

CRUDE ACCOUNTABILITY

**Defending Human and Environmental Rights
in the Caspian and Black Sea Basins**



2003-2013

About Crude Accountability

Crude Accountability is a nonprofit, 501-c-3 organization based in Alexandria, Virginia, which works with local activists and citizen groups in the Caspian and Black Sea basins to protect the region’s natural environment and to ensure environmental and human rights for communities impacted by natural resource development.

To empower residents, protect the unique, threatened ecosystems of the Caspian and Black Sea regions, and hold accountable all those exploiting the regions’ natural resources, Crude Accountability provides information and technical assistance to citizens and organizations working to preserve the environment and protect human rights. Crude Accountability offers practical and analytical solutions to the pressing environmental and human rights problems by working in partnership with local organizations and by conducting research and on-the-ground investigations in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkmenistan.

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Cover Photo: Sergei Solyanik of Crude Accountability holds a public meeting in the street after being denied access to the community center in Berezovka in 2012

Ten Years Moving Forward

With the publication of this report, Crude Accountability celebrates its 10-year anniversary championing human rights and environmental protection in the Caspian and Black Sea basins. Kate Watters and six other activists founded the organization in 2003 to address environmental and human rights concerns caused by oil and gas development in the region. We continue to work on the grassroots level with some of the world's most astute, dedicated and brave activists. We are honored to be part of this movement and to lead our organization through the challenges of facing down dictators and demanding accountability from corporate behemoths.

Over the past 10 years, Crude Accountability has expanded our programs to new regions while staying committed to our initial partners. Our campaign to relocate the village of Berezovka from its dangerous proximity to the Karachaganak Oil and Gas Condensate Field remains a cornerstone of our work in Kazakhstan. We are also campaigning against unsustainable and harmful operations at the Kashagan and Tengiz fields, and have exposed Chevron's massive investments in risky projects in Central Asia that seriously endanger the health of local citizens.

In Turkmenistan, we focus on the impact of oil and gas development on ordinary citizens and expose the government's efforts to strengthen its authoritarian control. One of the most closed and repressive countries in the world, Turkmenistan stands at the center of our advocacy efforts to improve the lives of civil society activists, political prisoners and others suffering at the hands of a ruthless regime.

In Russia, our colleagues are coming under increasing threat and repression under Vladimir Putin and his authoritarian government. The space for civil society has narrowed considerably. The new "foreign agents" law categorizes any civil society activists receiving funding from abroad as agents of foreign interests and has created new bureaucratic and security dangers for many activists.

In the midst of these difficulties, our colleagues throughout the region have demonstrated a tremendous breadth of vision, well-planned strategic campaigns, the ability to carry out concrete, effective programs, and an unstoppable optimism and belief in creating a better future. Oppressive and authoritarian leaders thwart their work at every turn, while encouraging international corporations to extract a fortune in natural resources leaving few benefits and much harm to local communities. Nonetheless, our colleagues persist. And we are proud to work alongside them in the struggle to protect human rights and save the environment.

We are enormously grateful to our partners in the region, and to you, our supporters, friends and colleagues, for continuing to work for justice, even when the odds are long. We could not do this work without you, and we thank you for your faith in Crude Accountability as we enter our second decade.

With hope for the future,



Kate Watters
Executive Director



Leanne Grossman
Chair, Board of Directors



TURKMENISTAN



Crude Accountability works with civil society activists and international organizations to uncover, document and prevent human rights and environmental abuses inside

Turkmenistan and in the Turkmen sector of the Caspian Sea. We are pushing the government to account for the health and status of political prisoners and working to stop international oil companies and banks from investing in projects until the country improves its record on human rights. Crude Accountability has campaigned for the safety of prominent civil society activists in exile and for the rights of their persecuted friends and family. We also work closely with activists inside Turkmenistan, who must remain anonymous in order to protect their safety, to create a record of events that runs counter to the official picture of political and market reforms. Turkmenistan has some of the largest natural gas reserves in the world, and our reports on Turkmenistan's petroleum development and its environmental risks are among the only studies published in the West. As international interest in oil and gas development in the country intensifies, we provide a channel for Turkmen civil society members to bring their concerns to the table whenever governments, corporations and international financial institutions seek to engage with the Turkmen regime.

Campaigning For Human Rights

In 2010, we called on the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to refuse to provide loans to the government or to the oil and gas sector until the government meets basic standards for fiscal transparency or basic human rights standards. Crude Accountability also worked closely with other human rights organizations to push the World Bank Group to improve its engagement with Turkmenistan civil society during the development of its first country strategy in many years. As a result of our advocacy in coalition with other human rights groups, the EBRD will no longer lend to the Turkmenistan government or the hydrocarbon sector until it sees transparency, accountability and improved human rights. Crude Accountability recently launched a new human rights campaign to hold the Turkmen government accountable for the fates of political prisoners who were tried and arrested during massive crackdowns in the early 2000s. The campaign engages with international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations and national governments. We are seeking a direct dialogue with the government of Turkmenistan about the fates of the people who have not been heard from in the past decade, and we are requesting they be allowed communication with their families, access to medical care and legal representation. We demand of the Government of Turkmenistan one simple thing: Prove they are alive!

2013

- U.S. Ambassador Robert Bradtke joined our call to Prove They Are Alive in his address at the October 2013 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, where the U.S. and Swiss delegations supported our Prove They Are Alive campaign.
- Pop singer Jennifer Lopez apologized in *Cosmopolitan* magazine for singing at President Berdymukhamedov's birthday on June 29, 2013, after Crude Accountability and others protested the performance.





Exposing Environmental and Human Rights Violations

In 2012, Crude Accountability initiated a partnership with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Turkmen Initiative for Human Rights in a joint satellite imagery project to gather footage of the Caspian Sea, the Turkmenbashi Gulf and the Cheleken Peninsula.

For the first time, the project produced visual evidence to corroborate longstanding local reports of an oil leak of roughly 150 km² near off-shore drilling operations and waste seeping from Turkmenbashi Port oil refineries into waters near the Khazar Nature Reserve, an ecologically delicate and protected site. The government and international oil companies persistently ignore or deny the reports.

The project also confirmed that the villages of Avaza and Tarta, together comprising over 2,000 dwellings, were demolished to make way for a luxury resort built at the behest of the president.

Image: © 2013 DigitalGlobe, Inc. Imagery provided by AAAS

THE RAZING OF AVAZA AND TARTA

In 2006, the residents of Avaza were forcibly evicted without compensation, their houses demolished to make way for an international resort with swimming pools and a man-made canal. In 2010, Tarta residents faced the same fate when President Berdymukhamedov ordered the village's demolition, reportedly because it interfered with the resort's view of the sea. They dismantled their homes on short notice and sold the remains at an impromptu bazaar named The Market of Tears.

Watchdogging Murky Oil and Gas Deals

Crude Accountability is one of very few international organizations actively monitoring hydrocarbon resource development in Turkmenistan, where the oil and gas industry is accountable only to the president. President Berdymukhamedov has created a legal framework that requires only 20 percent of oil and gas revenues to be placed into the national budget. The remaining 80 percent—as disclosed in our report, *The Private Pocket of the President*—remains outside the budget, giving the regime unchecked reign over its riches. Companies looking to invest in Turkmenistan support a regime that has no incentive to consider, much less curb, damage to workers, communities or the environment. We inform the international community with data-rich reports that combine external research and analysis with local reporting. We have successfully:

- tracked changes to the oil-and-gas legal framework as they expose the president's so-called reforms that consolidate dictatorial power
- used satellite photos and eyewitness testimony to disclose environmental and human rights violations that are “Hidden in Plain Sight”

TURKMENISTAN REPORTS

Hidden in Plain Sight: Environmental and Human Rights Violations in the Turkmen Section of the Caspian Sea (2013)

Who's Who in Turkmenistan – Petroleum Company Dossiers (updated 2012)

Reform in Turkmenistan: A Convenient Façade, An Analysis of President Berdymukhamedov's First Four Years in Power (2011)

The Private Pocket of the President (Berdymukhamedov): Oil, Gas and the Law (2011)

Turkmenistan's Crude Awakening: Oil, Gas and Environment in the South Caspian (2009)

Environmental Risks in the Era of Hydrocarbon Development in Turkmenistan (2007)

- identified companies courting or active in Turkmenistan
- shown how hydrocarbon development strips human rights and introduces environmental risks
- shed light on government structure, development plans, petroleum company interests and the invisible but real seeds of civil society in Turkmenistan.

RUSSIA

A photograph of a rugged coastline with steep cliffs and a calm sea. The water is a light blue-grey color, and the cliffs are a mix of brown and grey. The foreground shows some sparse vegetation on a hillside.

Crude Accountability is working with communities and activists to stop oil and gas development and transport on the Taman Peninsula and in the Kuban region.

Russian and international companies want to transform Taman into a transport hub for chemicals, oil and gas – changes that gravely threaten local communities, who rely on fishing, local agriculture and tourism. In 2007, residents of the town of Taman invited Crude Accountability to join the campaign Saving Taman! to block the construction of the Russkiy Mir Terminal, a port development project funded in part by the International Finance Corporation. We helped Saving Taman! file complaints to the World Bank Group's Office of Compliance, Advisor/Ombudsman against the IFC, which refused to categorize the project in a way that would subject it to regulations governing chemicals, oil and gas. In 2012, we expanded our presence in the region, working with local activists to monitor on- and offshore oil and gas drilling in coastal wetlands in the Kuban. We are sharing conservation techniques with activists and local communities as they take unprecedented steps to develop a legal framework to protect these fragile areas.

Opposing the Russkiy Mir Terminal

The World Bank Group funded the construction of a new oil terminal for Dutch-owned Tomanneftegaz on the Taman Peninsula, despite evidence proving it will not benefit local communities. The IFC defined the Tomanneftegaz terminal as a category “B” transportation project, rather than as a category “A” project, subject to stricter environmental and human rights standards. The Russkiy Mir is the first of several oil and chemical terminals planned by the Russian government for the Taman Peninsula. From 2007-2010, Crude Accountability worked with Saving Taman! and Environmental Watch on the North Caucasus to:

- gather over 5,000 signatures (in a region with a population of 10,000) to oppose the terminal
- file three complaints to the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman of the World Bank Group stating that the pipeline location was illegal and that the IFC ignored their own standards with the Category B project classification
- meet with World Bank President Robert Zoellick on behalf of the citizens of Taman.

The World Bank closed the cases in 2010 – but as a result of our actions, Tomanneftegaz took concrete steps to improve the quality of life for local residents by:

- creating a social investment fund for Taman residents
- forming an environmental working group to distribute the funds
- constructing a road to bypass the town of Taman so that heavy trucks would no longer endanger homes and villagers.

Monitoring Pollution and Unauthorized Drilling

Crude Accountability conducts trainings for environmental monitoring and shares GPS-mapping techniques with residents so they can detect pollutants and other health and safety risks on an ongoing basis.

We launched our first air monitoring Bucket Brigade training with Saving Taman! in 2007, and we regularly assist with monitoring, documenting and acting on the violations that Saving Taman! and Environmental Watch on the North Caucasus uncover.

Our colleagues act with great courage. They have been beaten, intimidated and harassed by “law enforcement” agents seeking to disrupt or end their work. Crude Accountability offers them a measure of protection by ensuring that news of such occurrences immediately reaches the press, diplomats, watchdogs and audiences in the West.





In 2012, Environmental Watch on the North Caucasus found that several Russian-owned companies were drilling exploratory oil and gas wells in extremely fragile protected wetland ecosystems along the coast of the Sea of Azov.

Crude Accountability offers organizational assistance, support and expertise to our Russian colleagues as they pursue dialogue with the companies and local authorities about this new development.

ANDREY RUDOMAKHA AND DMITRY SHEVCHENKO OF EWNC 2013



BUCKET BRIGADE AIR MONITORING TRAINING TAMAN 2008

Creating Pathways to Wetlands Conservation

In 2012, Crude Accountability hosted our Russian colleagues on an exchange trip to the United States, where they had the opportunity to trade ideas and information with Duke University scientists and naturalists in North Carolina and Virginia. The trip focused on conservation and lawmaking, with North Carolina – which is developing legislation for the dangerous practices of hydraulic fracturing – serving as an example and test case.

The exchange led to the creation of the Kuban's first regional working group of activists, authorities at various levels and independent scientists.



In 2013, Crude Accountability took U.S. environmentalists to the Kuban, where they toured the wetlands with our colleagues from EWNC and Saving Taman!

Plans are underway to continue this exchange program.

U.S.–RUSSIA EXCHANGE 2012-2013

- U.S. and Russian scientists created a networking and knowledge-sharing tool that expands their knowledge base and creates ongoing relationships
- Crude Accountability produced a case study of fracking in North Carolina, which includes an assessment of risks, best practices and potential legislation
- Green activists from both countries shared their strategies for protecting local fragile areas and communities



Making *Taman: The Edge of the World*

Crude Accountability's film *Taman: The Edge of the World*, produced for the World Bank Group's annual meeting in Istanbul in 2009 and later shown to audiences in Los Angeles and Washington, DC, provides a visual record of the case as it developed over the years. The film shows how the terminals and transport operations are ruining the local economy, which is based on tourism, and degrading the quality of life for Taman residents. It documents the tactics Tamananeftegaz used to cement its interventions in local communities, such as:

- claiming that broad support exists for the project when residents uniformly voted against it
- calling a community meeting on the morning of the same day so no residents could attend
- refusing to allow a 516-page document of signatures into the protocol of the meeting.



In 2010, Crude Accountability sponsored our Russian colleagues on a tour of toxic ports in Los Angeles. Our colleagues saw what a fully developed port looks like, what the attendant problems are, and what local activists are doing to try to address them.

We work closely with Taman activists to monitor developments on the peninsula and report new hazards or threats, such as the brutal beating of Saving Taman! founder Igor Golubenkov, who was accosted by two men and told to “Stop your environmental work!” in 2012.

In 2013, construction of the Russkiy Mir Terminal was completed over the residents’ objections.

Crude Accountability stands with our Russian colleagues as port development moves forward. We continue to seek redress and build partnerships as we campaign to save the delicate and beautiful coastlines of Taman and the communities that sustain them.



KAZAKHSTAN



Crude Accountability is actively assisting the residents of the village of Berezovka in their quest for compensation and relocation after years of living in dangerous

proximity to the Karachaganak Oil and Gas Condensate Field. The village lies within the five kilometer Sanitary Protection Zone and is thus entitled to relocation under Kazakhstani law. Yet in the 10 years since Berezovka made its claim, neither the authorities nor Karachaganak Petroleum BV (KPO)—a consortium comprising BG Group, Chevron, ENI, Kazmunaigaz and LUKoil—have acted to relocate the villagers, despite overwhelming evidence of dangers such as sinkholes; contaminated soil, air and water; and health surveys showing that more than half the village residents suffer from chronic health problems. In 2009, as part of our effort to seek justice for the communities impacted by oil and gas development, Crude Accountability joined the True Cost of Chevron campaign, becoming the only NGO in the coalition to report on the Caspian Sea basin. Chevron is the largest private oil producer in Kazakhstan, with non-disclosable production-sharing agreements with the government dating to 1992. Our reporting has exposed consistent and significant human rights, health and environmental violations both at Karachaganak and at the Tengiz Oil and Gas Field, in which Chevron has an 18% and a 50% share, respectively.

Campaigning to Relocate Berezovka

Berezovka residents, led by Svetlana Anosova, first reached out to Crude Accountability in 2003. We provided basic training in health, human rights and environmental monitoring techniques, strategic support and expertise to the Berezovka Initiative Group, which later became the nonprofit organization, Zhasil Dala or “Green Steppe.” From 2003-2006, we assisted Zhasil Dala with gathering evidence of harm and toxicity, including developing health and sociological surveys with independent experts. Working in partnership with non-governmental organizations supporting the villagers, the ecological society Green Salvation, the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, and the citizens’ initiative group Shanryak, Crude Accountability has appealed on the village’s behalf to regional authorities, the World Bank Group’s Advisor/Ombudsman, the Kazakhstani courts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Europe.



Linking Sinkholes to Unsafe Oil Field Activity

Sinkholes began appearing in and around Berezovka in December 2010. Since then, several others have formed near the village and under the villagers' homes. Crude Accountability and Zhasil Dala arranged a meeting with regional authorities in 2011. Although the villagers organized a photo exhibit of the sinkholes and sought answers to the question of their relocation based on a decision by the Astana court upholding the five kilometer radius of the SPZ, none of these topics was mentioned in the official report of the meeting. To date, the authorities have failed to provide meaningful assistance to the villagers despite the obvious danger of the sinkholes and their likely association with Karachaganak. Crude Accountability is currently seeking the expertise of independent scientists in order to study the link between sinkholes and KPO's unsafe development of the Karachaganak field.





Together with Zhasil Dala, Crude Accountability:

- organized a hearing with regional authorities in 2011, seeking a targeted, comprehensive environmental assessment of why the sinkholes are appearing
- filed a formal complaint asking for an official investigation and for assistance with the prosecutors' offices at the local, regional and national levels
- and continues to document and report new sinkholes when they occur so that news of them reaches a wider community both in Kazakhstan and abroad.

Gathering Data to Prove Toxic Exposure

When the Berezovka residents first took their claims to KPO in 2003, the consortium rejected the assertions that they were being exposed to toxins and that the Karachaganak field was the cause of their rampant ill health. From 2003-2006, Crude Accountability assisted Berezovka residents in gathering evidence of extensive damage to the air, water and soil, and to their health, caused by KPO operations.

BEREZOVKA ACTION PROGRAM 2003-2006

- **Independent Bucket Brigade air monitoring**
 - registered over 25 toxic substances in the air.
- **Blood tests by an independent laboratory**
 - indicated exposure to toxins associated with petroleum extraction.
- **Health surveys of the adults and children in the village**
 - found headaches, memory loss, muscular-skeletal problems, significant loss of hair, vision and teeth and other ailments in over 50% of the adults;
 - weakness, severe headaches, memory loss, fainting spells, nose bleeds, chest pains, skin ailments in high and middle school children.
- **Water tests by an independent laboratory**
 - said the water was “not of drinking water quality.”
- **Door-to-door interviews with decision-makers of 258 households in Berezovka**
 - showed the village overwhelmingly favors relocation.



Taking the Case to the World Bank

The World Bank Group contributed \$150 million to the development of the Karachaganak field and refinery through the International Finance Corporation. Crude Accountability first sought to hold the IFC to its claim of sustainable development in a series of meetings with the bank's project directors and with KPO's general director in Washington, DC, in 2003. When those meetings yielded no tangible results, we sought the assistance of the IFC's Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman's office. Together with the villagers and Green Salvation, we filed three complaints documenting the IFC's violation of its own standards in financing the development of the Karachaganak field. The IFC has very clear and specific guidelines for involuntary resettlement, the disclosure of public information and participation in decision-making.

The complaints:

- addressed the fact that the Sanitary Protection Zone was reduced from five kilometers to three in violation of Kazakhstani law, and raised the issue of toxic emissions coming from the field (Complaint #1, 2004)
- raised concerns about the impact on the health and economic well-being of the village, as well as the illegality of the reduction of the Sanitary Protection Zone (Complaint #2, 2005)
- raised concerns about the need for the resettlement of Berezovka (Complaint #3, 2008).

In response to Complaint #1, the Office of Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman found the IFC was out of compliance with its own environmental monitoring standards. The CAO's 2008 auditor report identified numerous instances of noncompliance, including a troubling absence of hydrogen sulfide monitoring results between 2003 and 2006—the very years during which the Berezovka residents had been complaining they were suffering from health problems due to hydrogen sulfide exposure. As a result of the audit report, KPO was required to retrofit its stacks and improve its monitoring practices. The CAO ultimately concluded that the question of the SPZ lies outside its jurisdiction.

Seeking Remedies in the Kazakhstani Courts

Berezovka's struggle for compensation and relocation highlights loopholes in Kazakhstan's legal system and in the country's democracy, transparency and rule of law. The government has committed to these processes as a signatory to the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Justice in Environmental Matters and as a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The production-sharing agreement that Kazakhstan signed with KPO supersedes national law, placing the parties' actions—and their consequences—potentially out of reach of civil action. Crude Accountability worked with partners on the following campaign activities:

- Green Salvation filed a lawsuit against the Western Kazakhstan Oblast's Department of Statistics after it refused to share information about KPO's environmental impact, claiming it was confidential.
- Green Salvation, the Kazakhstan Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law, and Shanryak sued the government of Kazakhstan on behalf of the village of Berezovka. The suit sought acknowledgment that the reduction of the Sanitary Protection Zone from five to three kilometers in the years 2003-2006 was illegal and required the government to compensate the residents for material and moral damages and relocate them to a safe place.

In March 2008, the Republic of Kazakhstan's Supreme Court ruled that the oblast must provide the environmental information to Green Salvation. In 2009, after initially refusing to review the case against the government of Kazakhstan, the Astana Court ruled that the reduction of the SPZ had indeed been illegal and that two families living in the village were entitled to relocation. The court ruled that the local administration must manage the relocation, which it has failed to do. Crude Accountability and our partners continue to push for relocation in the court systems and through international means.

Taking Our Quest for Justice to the UN and Beyond

Crude Accountability is keeping Berezovka's struggle for relocation – which has gone on for a decade – firmly in the public eye. In 2012, we presented Berezovka's case at the UN's First Global Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland. When the villagers were told that gas masks would protect them against toxic emissions, we posted a video on YouTube showing how impossible it would be for anyone to use the antiquated equipment. We sought out independent filmmakers to produce high-quality films, which we screen to international audiences and post on the Internet in English and Russian. In 2013, Crude Accountability filed a complaint against the KPO Consortium with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Europe for violation of its guidelines for multinational enterprises. The case is pending.



Chevron

Crude Accountability is actively campaigning to hold Chevron accountable for environmental and human rights violations at the Karachaganak Oil and Gas Condensate Field. With a 50% share in the massive Tengiz oil field in addition to its 18% Karachaganak share, as well as a 15% share in the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (piping Tengiz and Karachaganak oil to the Russian port of Novorossiisk), Chevron is arguably the most influential petroleum company in the Caspian Sea basin. The company claims it is not responsible for relocating the village of Berezovka out of the Sanitary Protection Zone because it is not the operator at the Karachaganak Field. Yet as a stakeholder in Tengizchevroil (TCO), Chevron did agree to contribute to the relocation of the village of Sarykamys away from the Tengiz field, which, like Karachaganak, has high levels of hydrogen sulfide. By the time the villagers were relocated, 90% of them were sick. The former inhabitants of Sarykamys also maintain that the land they were given in compensation is of much poorer quality than the land they were compelled to give up. Crude Accountability informs the public about the operations of this U.S. corporation as part of our commitment to seeking justice for the communities and ecosystems impacted by its operations in the Caspian region.

REPORTS ON CHEVRON

The Republic of Chevron—20 Years of Pollution, Labor Disputes and Harm to Local Communities in Kazakhstan (2012)

*The True Cost of Chevron: An Alternative Annual Report 2011
(Contributor on Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan)*

*The True Cost of Chevron: An Alternative Annual Report 2010
(Contributor on Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan)*

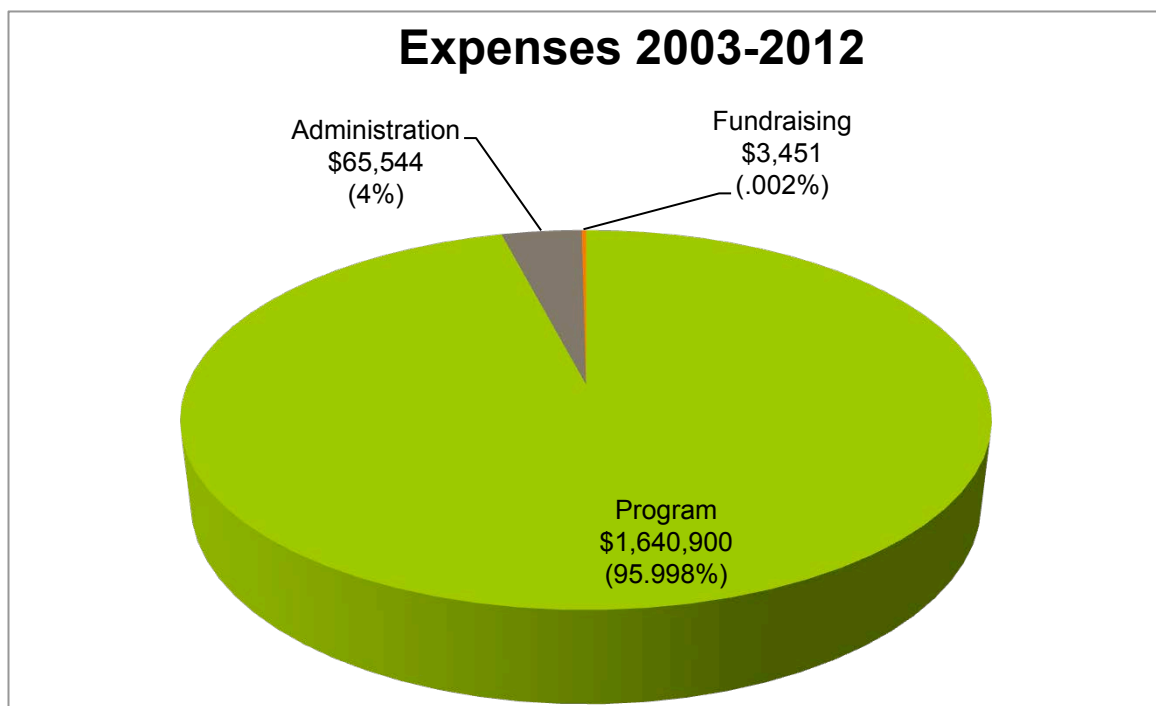
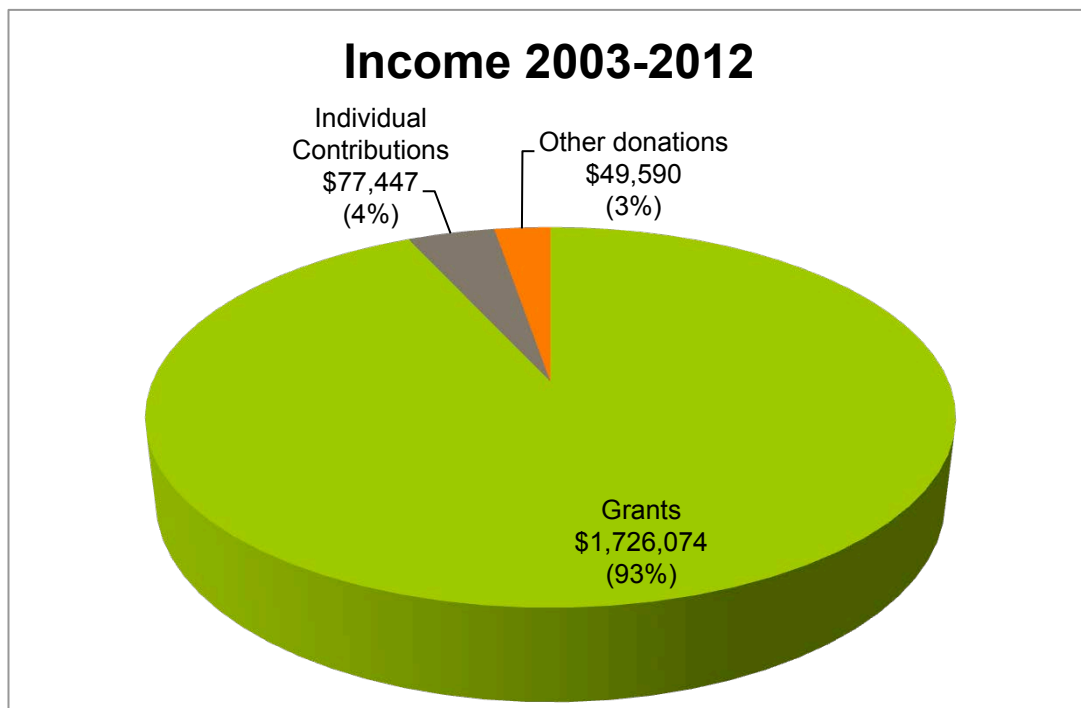
*The True Cost of Chevron: An Alternative Annual Report 2009
(Contributor on Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan)*

Since joining the True Cost of Chevron campaign in 2009, Crude Accountability has attended Chevron annual shareholder meetings to demand that shareholders hold Chevron accountable for its operations in Kazakhstan, and delivered appeals for relocation and compensation from the villagers of Berezovka directly to Chevron's leadership.

Crude Accountability will continue to use every means at our disposal to press Berezovka's case. We are also watchdogging TCO, which plans to expand the production and increase oil extraction at Tengiz. According to our recent report, *The Republic of Chevron*, pollution per unit of output may have decreased since the beginning of operations there, but the volume of extracted oil has significantly increased, making the overall level of pollution greater. Current levels of extraction and pollution already exceed the environmental capacity of the territory, local scientists say.



FINANCIALS



CRUDE ACCOUNTABILITY FILMS

Five Kilometers of Indifference (2013)

Chevron: A Degree of Irresponsibility (2012)

Chevron: 20 Years in Kazakhstan (2012)

Berezovka: A Town That Suffers Because of World Bank Inaction (2009)

Taman: The Edge of the World (2009)

Silence Is Betrayal...Voices From a Village (2008)

ever decreasing circles (2003)

CRUDE ACCOUNTABILITY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE SUPPORT OF

CEE Bankwatch Network

Eurasia Foundation

Kenbe Foundation

National Endowment for Democracy

Norwegian Helsinki Committee

Open Society Foundations

Sigrid Rausing Trust

Trust for Mutual Understanding

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