above at Paragraph  
18 372, pursuant to the EMI Investment Agreement, the LOW EMI Partner agreed to  
19 acquire its interest in EMI Partner A for \$106,666,667.

20           383. Upon information and belief, the funds transferred by LOW into the EMI  
21 Escrow Account were used to acquire the LOW EMI Partner’s interest in EMI Partner A  
22 and were transmitted in a manner intended to conceal the origin, source, and ownership  
23 of criminal proceeds, based on the following facts and circumstances, among others:

24           a. Funds were moved through multiple accounts owned by different  
25 entities on or about the same day in an unnecessarily complex manner with no apparent  
26 business purpose.

1           b.     For instance, there is no apparent commercial reason that LOW  
2 would layer his transaction by funneling the exact same amount of money through six  
3 different bank accounts at the same financial institution on or about the same day.

4           c.     Individuals engaged in money laundering and other unlawful conduct  
5 often pass money through intermediary accounts to conceal the true source of the funds.

6           d.     In materials that LOW submitted to entities with whom he sought to  
7 do business, including materials described below in Paragraphs 432-434, LOW  
8 represented that family resources were a significant source of his wealth. By funneling  
9 money through his father's account for a brief period of time, LOW created the  
10 appearance that funds in his personal account, which were used to acquire an interest in  
11 EMI Partner A, came from his father rather than from Good Star or ADKMIC.

12           384. Upon information and belief, at the time LOW transferred misappropriated  
13 funds from his LOW EMI Partner account in Singapore to the EMI Escrow Account, he  
14 knew those funds constituted misappropriated funds and intended to deprive 1MDB of  
15 ownership of those funds.

16           **I.     TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN FUNDS DIVERTED FROM**  
17           **1MDB WERE USED TO FUND RED GRANITE PICTURES AND TO**  
18           **PRODUCE THE MOTION PICTURE “WOLF OF WALL STREET”**

19           1.     *LOW Distributed Millions in 1MDB Funds from Good Star to Red*  
20           *Granite Pictures to Fund “The Wolf of Wall Street”*

21           385. As set forth below, funds from the Good Star Account were transferred into  
22 and through various bank accounts at City National Bank in Los Angeles associated with  
23 Red Granite Pictures, and that money was ultimately used to fund the production of “The  
24 Wolf of Wall Street,” a motion picture produced by Red Granite Pictures and released in  
25 the United States on December 25, 2013. These funds are directly traceable to the \$700  
26 million wire transfer and \$330 million wire transfers unlawfully diverted from 1MDB to  
27 the Good Star Account.  
28

1           386. As set forth above in Sections II.D and II.F, approximately \$1.03 billion  
2 was diverted from 1MDB to the Good Star Account between approximately September  
3 30, 2009 and October 25, 2011.

4           387. Bank account records from City National Bank and correspondent bank  
5 records from J.P. Morgan Chase show that two wires totaling \$10,173,104 were sent  
6 from the Good Star Account to a bank account at City National Bank in Los Angeles that  
7 was designated as the “Operating Account” for Red Granite Pictures (“RGP Operating  
8 Account”). AZIZ is a signatory on this account.

9           388. More specifically, first, on or about April 12, 2011, a wire for \$1,173,104  
10 was sent from Good Star to the RGP Operating Account. The notation on this wire read:  
11 “INVESTOR ADVANCES OF USD 1 173 104 OUT OF USD 5 000 000 to RED  
12 GRANITE (MOVIES).” Second, on or about September 10, 2012, a wire for  
13 approximately \$9,000,000 was sent from Good Star to the RGP Operating Account. The  
14 notation on this wire read: “ADVANCES FOR WOLF OF WALL STREET MOVIE  
15 FOR ACHL.”

16           389. On or about September 11, 2012, one day after this second wire transfer,  
17 approximately \$9,015,191 was transferred from the RGP Operating Account to another  
18 City National Bank account held in the name of Red Granite Pictures (“RGP Pictures  
19 Account”). On or about September 12, 2012, the same amount – \$9,015,191 – was  
20 transferred from the RGP Pictures Account to yet another account at City National Bank  
21 held in the name of TWOWS LLC (“TWOWS Account #1”).

22           390. “TWOWS” is an acronym for “The Wolf of Wall Street,” and TWOWS  
23 LLC was a special purpose vehicle (“SPV”) created by Red Granite Pictures to produce  
24 “The Wolf of Wall Street.” Delaware state records show that TWOWS LLC was formed  
25 on or about April 16, 2012, and California state records show that AZIZ is one of the  
26 entity’s managers. It is common in the film industry to create an SPV, such as a limited  
27 liability corporation, for the purpose of producing a film. It is also common to open a  
28

1 separate bank account or accounts in the name of that SPV and to use the funds in that  
2 account to finance the film's production.

3 391. City National Bank records show that the TWOWS Account #1 was used to  
4 pay expenses associated with the production of "The Wolf of Wall Street." In or around  
5 April 2013, the TWOWS Account #1 was closed and the balance of the funds transferred  
6 to another account at City National Bank also held in the name of TWOWS LLC  
7 (hereinafter, "TWOWS Account #2"). The TWOWS Account #2 was also used to pay  
8 expenses associated with the production of "The Wolf of Wall Street." Collectively,  
9 these two accounts are referred to herein as the "TWOWS Accounts."

10 392. The TWOWS Accounts, in which funds traceable to the Good Star Account  
11 were deposited, were used to pay for production expenses including, but not limited to,  
12 the following: (i) between April 2013 and February 2014, 17 payments totaling  
13 approximately \$3.9 million were made to Sikelia Productions, Inc., a production  
14 company belonging to the film's director; (ii) between May 2012 and April 2014, at least  
15 \$48 million was paid to a company that specializes in managing payroll and production  
16 expenses for the film industry; (iii) between July 2012 and May 2014, at least \$4.1  
17 million was paid to various visual effects companies; (iv) between May 2012 and April  
18 2014, approximately \$2.5 million was paid to the Screen Actors Guild; and (v)  
19 approximately \$80,000 was paid to a yacht charter company.

20 393. LOW, who distributed more than \$10 million to Red Granite Pictures from  
21 the Good Star Account, received a "special thanks" full-screen credit in the closing  
22 credits of "The Wolf of Wall Street."

23 394. In his acceptance speech upon winning a Golden Globe for his role in "The  
24 Wolf of Wall Street," Hollywood Actor 1 thanked "the entire production team," singling  
25 out in particular "Joey, Riz, and Jho," whom he characterized as "collaborators" on the  
26 film. Upon information and belief, this reference was to Joey McFarland, a co-founder  
27 of Red Granite Pictures, AZIZ, and LOW.  
28

1           395. During at least part of the time during which the above-referenced transfers  
2 were made, LOW maintained a Red Granite email account with the domain name  
3 @redgranitepictures.com. This email account was deleted in or around April 2012.

4                   2.     *Tens of Millions in IMDB Funds Funneled Through the Aabar-BVI*  
5                             *Account Were Used to Fund Red Granite Pictures and “The Wolf of*  
6                             *Wall Street”*

7           396. Red Granite Pictures, and its production of “The Wolf of Wall Street” in  
8 particular, were also funded with money traceable to the proceeds of the 2012 bond sales  
9 that were diverted through the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account.

10           397. As set forth in Paragraph 203 above, between June 18, 2012, and November  
11 14, 2012, \$238,000,000 in funds traceable to the diverted proceeds of the 2012 1MDB  
12 bond sales was transferred from Aabar-BVI to AZIZ’s Red Granite Capital Account at  
13 BSI Bank in Singapore.

14           398. Between on or about June 20, 2012 – roughly two days after Aabar-BVI  
15 sent its first wire to Red Granite Capital – and November 20, 2012, eleven wires totaling  
16 \$64,000,000 were sent from AZIZ’s Red Granite Capital Account in Singapore to the  
17 RGP Operating Account in the United States.

18           399. Shortly after each of these eleven wires, Red Granite Capital transferred  
19 funds from its Operating Account to the RGP Pictures Account. Between on or about  
20 June 26, 2012 and November 20, 2012, a total of \$54,797,321 was transferred from the  
21 RGP Operating Account to the RGP Pictures Account.

22           400. In a series of nine transfers between approximately June 27, 2012, and  
23 November 23, 2012, \$52,004,162 of this \$54,797,321 was then transferred from the RGP  
24 Pictures Account to the TWOWS Account #1, which, as noted above, belonged to the  
25 SPV responsible for producing “The Wolf of Wall Street.”

26           401. The movement of funds from the Red Granite Capital Account in Singapore  
27 through various accounts associated with Red Granite Pictures to the TWOWS Account  
28 #1 occurred in very close succession. For example, in one series of transfers all

1 occurring on or about August 10, 2012: (i) \$3,000,000 was sent from the Red Granite  
2 Capital Account to the RGP Operating Account; (ii) \$2,831,754 was sent from the Red  
3 Granite Operating Account to the RGP Pictures Account; and (iii) \$2,831,754 was sent  
4 from the RGP Pictures Account to the TWOWS #1 Account.

5  
6 **J. LOW ACQUIRED AN INTEREST IN “SYMPHONY CP (PARK**  
7 **LANE) LLC” AND THE PARK LANE HOTEL USING 1MDB**  
8 **FUNDS DIVERTED THROUGH THE TANORE ACCOUNT**

9  
10 402. LOW laundered more than \$200 million in misappropriated funds traceable  
11 to the 2013 bond sale into an account in the United States belonging to the law firm DLA  
12 Piper. LOW and his brother Low Taek Szen (“Szen”) used those funds to acquire an  
13 interest in an entity called “Symphony CP (Park Lane) LLC” (hereinafter, “the Park  
14 Lane Partnership” or “the Partnership”), a limited liability partnership between the New  
15 York real estate development company Witkoff Group and an investment entity  
16 controlled by LOW. On or about November 25, 2013, the Park Lane Partnership,  
17 through wholly-owned subsidiaries, acquired 36 Central Park South, New York, New  
18 York, 10019, also known as the Park Lane Hotel, for approximately \$654,316,305.

19 *1. Transfer of Proceeds into the United States*

20 403. On or about March 21 and 22, 2013, \$835,000,000 in funds raised by  
21 1MDB through its March 19, 2013 bond issue was transferred to the Tanore Account at  
22 Falcon Bank in Singapore, after being routed through one of three Overseas Investment  
23 Funds.

24 404. On or about March 25, 2013, a wire of approximately \$378,000,000 was  
25 sent from the Tanore Account to the Granton Account at Falcon Bank in Singapore.

26 405. On or about the same day the Granton Account received \$378,000,000 from  
27 Tanore (that is, March 25, 2013), Granton wired \$378,000,000 to an account at RBS  
28 Coutts in Switzerland held in the name of Dragon Market Limited (“Dragon Market”).

1 LOW is the beneficial owner of this account. In early November 2013, two additional  
 2 wires were sent from the Granton Account to the RBS Coutts account belonging to  
 3 Dragon Market (“Dragon Market Account”). All three wires were processed through a  
 4 U.S. correspondent bank account at J.P. Morgan Chase. The approximate dates and  
 5 amounts of these wires, totaling \$518,500,000, are summarized below:

6 **Table 13: Relevant Wire Transfers from Granton to Dragon Dynasty**

Date	Sending Party	Receiving Party	Amount
3/25/2013	Granton	Dragon Market	\$378,000,000
11/05/2013	Granton	Dragon Market	\$93,300,000
11/06/2013	Granton	Dragon Market	\$47,200,000

7  
 8  
 9  
 10  
 11  
 12 406. Between on or about April 25, 2013, and November 8, 2013, four wires  
 13 totaling \$476,300,000 were sent from the Dragon Market Account at RBS Coutts to an  
 14 account at BSI Bank in Singapore held in the name of Dragon Dynasty Limited  
 15 (“Dragon Dynasty”). These four wires were processed through a U.S. correspondent  
 16 bank account at J.P. Morgan Chase. The approximate dates and amounts of these wires  
 17 are summarized below:

18 **Table 14: Relevant Wire Transfers from Dragon Market to Dragon Dynasty**

Date	Sending Party	Receiving Party	Amount
4/25/2013	Dragon Market	Dragon Dynasty	\$98,000,000
7/5/2013	Dragon Market	Dragon Dynasty	\$120,000,000
9/10/2013	Dragon Market	Dragon Dynasty	\$9,800,000
11/8/2013	Dragon Market	Dragon Dynasty	\$248,500,000

19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25 407. Account opening documents for the BSI Bank account maintained by  
 26 Dragon Dynasty (“Dragon Dynasty Account”) list LOW as the authorized signatory on  
 27 the account. Those documents also list Dragon Market as the director of Dragon  
 28 Dynasty.



1           408. On or about November 12, 2013, \$248,500,000 was wired from the Dragon  
2 Dynasty Account to the LHP Account. On or about the same day that LOW's father  
3 received \$248,500,000 from Dragon Dynasty, \$235,500,000 was wired from the LHP  
4 Account to the LOW BSI Account. The wire details for that transfer read: "Gift from  
5 Low Hock Peng to Low Taek Jho."

6           409. On or about November 12, 2013, \$12,500,000 was wired from the LHP  
7 Account to an account at BSI Bank in Singapore belonging to Szen.

8           410. On or about November 12, 2013, LOW transferred \$205,900,000 from his  
9 account at BSI to an IOLA account at Citibank New York maintained by DLA Piper  
10 ("DLA Piper IOLA Account"). The payment details on the wire read: "LOW TAEK  
11 JHO SETTLEMENT OF TRUSTS."

12           411. On or about November 12, 2013, Szen transferred \$12,185,189.32 from his  
13 account at BSI Bank to the same DLA Piper IOLA Account. The payment details on the  
14 wire read: "LOW TAEK SZEN SETTLEMENT OF TRUSTS."

15           412. In total, LOW and his brother Szen collectively transferred \$218,085,189 to  
16 the same DLA Piper IOLA Account on or about November 12, 2013.

17           413. Upon information and belief, the funds transferred by LOW and Szen into  
18 the DLA Piper IOLA Account in the United States were moved in a manner intended to  
19 conceal the origin, source, and ownership of criminal proceeds, based on the following  
20 facts and circumstances, among others:

21           a. Funds were moved through multiple accounts owned by different  
22 entities on or about the same day in an unnecessarily complex manner with no apparent  
23 business purpose.

24           b. For example, there is no apparent commercial reason that LOW  
25 would transfer funds from Dragon Market, an account he controlled, to Dragon  
26 Dynasty, another account he controlled, and then to an account belonging to his father,  
27 only to have a substantially similar amount of funds transferred from his father's  
28 account to LOW's personal account on or about the same day.

1 c. Individuals engaged in money laundering and other unlawful conduct  
2 often pass money through intermediary accounts to conceal the true source of the funds.

3 d. In materials that LOW submitted to entities with whom he sought to  
4 do business, including materials described in Paragraphs 432-434 below, LOW  
5 represented that his family was a significant source of his wealth. By passing money  
6 through his father's account for a brief period of time, LOW created the appearance that  
7 funds in his personal account, which were used to acquire an interest in the Park Lane  
8 Partnership, came from his father rather than from Dragon Market, Granton, and  
9 Tanore.

10 414. Upon information and belief, at the time LOW transferred misappropriated  
11 funds (i) from his Dragon Market Account to his Dragon Dynasty Account using a  
12 correspondent bank account at J.P. Morgan in the United States, and (ii) from his  
13 personal account in Singapore to the DLA Piper IOLA Account in the United States, he  
14 knew those funds constituted misappropriated funds and intended to deprive 1MDB of  
15 ownership of those funds.

16 2. *LOW's Interest in Symphony CP (Park Lane) LLC and the Park Lane*  
17 *Hotel*

18 415. LOW entered into a limited liability partnership with an affiliate of the  
19 Witkoff Group LLC ("Witkoff Group"), a New York-based real estate investment and  
20 management company, to operate an entity called "Symphony CP (Park Lane) LLC"  
21 (hereinafter, "Park Lane Partnership" or "Partnership"). LOW used funds traceable to  
22 diverted 1MDB funds to invest in the Park Lane Partnership. The formation of the Park  
23 Lane Partnership entailed the creation of numerous legal entities, including many with  
24 similar names. LOW's investment interest in the Park Lane Partnership was held  
25 through two entities: Symphony CP Investments LLC and Symphony CP Investments  
26 Holdings LLC (collectively, "LOW Investment Entities" or "the Investor").

27 416. The Park Lane Partnership was formed as a Delaware limited liability  
28 company with the filing of a Certification of Formation on July 15, 2012, and with the

1 execution of an Operating Agreement dated July 16, 2013. As originally constituted, the  
2 Park Lane Partnership represented a partnership between an affiliate of the Witkoff  
3 Group and an entity called Symphony CP Investments LLC, which was designated as the  
4 “Investor.” As of October 25, 2013, LOW, Szen, and Li Lin Seet were designated as the  
5 authorized signatories on behalf of Symphony CP Investments LLC (“LOW Investment  
6 Entity I”).

7 417. Transactional documents describe the Park Lane Partnership as follows:  
8 Symphony CP (Park Lane), LLC (“Partnership”) is a partnership formed for the  
9 purpose of developing a world class residential condominium tower and the  
10 possibility of developing a 6-star boutique hotel property . . . on the parcels located  
11 at 36 Central Park South (Park Lane Hotel) and 21 West 58th Street . . . . The  
12 Parcels are currently occupied by a 607-room hotel and a 66-unit residential rental  
13 building, respectively.

14 418. An Amended Operating Agreement for the Partnership was executed on or  
15 about November 25, 2013. Pursuant to that agreement, the Partnership consisted of: (1)  
16 WG Partners 36 CPS LLC, an affiliate of the Witkoff Group (hereinafter, collectively  
17 referred to as “Witkoff”), and (2) Symphony CP Investments Holdings LLC. As the  
18 “Investor,” Symphony CP Investments Holdings LLC was to contribute 85% of the  
19 capital, and Witkoff was to contribute 15%. A then-partner at DLA Piper signed the  
20 Amended Operating Agreement on behalf of Symphony CP Investments Holdings LLC.

21 419. Symphony CP Investments Holdings LLC (“LOW Investment Entity II”),  
22 the “Investor” in the Partnership, is a Delaware limited liability company having the  
23 same address as DLA Piper in Chicago. According to its operating agreement, also  
24 dated November 25, 2013, it has a single member: Symphony CP Investments LLC, *i.e.*,  
25 LOW Investment Entity I.

26 420. LOW and Szen dealt with Witkoff in connection with the Park Lane  
27 Partnership through and on behalf of Jynwel Capital, a Hong Kong based entity founded  
28 by LOW and Szen.

1           421. On or about November 20, 2013, a Managing Director of Witkoff (“Witkoff  
2 Managing Director”) sent an email addressed to the “Jynwel Team.” Included on that  
3 email were LOW and Szen; other employees of Jynwel Capital and Witkoff; and lawyers  
4 from DLA Piper and U.S.-based law firm Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP. The  
5 email attached a Capital Call Notice from the Park Lane Partnership, calling for a capital  
6 contribution of \$214,776,720.27 for the closing of the Park Lane acquisition, of which  
7 \$202,206,876.48 represented the share to be contributed by the “Investor.” The email  
8 directed payment to an account at J.P. Morgan Chase maintained by Commonwealth  
9 Land and Title Insurance Company, the escrow agent used in connection with the  
10 acquisition of the Park Lane Hotel.

11           422. Bank records obtained from Citibank show that on or about November 25,  
12 2013, DLA Piper transferred \$202,206,876.48 from a DLA Piper IOLA Account at  
13 Citibank to a bank account at J.P. Morgan Chase maintained by Commonwealth Land  
14 Title Insurance Company. These funds were sent from the same account into which  
15 LOW transferred approximately \$205,900,000 on or about November 12, 2013.

16           423. Documents pertaining to the formation of the Park Lane Partnership,  
17 including electronic communications, reveal that the Partnership was structured to permit  
18 the possibility that Mubadala Development Company PJSC (“Mubadala”) would join  
19 Jynwel as an investor in the LOW Investment Entities after the initial capitalization of  
20 the Partnership. Mubadala is an investment vehicle wholly-owned by the Government of  
21 Abu Dhabi. An organizational chart prepared by LOW’s counsel after the initial  
22 capitalization appears to indicate that Mubadala did subsequently acquire some indirect  
23 interest in Symphony CP Investments LLC, and thus in the Park Lane Partnership,  
24 through various holding companies. That same organizational chart also shows than an  
25 entity called “Virtue Trustees (Switzerland) AG” holds an interest in Symphony CP  
26 Investments LLC and the Partnership through various holding companies.

1           424. In a May 2016 letter, the directors of Virtue Trustees (Switzerland) AG  
2 represented that “Symphony CP Investments LLC is owned by Virtue Trustees  
3 (Switzerland) AG as Trustee of a trust for the benefit of the Low family.”

4           425. The Investor’s total contribution to the Partnership to date has been  
5 approximately \$380 million.

6           426. As recently as February 2016, LOW paid a capital call on behalf of the  
7 “Investor” in the amount of approximately \$2,956,162.03. Specifically, on or about  
8 February 10, 2016, LOW transferred \$3,206,162.03 from an account held in his name at  
9 Amicorp Bank and Trust in Hong Kong to the M&T Bank account held by Symphony  
10 CP Investments LLC, one of the LOW Investment Entities. On or about February 11,  
11 2016, Symphony CP Investments LLC sent \$2,956,162.03 through an intrabank transfer  
12 to the M&T Bank account held by the Park Lane Partnership.

13           427. LOW and the “Investor” failed to make the most recent capital call dated  
14 May 5, 2016. On May 20, 2016, Witkoff notified the “Investor” that it was in default.

15           3.       *The Park Lane Partnership’s Acquisition of the Park Lane Hotel*

16           428. On or about July 16, 2013, the Park Lane Partnership entered into a  
17 Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable  
18 Trust and the Park Lane Hotel, Inc., for the purchase of 36 Central Park South, then  
19 known as the Helmsley Park Lane Hotel, for \$660,000,000. The Park Lane Partnership  
20 assigned its interests in that purchase agreement to a wholly-owned subsidiary,  
21 “Symphony CP (Park Lane) Owner LLC.”

22           429. Real property transfer documents from the New York City Department of  
23 Finance, Office of the City Register, indicate that, “Symphony CP (Park Lane) Owner  
24 LLC” acquired 36 Central Park South on November 25, 2013, for \$654,316,305. The  
25 deed was recorded on December 5, 2013. The Park Lane Partnership secured a  
26 mortgage on the property from Wells Fargo Bank for a maximum principle amount of  
27 \$291,700,000, with an initial loan of \$266,700,000. The mortgage in the amount of  
28 \$266,700,000 was recorded on December 5, 2013.

1           430. “Symphony CP (Park Lane) Owner LLC,” the entity used to acquire the  
2 Park Lane Hotel, is wholly-owned, through multiple subsidiaries, by the Park Lane  
3 Partnership.

4                   4.     *Low Acquired an Interest in the Park Lane Hotel for His Personal*  
5                             *Benefit Rather Than That of 1MDB*

6           431. LOW, Szen, and Jynwel Capital did not invest in the Park Lane Partnership  
7 for the benefit of 1MDB or ADMIC. Neither 1MDB nor ADMIC holds any interest in  
8 the Park Lane Partnership, and there is no indication that any proceeds of the investment  
9 in the Partnership have been returned to 1MDB or ADMIC. Rather, LOW and Szen  
10 invested in the Partnership, through Jynwel, solely on behalf of themselves and their  
11 family, and LOW falsely claimed to be investing personal family funds, not 1MDB  
12 funds.

13           432. On October 16, 2013, a Principal at Witkoff who worked on the Partnership  
14 deal sent an email to LOW and Szen stating in relevant part:

15                   We are getting down to the end with the lender, they are asking for specifics  
16                   on where the money on your side of the deal is coming from given it is  
17                   international money . . . , can you please provide specifics to me so I can  
18                   forward it to the lender.

19 LOW responded the same day: “Low Family Capital built from our Grandparents, down  
20 to the third generation now.” In reply, the Witkoff Principal wrote: “Ok, thanks Jho, just  
21 didn’t know if there were any other minority investors on your side, I will let the bank  
22 know.” LOW confirmed in response, in relevant part: “Just all the family.”

23           433. In an email dated October 17, 2013, the Witkoff Managing Director advised  
24 individuals at Wells Fargo, where the Park Lane Partnership was at the time seeking a  
25 mortgage, that “Jynwel serves as the advisory team to the Investor (Jho and Szen Low).  
26 Their capital derives from a family trust which Jho and Szen control.”

27           434. Promotional material about Jynwel Capital, which LOW relied on to  
28 demonstrate the purported nature and source of his wealth to other entities with which he

1 sought to do business, characterized Jynwel's investment in the Park Lane Hotel as one  
2 of its "key investments." Another background document relied on by LOW to show the  
3 origins of his wealth indicated that Jynwel "provides services to the Low Family  
4 Investment Trusts" and "does not manage third party funds." This same material claims  
5 that LOW is a "third generation steward" of family wealth.

6  
7 **K. LOW PURCHASED THE VAN GOGH ARTWORK USING 1MDB**  
8 **FUNDS FUNNELED THROUGH THE DRAGON MARKET**  
9 **ACCOUNT, DRAGON DYNASTY ACCOUNT, AND ADKMIC BSI**  
10 **ACCOUNT**

11 435. LOW used funds traceable to the Tanore Phase in 2013 to acquire the VAN  
12 GOGH ARTWORK, a 76 x 54 cm pen and ink drawing by Vincent Van Gogh entitled  
13 *La maison de Vincent a Arles*.

14 436. As noted in Paragraphs 277-278 above, Tanore successfully bid on the  
15 VAN GOGH ARTWORK at a November 5, 2013, Christie's auction, for a purchase  
16 price of \$5,485,000. After Tanore was unable to make payments for the artwork, TAN  
17 informed Christie's that LOW would be purchasing the artwork instead. Christie's  
18 issued LOW an invoice for \$5,485,000 on December 20, 2013.

19 437. LOW purchased the VAN GOGH ARTWORK using funds diverted from  
20 the 2013 bond sale. As noted above in Paragraphs 404-405, on or about March 25, 2013,  
21 a wire of \$378,000,000 was sent from the Tanore Account to the Granton Account at  
22 Falcon Bank in Singapore. On or about that same day, a wire of \$378,000,000 was sent  
23 from the Granton Account to the Dragon Market Account. As noted above in Paragraph  
24 408 and Table 13, on November 5 and 6, 2013, two additional wires totaling  
25 \$140,500,000 were sent from the Granton Account to the Dragon Market Account. In  
26 total \$518,500,000 was transferred from the Granton Account to the Dragon Market  
27 Account between March 25, 2013 and November 6, 2013.

1           438. As noted above in Paragraph 406, between April 25, 2013 and November 8,  
2 2013, four wires totaling \$476,300,000 were sent from the Dragon Market Account to  
3 the Dragon Dynasty Account. This included a wire in the amount of \$9,800,000 on or  
4 about September 10, 2013. Three days later, on or about September 13, 2013, a wire of  
5 \$9,300,000 was sent from the Dragon Dynasty Account to the ADKMIC BSI Account.  
6 That same day, \$9,300,000 was sent from the ADKMIC BSI Account to LOW's  
7 personal account at BSI Bank in Singapore.

8           439. As noted in Paragraph 408 above, LOW also received funds into his  
9 personal account at BSI Bank in Singapore indirectly from the Dragon Dynasty Account  
10 via his father's account. On or about November 12, 2013, \$248,500,000 was wired from  
11 the Dragon Dynasty Account to the LHP Account, which, on the same day, transferred  
12 \$235,500,000 to LOW's personal bank account at BSI Bank in Singapore.

13           440. On or about December 20, 2013, a wire of \$7,288,667 was sent from the  
14 LOW BSI Account to Christie's bank account at J.P. Morgan Chase in the United States.  
15 A second wire of \$5,120,000 was sent on or about January 22, 2014, to the same  
16 Christie's account. The payment details for that wire read: "NOTES: NOV 2013  
17 AUCTIONS: VAN GOGH (2ND PAYMENT USD1,583,333.00) AND BASQUIAT  
18 (2ND PAYMENT USD3,533,333.33.) A third wire of \$5,117,000 was sent from the  
19 LOW BSI Account to Christie's on or about February 5, 2014, with the payment details:  
20 "NOTES: FINAL PAYMENT FOR AUCTION 2013 (VAN GOGH AND  
21 BASQUIAT.)"<sup>18</sup>

22           441. A Christie's invoice for the VAN GOGH ARTWORK, marked "PAID,"  
23 reflects that LOW paid \$5,485,000 for the VAN GOGH ARTWORK.

24           442. On March 13, 2014, LOW sent an email to an employee at SNS Fine Art  
25 (the "SNS Employee"), an art dealer, inquiring: "Do you know of any banks, financiers  
26

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27           <sup>18</sup> On February 4, 2014, the LOW BSI Account received a wire transfer of  
28 \$334,102,534 from the LHP Account.



1 who take art as security for raise bank loans for investments/acquisitions of more  
2 artwork?” Later that same day, LOW explained further in another email to the SNS  
3 Employee which read in relevant part, “Just looking to borrow based on asset value. . .  
4 Abt usd 330m, so looking for 50%. Only would like facility for 6 months to a year, so I  
5 free up cash . . . Can you let me know who can do it? And the top 2 or 3 that would be v  
6 aggressive.”

7 443. That same day, the SNS Employee responded to LOW, stating in relevant  
8 part, “I think those sort of numbers would scare off Sotheby’s . . .” and suggested that  
9 LOW consider other financial institutions. LOW responded in an email, “Yes pls. Prefer  
10 the boutique banks that can move fast vs the large ones like JPM.” In another email  
11 dated March 13, 2014, LOW explained to the SNS Employee what types of lenders he  
12 would be looking to utilize. Specifically, LOW requested that the SNS Employee look  
13 for “Quick, fast and aggressive and ones you know v well. Out of Europe or usa or  
14 middle east not asia. Have abt usd350m and looking for line of 50% so I can buy more.”

15 444. In discussing the issue of using artworks as collateral to obtain funding  
16 from a creditor, LOW sent another email to the SNS Employee on March 14, 2014,  
17 explaining that the lender “can take all the art no problems. All in Geneva free port.  
18 Speed is the most important and one with a fairly quick and relaxed kyc process.  
19 Thanks!”

20 445. In April 2014, LOW used several pieces of art, including the VAN GOGH  
21 ARTWORK, to secure a loan from Sotheby’s Financial Services, Inc. (“Sotheby’s  
22 Financial”), a Sotheby’s affiliate. The loan, with a principal amount of \$107 million,  
23 was obtained by Triple Eight Ltd., a Cayman Island entity wholly-owned by LOW.  
24 LOW secured the loan by pledging to Sotheby’s, as collateral, all right and title to 17  
25 pieces of art, which the April 14, 2014 Loan Agreement estimated to be worth between  
26 \$191.6 and \$258.3 million. The list of art used as collateral to secure the loan included  
27 the VAN GOGH ARTWORK, as well as several works originally purchased by Tanore  
28

1 in May and June 2012 and “gifted” to LOW in October 2013, as described in Section  
2 IV.E above.

3 446. Disbursement records show that Sotheby’s Financial disbursed  
4 \$105,188,721.95 to an account at Caledonia Bank Ltd. in the Cayman Islands held in the  
5 name of Triple Eight Ltd. on or about April 10, 2014.

6 447. After disbursing the loan amount to LOW, Sotheby’s sold some of the  
7 paintings that LOW had pledged as collateral for the loan at LOW’s direction. By May  
8 2016, Sotheby’s had recovered sufficient funds from the proceeds of the sale of certain  
9 pledged art, including the painting *Dustheads* discussed in Paragraph 268, to cover the  
10 outstanding balance of the loan. Upon repayment of the loan, Sotheby’s released its  
11 security interest in the artwork. As of June 7, 2016, Sotheby’s still had the VAN GOGH  
12 ARTWORK in its possession.

13  
14 **L. LOW PURCHASED THE SAINT GEORGES PAINTING USING**  
15 **1MDB FUNDS FUNNELED THROUGH THE DRAGON MARKET**  
16 **AND DRAGON DYNASTY ACCOUNTS**

17 448. LOW used funds traceable to the Tanore Phase in 2013 to acquire the  
18 SAINT GEORGES PAINTING, a 25½ x 36¼ inch (65 x 92 cm) oil on canvas painting  
19 entitled “*Saint-Georges Majeur.*” The painting was signed and dated “Claude Monet  
20 1908” in the lower left-hand corner of the painting.

21 449. LOW purchased the SAINT GEORGES PAINTING from SNS Fine Arts  
22 (“SNS”), an art dealer, for a purchase price of \$35,000,000 on December 18, 2013.

23 450. SNS issued LOW an invoice for the SAINT GEORGES PAINTING, stating  
24 that LOW owed SNS an initial down payment of \$5,000,000 on or before December 25,  
25 2013. The remaining \$30,000,000 was due on or before January 31, 2014.

26 451. On December 20, 2013, LOW sent an email to the SNS Employee asking,  
27 “Wld you be kind enough to send me an image of this artwork so I can show my family?  
28 Thank you.”

1           452. On December 22, 2013, the SNS Employee sent an email to LOW stating in  
2 pertinent part, “Dear Jho, Congratulations on acquiring Monet’s stunning “Saint-Georges  
3 Majeur’ . . . which, as you know, once belonged to the Art Institute of Chicago and is  
4 also on the cover of Phillippe Piguet’s book, ‘Monet et Venise.’”

5           453. LOW paid for the VAN GOGH ARTWORK using funds diverted from the  
6 2013 bond sale. As noted in Paragraphs 404-405 above: (i) a wire in the amount of  
7 \$378,000,000 was sent from the Tanore Account to the Granton Account on March 25,  
8 2013; and (ii) three wires totaling \$518,500,000 were sent from the Granton Account to  
9 the Dragon Market Account between March 25, 2013 and November 6, 2013.

10           454. As noted above in Paragraph 406, between April 25, 2013 and November 8,  
11 2013, four wires totaling \$476,300,000 were sent from the Dragon Market Account to  
12 the Dragon Dynasty Account. This included a wire in the amount of \$9,800,000 on or  
13 about September 10, 2013. Three days later, on or about September 13, 2013, a wire of  
14 \$9,300,000 was sent from the Dragon Dynasty Account to the ADKMIC BSI Account.  
15 That same day, \$9,300,000 was sent from the ADKMIC BSI Account to the LOW BSI  
16 Account.

17           455. As noted in Paragraph 408 above, LOW also received funds into his  
18 personal account at BSI Bank in Singapore indirectly from the Dragon Dynasty Account  
19 via his father’s account. On or about November 12, 2013, \$248,500,000 was wired from  
20 the Dragon Dynasty Account to the LHP Account, which, on the same day, transferred  
21 \$235,500,000 to the LOW BSI Account.

22           456. On December 23, 2013, a \$5,000,000 wire was sent from the LOW BSI  
23 Account to SNS Fine Arts’ account at J.P. Morgan Chase in connection with the  
24 purchase of the SAINT GEORGES PAINTING.

25           457. On December 23, 2013, the SNS Employee sent an email to LOW  
26 confirming that SNS received the \$5 million payment. The subject line of the email  
27 read, “Re: Fw: Swift advice on USD 5 mio value 23.12.2013.” The email stated in  
28 pertinent part, “Dear Jho— I just received notification that the \$5M are pending in our

1 account. Congratulations, it's a marvelous painting. I would love to send you a copy of  
2 the Monet in Venice book, should I send it to the address of your invoice in HK?"

3 458. On February 5, 2014, a wire for \$30,000,000 was sent from the LOW BSI  
4 Account to SNS Fine Arts' account at J.P. Morgan Chase.

5 459. On January 28, 2014, the SNS employee sent an email to LOW. The email  
6 read in relevant part, "Dear Jho, . . . We are currently preparing the crate and shipment  
7 for Claude Monet's stunning Venice view 'Saint-Georges Majeur'. Could you kindly  
8 confirm the name, address and contact information of where you would like us to  
9 arrange to send it please." The following day, LOW responded to the SNS employee  
10 and informed him that he would like to have the painting placed in LOW's storage in  
11 "Geneva Free Port," in Switzerland.

12 460. The SAINT GEORGES PAINTING was one of the pieces of art that LOW  
13 used as collateral to secure the loan from Sotheby's Financial to Triple Eight in April  
14 2014, as referenced in Paragraph 445. After the balance of that loan was paid through  
15 the sale of other pledged artwork, as set forth in Paragraph 447, Sotheby's released its  
16 security interest in the SAINT GEORGES PAINTING. As of June 7, 2016, Sotheby's  
17 still had the SAINT GEORGES PAINTING in its possession.

18  
19 **M. LOW PURCHASED THE NYMPHEAS PAINTING USING 1MDB**  
20 **FUNDS FUNNELED THROUGH THE DRAGON MARKET AND**  
21 **DRAGON DYNASTY ACCOUNTS**

22 461. LOW used funds traceable to the Tanore Phase in 2013 to acquire the  
23 NYMPHEAS PAINTING, a 130 x 200 cm oil on canvas painting entitled "*Nymphéas*  
24 *avec Reflets de Hautes Herbes*." The painting was stamped "Claude Monet" in the lower  
25 right-hand corner of the painting.

26 462. LOW purchased the NYMPHEAS PAINTING on June 23, 2014, from  
27 Sotheby's for a purchase price of £33,829,500 British Pounds ("GBP") (equivalent to  
28 approximately \$57.5 million).

1           463. As noted in Paragraphs 404-405 above: (i) a wire in the amount of  
2 \$378,000,000 was sent from the Tanore Account to the Granton Account on March 25,  
3 2013; and (ii) three wires totaling \$518,500,000 were sent from the Granton Account to  
4 the Dragon Market Account between March 25, 2013 and November 6, 2013.

5           464. As noted above in Paragraph 406, between April 25, 2013 and November 8,  
6 2013, four wires totaling \$476,300,000 were sent from the Dragon Market Account to  
7 the Dragon Dynasty Account. This included a wire in the amount of \$9,800,000 on or  
8 about September 10, 2013. Three days later, on or about September 13, 2013, a wire of  
9 \$9,300,000 was sent from the Dragon Dynasty Account to the ADKMIC BSI Account.  
10 That same day, \$9,300,000 was sent from the ADKMIC BSI Account to the LOW BSI  
11 Account.

12           465. As noted in Paragraph 408 above, LOW also received funds into his  
13 personal account at BSI Bank in Singapore indirectly from the Dragon Dynasty Account  
14 via his father's account. On or about November 12, 2013, \$248,500,000 was wired from  
15 the Dragon Dynasty Account to the LHP Account, which, on the same day, transferred  
16 \$235,500,000 to the LOW BSI Account.

17           466. On July 31, 2014, a wire for £3,183,997 GBP (equivalent to approximately  
18 \$5.4 million) was sent from the LOW BSI Account to an account maintained by  
19 Sotheby's as an initial payment for the NYMPHEAS PAINTING.

20           467. On October 21, 2014, another wire for \$65,000,000 was sent from the  
21 Dragon Market Account to the Dragon Dynasty Account. This wire was processed  
22 through a U.S. correspondent bank account at J.P. Morgan Chase.<sup>19</sup>

23           468. Two days later, on October 23, 2014, a wire for \$65,000,000 was sent from  
24 the Dragon Dynasty Account to the LOW BSI Account. That same day, a wire for  
25 £28,500,000 GBP (equivalent to approximately \$45.7 million) was wired from the LOW

---

26           <sup>19</sup> On October 16, 2014, a wire for \$72,510,000 was sent from an account in the  
27 name of TKIL Capital Partners Ltd. at AmiCorp Bank in Barbados to the Dragon Market  
28 Account.

1 BSI Account to Sotheby's in the United Kingdom to acquire the NYMPHEAS  
2 PAINTING.

3 469. On or about March 17, 2015, LOW, Triple Eight, and Sotheby's Financial  
4 executed an amendment to the April 2014 loan agreement discussed in Paragraph 445  
5 ("Loan Amendment"). Among other things, the Loan Amendment extended the maturity  
6 date of the loan, released certain pledged artwork, and added additional artwork as  
7 collateral to secure the original loan. The NYMPHEAS PAINTING was among the  
8 works of art that LOW added as collateral in that Loan Amendment. Pursuant to the  
9 Loan Amendment, LOW was required to surrender possession of the NYMPHEAS  
10 PAINTING to Sotheby's. After the balance of the loan was paid through the sale of  
11 other pledged artwork, as set forth in Paragraph 447, Sotheby's released its security  
12 interest in the NYMPHEAS PAINTING. As of June 7, 2016, Sotheby's still had the  
13 NYMPHEAS PAINTING in its possession.

14  
15 **N. QUBAISI ACQUIRED THE WALKER TOWER PENTHOUSE**  
16 **USING FUNDS DIVERTED THROUGH THE AABAR-BVI SWISS**  
17 **ACCOUNT**

18 470. Funds traceable to the proceeds of the 2012 bond sales, which were diverted  
19 from 1MDB and/or IPIC, were used by QUBAISI to acquire a penthouse condominium  
20 unit in the Walker Tower in New York, New York. The property was purchased by an  
21 entity called 212 West 18th Street LLC on January 21, 2014 for approximately  
22 \$50,912,500. Greenberg Traurig, LLP, a U.S.-based law firm, represented 212 West  
23 18th Street LLC in connection with the purchase.

24 471. As noted in Paragraphs 143-154 above, beginning on or about May 22,  
25 2012, the Aabar-BVI Swiss Account received approximately \$1.367 billion in funds  
26 traceable to the 2012 bond sales. And, as set forth in Section III.D above, between May  
27 and November 2012, Aabar-BVI, of which QUBAISI was a purported director, sent five  
28 wires totaling approximately \$637,000,000 from its account at BSI Lugano in

1 Switzerland to the Blackstone Account at Standard Chartered in Singapore. On or about  
2 October 24, 2012, Aabar-BVI also caused an additional \$366,000,000 to be sent to  
3 Blackstone via intermediaries.

4 472. As described in Paragraph 181 above, between on or about May 29, 2012,  
5 and November 30, 2012, four wires totaling \$472,750,000 were sent from the Blackstone  
6 Account to the Vasco Account.

7 473. On or about February 20, 2013, \$20,750,000 was wired from the Good Star  
8 Account to the Vasco Account.

9 474. On October 28, 2013, a wire of \$15,000,000 was sent from the Vasco  
10 Account to an account at Citibank in the United States maintained by Greenberg Traurig.  
11 The payment details on the wire read: "WALKER TOWER, PH1 CLIENT/MATTER  
12 NO: 148376/010100 ATTORNEY NAME:" followed by the name of the attorney at  
13 Greenberg Traurig who represented the buyer in the transaction.

14 475. On January 21, 2014, another wire of \$36,596,281 was sent from the Vasco  
15 Account to the same Citibank account maintained by Greenberg Traurig. The payment  
16 details on the wire indicated, in relevant part: "WALKER TOWER ON BEHALF AL  
17 QUBAISI FAMILY TRUST FOR LOAN TO AL QUBAISI212 WEST 18 STREET  
18 LLC"; the payment details also included the name of the attorney at Greenberg Traurig  
19 who represented the buyer in the transaction.

20 476. On October 30, 2013, QUBAISI entered into a Purchase Agreement with  
21 "SMJ 210 West 18 LLC," a Delaware limited liability company, for the purchase of  
22 THE WALKER TOWER PENTHOUSE for the price of \$50,000,000. The agreement is  
23 signed by QUBAISI as the purchaser.

24 477. On January 21, 2014, QUBAISI assigned his interest in the Purchase  
25 Agreement to "212 West 18th Street LLC f/k/a Al Qubaisi 212 West 18th Street LLC."  
26 QUBAISI signed on behalf of himself as the assignor, and also on behalf of "Al Qubaisi  
27 212 West 18th Street LLC" as the assignee. Neil Moffitt ("Moffitt") signed as the  
28 Manager of "Al Qubaisi 212 West 18th Street LLC."

1 478. The property was purchased by “212 West 18th Street LLC” by deed dated  
2 January 21, 2014, for a purchase price of \$50,912,500. Moffitt signed as the Manager of  
3 “212 West 18th Street LLC.” Moffitt manages or managed several properties on behalf  
4 of QUBAISI.

5 479. On March 9, 2015, \$158,664.71 was transferred from the Vasco Account to  
6 an account at J.P. Morgan Chase maintained by Moffitt. Payment details on the wire  
7 read: “WALKER TOWER COMPLETE EXPENSES . . . TOTAL TO 2.20.2015.”

8  
9 **O. QUBAISI ACQUIRED THE LAUREL BEVERLY HILLS MANSION**  
10 **USING FUNDS DIVERTED THROUGH THE AABAR-BVI SWISS**  
11 **ACCOUNT**

12 480. As described below, QUBAISI used funds from the Vasco Account, which  
13 are traceable to the proceeds of the 2012 bond sales, to purchase THE LAUREL  
14 BEVERLY HILLS MANSION in Beverly Hills, California. The property was  
15 purchased for \$31,000,000 on or about February 5, 2014, by Laurel Beverly Hills  
16 Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. The property is currently on the  
17 market and is listed for \$38,000,000.

18 481. On or about January 10, 2014, QUBAISI transferred \$930,000 from an  
19 account at Falcon Bank in Switzerland held in his name to an account at Chase  
20 Manhattan Bank belonging to Escrow of the West. The Buyer’s Final Settlement  
21 Statement for the property acquisition, dated February 5, 2014, characterizes this transfer  
22 as a deposit for the purchase of the LAUREL BEVERLY HILLS MANSION “from  
23 Khadem Al-Qubaisi FBO Neil Moffitt.”

24 482. On or about January 30, 2014, \$31,050,387.75 was wired from the Vasco  
25 Account to an account at City National Bank in New York held in the name Escrow of  
26 the West. The wire notations indicate: “7 M. FOR EQUITY TO AL QUBAISI  
27 WALKER TOWER TRUST AND 24 M. FOR LOAN CONTRIB. FROM AL QUBAISI  
28 TO LAUREL BEVERLY HOLDING LLC.”



1 483. Escrow of the West recorded a deposit of \$31,050,387.75 for the purchase  
2 of the LAUREL BEVERLY HILLS MANSION from Vasco Investments “FBO Laurel  
3 Beverly” on the Buyer’s Final Settlement Statement for the property acquisition.

4 484. LAUREL BEVERLY HILLS MANSION was purchased by Laurel Beverly  
5 Hills Holdings LLC by deed dated January 14, 2014, which was recorded in the land  
6 records on February 5, 2014. The purchase price was \$31,000,000. Neil Moffitt was an  
7 authorized signor for Laurel Beverly Hills Holdings LLC.

8  
9 **P. QUBAISI ACQUIRED HILLCREST PROPERTY 2 USING FUNDS**  
10 **DIVERTED THROUGH THE AABAR-BVI SWISS ACCOUNT**

11 485. QUBAISI used funds traceable to the proceeds of the 2012 bond sales to  
12 purchase HILLCREST PROPERTY 2 in Beverly Hills, California. The property was  
13 purchased on or about March 24, 2014 by 1169 Hillcrest LLC, a Nevada limited liability  
14 company, for \$15,000,000.

15 486. On or about March 21, 2014, \$14,749,071.51 was wired from the Vasco  
16 Account to an account at First American Trust, F.F.B. in the United States, held in the  
17 name of First American Title Company. The payment details on the wire contain the  
18 address for HILLCREST PROPERTY 2.

19 487. First American Title Company is the title company used in connection with  
20 the acquisition of HILLCREST PROPERTY 2. First American Title Company recorded  
21 the receipt of a deposit in the amount of \$14,749,071.51 from Vasco Investments on  
22 March 21, 2014 for the purchase of HILLCREST PROPERTY 2.

23 488. Land records maintained by the LA Recorder’s Office show that a Nevada  
24 limited liability company called 1169 Hillcrest LLC purchased the property by deed  
25 dated March 20, 2014, which was recorded in the land records on March 24, 2014.

26 489. According to the final closing statement for the transaction, dated March 24,  
27 2014, 1169 Hillcrest LLC acquired the property for the purchase price of \$15,000,000.  
28 This included a deposit of \$14,749,071.51 from First American Title Company.

1           490. The Operating Agreement for 1169 Hillcrest LLC, dated March 20, 2014,  
2 lists Neil Moffitt as the manager and sole member of the entity.

3           491. On or about January 8, 2016, a wire of \$490,522.79 was sent from the  
4 Vasco Account to an account at J.P. Morgan Chase in the United States held in the name  
5 of 1169 Hillcrest LLC. The wire details read: “OUTSTANDING INVOICES FOR  
6 WALKER TOWER (USD 26.194,81) AND BEVERLY LAUREL (USD 463.327,98)  
7 PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER.”

8  
9           **Q.    AZIZ ACQUIRED THE QENTAS TOWNHOUSE & PARKING**  
10           **SPACE 2 USING FUNDS DIVERTED THROUGH THE AABAR-BWI**  
11           **SWISS ACCOUNT**

12           492. Funds traceable to proceeds of the 2012 bond sales were used by AZIZ to  
13 purchase the QENTAS TOWNHOUSE, Belgravia, London, United Kingdom – together  
14 with a leasehold for PARKING SPACE 2. The property was purchased by Qentas  
15 Holdings Limited on or about July 12, 2012, for £23,250,000. In accounting records for  
16 AZIZ, the amount he paid for the QENTAS TOWNHOUSE is recorded as equivalent to  
17 \$41,799,886.

18           493. As noted in Paragraphs 203 and 206 above, on or about June 18, 2012,  
19 Aabar-BVI transferred \$133,000,000 in funds traceable to the proceeds of the 2012  
20 Project Magnolia bond sale to AZIZ’s Red Granite Capital Account at BSI Bank in  
21 Singapore. On or about June 20, 2012—approximately two days later—AZIZ  
22 transferred \$58,500,000 from his Red Granite Capital Account to the Shearman IOLA  
23 Account at Citibank.

24           494. One day later, on June 21, 2012, the Shearman IOLA Account wired  
25 \$43,000,000 from the same Shearman IOLA Account funds held on behalf of AZIZ to  
26 an account maintained by Shearman & Sterling’s London office.

27           495. A purchase agreement for the QENTAS TOWNHOUSE was signed on July  
28 2, 2012. An entity called “Lygon Place (London) Limited,” is listed as the seller; Qentas

1 Holdings Limited (“Qentas”), a British Virgin Islands entity, is listed as the purchaser;  
2 and Shearman & Sterling’s London office is listed as the purchaser’s counsel. The  
3 purchase price was £23,250,000.

4 496. Qentas acquired the QENTAS TOWNHOUSE from “Lygon Place  
5 (London) Limited” by deed dated July 27, 2012, for £23,250,000. AZIZ signed the deed  
6 on behalf of Qentas, and the Red Granite Business Manager signed as a witness.

7 497. Qentas also acquired leasehold rights to PARKING SPACE 2 as part of the  
8 transaction. Closing documents indicate that a lease agreement was originally entered on  
9 August 9, 2010 between O & H Properties Developments Limited and “Lygon Place  
10 (London) Limited,” the entity that sold the property to Qentas. The lease agreement  
11 granted “Lygon Place (London) Limited” a 999 year lease, beginning on January 1,  
12 2009, to Parking Space 2 for rent of “a peppercorn per annum.” “Lygon Place (London)  
13 Limited” conveyed this leasehold interest to Qentas by the same deed that transferred  
14 title to the QENTAS TOWNHOUSE.

15 498. AZIZ claimed beneficial ownership of Qentas in his 2012 tax return. That  
16 tax return lists a Los Angeles address for Qentas.

17  
18 **FOREIGN LAW BASES FOR FORFEITURE**  
19

20 499. Misappropriating public funds by a public official is a criminal offense  
21 under Malaysian law, as enumerated by the Penal Code of Malaysia, including but not  
22 limited to sections 403 (dishonest misappropriation of property), 405 (criminal breach of  
23 trust), 409 (criminal breach of trust by public servant or agent), 166 (Public servant  
24 disobeying a direction of the law, with intent to cause injury to any person (including a  
25 company)), 415 (cheating), 418 (cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may be  
26 thereby caused to a person whose interest the offender is bound to protect), and 420  
27 (cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property); and the Malaysian Anti-  
28

1 Corruption Act 2009, including sections 16, 17, and 23. Copies of these laws are set  
2 forth in Attachment A.

3 500. Bank fraud is a criminal offense under Malaysian law, as enumerated by the  
4 Penal Code of Malaysia, including but not limited to section 415 (cheating), 418  
5 (cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may be thereby caused to a person whose  
6 interest the offender is bound to protect), and 420 (cheating and dishonestly inducing  
7 delivery of property).

8 501. Misappropriating public funds by a public official is a criminal offense  
9 under U.A.E. law, as enumerated in Federal Law No. (3) of 1987 on Issuance of the  
10 Penal Code, including but not limited to Articles 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, and 399.  
11 Copies of these laws, translated into English, are set forth in Attachment A.

12  
13 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **(18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C))**

15 502. Paragraphs 1 through 501 above are incorporated by reference as if fully set  
16 forth herein.

17 503. The Defendant Asset is property that constitutes, and is derived from,  
18 proceeds traceable to one or more violations of: (i) a foreign offense involving the  
19 misappropriation of public funds by or for the benefit of a public official (18 U.S.C.  
20 § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv)); (ii) fraud by or against a foreign bank (18 U.S.C.  
21 § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iii)); (iii) wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343); and/or (iv) international  
22 transportation or receipt of stolen or fraudulently obtained property (18 U.S.C. § 2314),  
23 and receipt of stolen money (18 U.S.C. § 2315), each of which is a specified unlawful  
24 activity under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956(c)(7)(A), 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv) and 1956(c)(7)(D), and a  
25 conspiracy to commit such offenses.

26 504. The Defendant Asset is therefore subject to forfeiture to the United States  
27 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C).  
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**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**(18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A))**

505. Paragraphs 1 through 501 above are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

506. The Defendant Asset was involved in, and is traceable to property involved in, one or more transactions or attempted transactions in violation of section 18 U.S.C. § 1957 and a conspiracy to commit such offenses in violation of section 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h). Specifically, the Defendant Asset was involved in and is traceable to property involved in one or more financial transactions, attempted transactions, and a conspiracy to conduct or attempt to conduct such transactions in criminally derived property of a value greater than \$10,000 that was derived from specified unlawful activities, that is: (i) a foreign offense involving the misappropriation of public funds by or for the benefit of a public official (18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv)); (ii) fraud by or against a foreign bank (18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iii)); (iii) wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343); and/or (iv) international transportation or receipt of stolen or fraudulently obtained property (18 U.S.C. § 2314), and receipt of stolen money (18 U.S.C. § 2315).

507. The Defendant Asset is therefore subject to forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A).

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**(18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A))**

508. Paragraphs 1 through 501 above are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

509. The Defendant Asset was involved in, and is traceable to property involved in, one or more transactions, or attempted transactions in violation of section 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and a conspiracy to commit such offenses in violation of section 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h). Specifically, the Defendant Asset was involved in and is traceable to property involved in one or more financial transactions, attempted transactions, and a

1 conspiracy to conduct or attempt to conduct such transactions involving the proceeds of  
2 specified unlawful activity, that is: (i) a foreign offense involving the misappropriation  
3 of public funds by or for the benefit of a public official (18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv));  
4 (ii) fraud by or against a foreign bank (18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iii)); (iii) wire fraud  
5 (18 U.S.C. § 1343); and/or (iv) international transportation or receipt of stolen or  
6 fraudulently obtained property (18 U.S.C. § 2314), and receipt of stolen money (18  
7 U.S.C. § 2315), and were designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature,  
8 the location, the source, the ownership or the control of the proceeds of the specified  
9 unlawful activities in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(B)(i).

10 510. The Defendant Asset is therefore subject to forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C.  
11 § 981(a)(1)(A).

#### 12 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

#### 13 **(18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A))**

14 511. Paragraphs 1 through 501 above are incorporated by reference as if fully set  
15 forth herein.

16 512. The Defendant Asset was involved in, and is traceable to property involved  
17 in, one or more transactions or attempted transactions in violation of section 18 U.S.C.  
18 § 1956(a)(2)(B) and a conspiracy to commit such offenses in violation of section 18  
19 U.S.C. § 1956(h). Specifically, the Defendant Asset was involved in and are traceable to  
20 funds that were and were attempted to be, transported, transmitted, or transferred, and a  
21 conspiracy to transport, transmit, or transfer, to a place in the United States from or  
22 through a place outside the United States, with the knowledge that the funds involved in  
23 the transportation, transmission, or transfer represented the proceeds of some form of  
24 unlawful activity and knowledge that such transportation, transmission, or transfer was  
25 designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, the location, the source,  
26 the ownership, or the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activities, that is: (i) a  
27 foreign offense involving the misappropriation of public funds by or for the benefit of a  
28 public official (18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iv)); (ii) fraud by or against a foreign bank (18

1 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(B)(iii)); (iii) wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343); and/or (iv) international  
2 transportation or receipt of stolen or fraudulently obtained property (18 U.S.C. § 2314),  
3 and receipt of stolen money (18 U.S.C. § 2315).

4 513. The Defendant Asset is therefore subject to forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C.  
5 § 981(a)(1)(A).

6 WHEREFORE, plaintiff United States of America prays that:

7 (a) due process issue to enforce the forfeiture of the Defendant Asset;

8 (b) due notice be given to all interested parties to appear and show cause why  
9 forfeiture should not be decreed;

10 (c) this Court decree forfeiture of the Defendant Asset to the United States of  
11 America for disposition according to law; and

12 (d) for such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper,  
13 together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

14 Dated: July 20, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

15  
16 M. KENDALL DAY  
Chief, AFMLS

17  
18 EILEEN M. DECKER  
United States Attorney

19  
20 /s/John J. Kucera  
21 JOHN J. KUCERA  
22 CHRISTEN A. SPROULE  
Assistant United States Attorneys

23  
24 WOO S. LEE  
Deputy Chief, AFMLS  
25 KYLE R. FREENY  
Trial Attorney, AFMLS

26  
27 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VERIFICATION

I, Robert B. Heuchling, hereby verify and declare under penalty of perjury that I am a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that I have read the foregoing Verified Complaint for Forfeiture *In Rem* and know the contents thereof, and that the matters contained in the Verified Complaint are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The sources of my knowledge and information and the grounds of my belief are official files and records of the United States, publicly available files and historical information, information supplied to me by other law enforcement officers, experts, and other witnesses, as well as my investigation in this case, together with others, as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 20th day of July, 2016, at Los Angeles, California.



Robert B. Heuchling  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation