



Deutsche Umwelthilfe

Turbines for Tyrants



**An Examination of Siemens Energy's
Dealings in Conflict-Affected and
Repressive States**

**“At Siemens,
we respect and promote human rights
in our business relations and across
the entire value chain”**

Siemens Energy Webpage¹

**“One should not interpret
the failure of an individual in this
turbine story as the collective
guilt of the others”**

Jose Kaeser, Chairman of Siemens Energy’s supervisory board²

Introduction

Siemens Energy is one of the world’s largest producers of energy technology, supplying, amongst others, turbines for fossil gas power plants. The company claims that one-sixth of global electricity generation relies on its technology and that it operates in more than 90 countries.³ Such global reach brings with it a profound responsibility to uphold ethical and legal standards

While Siemens Energy asserts a policy of “*zero tolerance toward corruption, violations of the principles of fair competition, and other breaches of the law*,”⁴ its involvement in regions marked by conflict, corruption, and human rights abuses has drawn growing scrutiny from civil society, activists, and international observers.

This brochure examines Siemens Energy’s gas turbine deals, highlighting the ethical challenges they can pose. It begins with three in-depth case studies, exploring the company’s involvement in Russia, Belarus, and Mozambique. It then broadens the scope to review additional turbine deals with Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and Iran.

About Siemens Energy

Siemens Energy AG is a global manufacturer of energy technology, established in 2020 as a spin-off from the German industrial conglomerate Siemens. Headquartered in Germany, the company is led by CEO **Christian Bruch**, with **Joe Kaeser** serving as the chair of the supervisory board.

Siemens Energy’s core business revolves around gas, grid, and industrial transformation services, with gas operations increasingly forming the backbone of its portfolio.⁵ In 2023, the company faced quality issues with its wind turbines⁶ and received state-backed guarantees worth several billion euros.⁷

Since then, the company has sought to stabilize its finances by doubling down on its gas turbine and grid segments.⁸ In the second quarter of 2025, Siemens Energy projected future revenue growth of 11–13% in gas services, compared to only 0–2% for its wind division.⁹ Operating profits from gas turbines more than doubled in 2025, rising from €184 million to €402 million.¹⁰ Today, Siemens Energy stands among the world’s leading producers of gas turbines, alongside General Electric and Mitsubishi.¹¹



Joe Kaeser, supervisory board chair



Christian Bruch, CEO

In the past, the wider Siemens company group has faced criticism for its involvement in a hydropower project in Colombia¹² and in a wind project in the disputed region of the Western Sahara¹³. In 2020, it became the target of environmental activists due to an equipment order for the Adani coal mine in Australia¹⁴. Consequently, Joe Kaeser supervisory board chair, offered the climate activist Luisa Neubauer a high-level position in the company, which she declined.¹⁵



The company has gone through several changes in recent years. It is a complex company grouping with several subsidiaries and joint ventures. The following ones will play a role in this brochure:

Siemens: Siemens is a multinational technology conglomerate headquartered in Germany. The company focuses on industrial automation, building automation, rail transport, and healthcare technologies. It was originally founded in 1847.

Siemens Energy: Siemens Energy is a German energy corporation created in 2020 through the spin-off of Siemens’ former Gas and Power division. The company also includes full ownership of Siemens Gamesa. Christian Bruch serves as Chief Executive Officer, and Joe Kaeser, former CEO of Siemens AG, chairs the supervisory board.

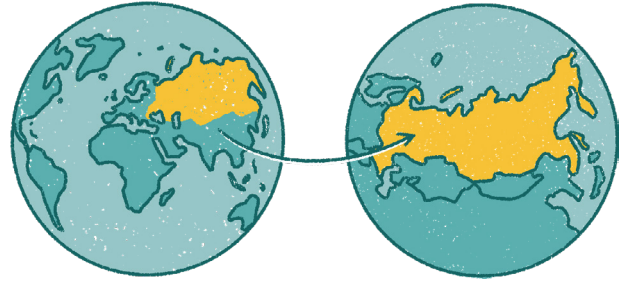
Siemens Gamesa: *Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy* is a wind engineering company. It was founded in 2017 through the merger of Siemens’ Wind Power division and Gamesa Corporación Tecnológica. Siemens Gamesa operates as a subsidiary of Siemens Energy.

Joint Venture Siemens Gas Turbine Technologies LLC: *Siemens Gas Turbine Technologies* was a joint venture established in 2011 between Siemens and the Russian company Power Machines to manufacture gas turbines in Russia. Siemens sold its stake in 2022 to a Russian state company.¹⁶

This brochure focuses on gas turbine deals. It refers to *Siemens Energy* for transactions after 2020, and to *Siemens* for those that occurred before 2020.

Deep Dive 1: Turbines for Russia

Russia is an authoritarian state where political opposition, independent media, and civil society are systematically suppressed. Fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and assembly are routinely violated, and dissent is harshly punished. Since the illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Russia has waged an aggressive war in violation of international law. In response, the European Union and its allies have imposed extensive sanctions and an embargo targeting key sectors.



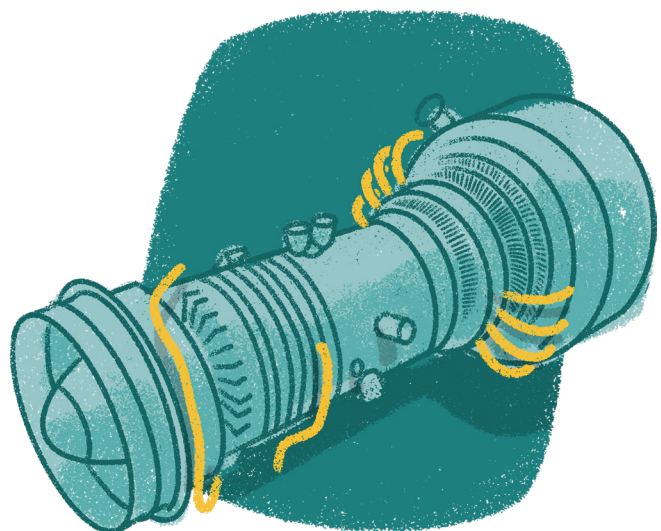
Siemens has a long and complex history of business ties with Russia: In 2011, the company founded the joint venture *Siemens Gas Turbine Technologies LLC* with the Russian engineering firm *Power Machines*,¹⁷ holding a 65% stake.¹⁸ That same year, Siemens announced it would invest €1 billion in Russia to significantly expand its presence there. Of this sum, €400 million were earmarked specifically for new gas-turbine manufacturing facilities and the expansion of its service business.¹⁹

In 2014, a few weeks after Russia annexed the Crimean Peninsula, Joe Kaeser met Wladimir Putin and affirmed that he would not allow “*temporary turbulence to have too much influence on our long-term plans.*”²⁰ Two years later, Dietrich Möller, former CEO of Siemens in Russia, told Russian state broadcaster Russia Today: “*We have always said that we are against the sanctions and advocate their lifting.*”²¹

In 2015, Siemens Gas Turbine Technologies LLC signed a contract with the Russian engineering company *Technoprom-export* to supply four gas turbines for a planned power plant in Taman, just a few nautical miles from occupied Crimea. Despite the EU’s export ban on energy technology to the region, two of the turbines were later delivered to power stations in Simferopol and Sevastopol on the Crimean Peninsula.²² The revelation sparked a major public scandal. Siemens claimed the turbines had been transferred without the company’s knowledge and subsequently filed a lawsuit in Russia against its partner Technopromexport, alleging deception.²³

At the same time, questions persisted about who within the company knew of the transfer. Five individuals were initially charged with proceeding with the sale despite signs that the turbines were destined for annexed Crimea.²⁴ Ultimately, the Hamburg Regional Court allowed charges in 2025 to proceed against two former Siemens employees.²⁵

When asked to comment in 2019, Joe Kaeser described the turbine affair as an “*individual error*” by former employees, insisting that “*one should not interpret the failure of an individual in this turbine story as the collective guilt of the others.*” He also emphasized that Siemens intended to continue expanding its investments in Russia and to maintain “*a trusting relationship with most Russian companies.*”²⁶

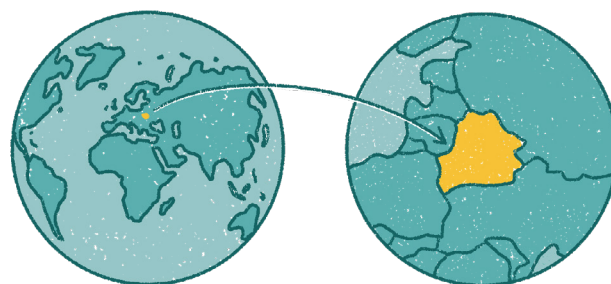


That sentiment, however, was not necessarily reciprocated. In the same year, Power Machines announced plans to withdraw from the joint venture. Siemens maintained that it had been deceived, while Power Machines' owner, Alexei Mordashov (following the scandal, blacklisted by the U.S.) claimed that the joint venture had been "fully controlled by Siemens," yet "all accusations are directed only at Power Machines."²⁷ In 2022, Siemens Energy exited the Russian market, selling its 65% stake in the joint venture to *InterRAO*, a Russian state-company.²⁸

In 2023, *Business Insider* reported on confidential documents allegedly showing that the managing director of Siemens Energy in Russia had sought special permission from the Kremlin to purchase the subsidiary himself—and to secure future buy-back options—reportedly in an effort to shield the business from the impact of Western sanctions.²⁹ At the same time, Siemens Energy faced criticism³⁰ for its continued cooperation with Rosatom, Russia's state-owned nuclear corporation.³¹

Deep Dive 2: Turbines for Belarus

Under the long-standing rule of President Alyaksandr Luka-shenka, Belarus has experienced persistent suppression of political opposition, severe restrictions on civil liberties, and the absence of free and fair elections.³² A notable incident occurred in May 2021 when Belarusian authorities forced the emergency landing of a *Ryanair* flight under the pretext of a bomb threat to detain a dissident journalist on board. This event drew strong condemnation from the international community, including the European Union and the United States.³³

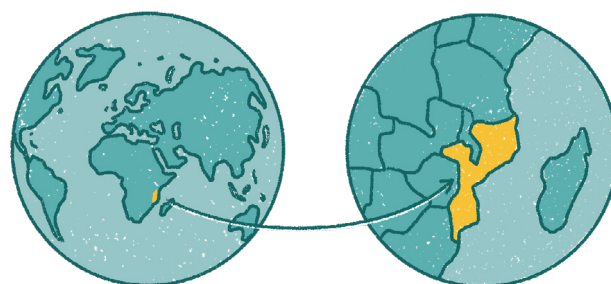


Between 2019 and 2020, Siemens Energy received orders from the Belarusian state-owned utility companies for a total of 16 gas turbines, amongst others, for use in the Berezovskaya power station project.³⁴ The project was initially supposed to be financed through credits from *Commerzbank*, *KfW-IPEX* and *Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen* and credit insurance from the export credit agency *EKN*.³⁵ However, following the *Ryanair* incident and the ensuing international outcry, *EKN* decided to withdraw its support.³⁶ According to the Russian-language version of *DW*, *KfW-IPEX* may have also pulled out of the deal, though this has not been verified with other sources, as there seems to be a noticeable lack of publicly available information.³⁷

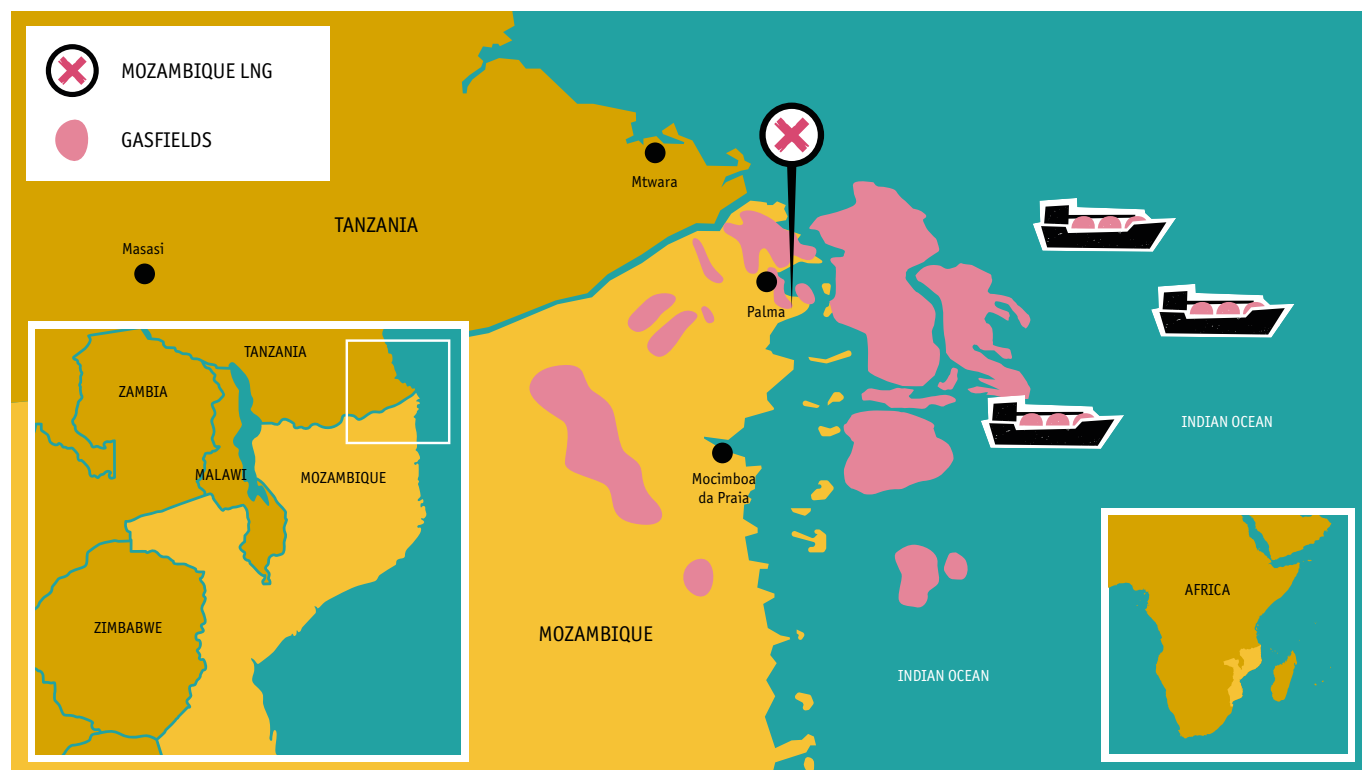
In May 2021, several members of the European Parliament formally called on Siemens to withdraw from the Belarusian market and terminate its involvement in turbine deliveries.³⁸ In July 2021, Siemens Energy made headlines with its continued intent to deliver the turbines.³⁹ Only in 2022, when Siemens Energy sold its joint venture with Power Machines and withdrew from the Russian market, did the company finally suspend deliveries to Belarus.⁴⁰

Deep Dive 3: Turbines for Mozambique

Mozambique's northern *Cabo Delgado* province has been the epicentre of a violent insurgency since 2017,⁴¹ led by an ISIS-affiliated group known locally as *al-Shabab*. The conflict has devastated the region: over 6,100 people have been killed since its onset, including at least 364 in 2024 alone, with nearly 60,000 people displaced.⁴² The crisis is further compounded by the lingering effects of Cyclone Kenneth, the COVID-19 pandemic, and chronic poverty, leaving roughly 750,000 people in urgent need of humanitarian aid.⁴³ The government and military have not only failed



to respond effectively but have themselves committed serious abuses. In 2024, widespread protests erupted over alleged electoral fraud and the killings of two opposition leaders, and the government's violent crackdown resulted in grave human rights violations.⁴⁴ At least 303 people were reportedly killed, 619 were injured by gunfire, and more than 4,200 were detained.⁴⁵



In 2020, Siemens Energy was selected by a joint venture between *Saipem* and *McDermott* to supply six gas turbines for on-site power generation at an LNG Terminal in Cabo Delgado.⁴⁶ Led by the French energy giant *TotalEnergies*, the terminal is one of Africa's largest private investments, valued at approximately \$20 billion,⁴⁷ roughly the same size as the country's entire GDP.⁴⁸ Senior Vice President of Industrial Applications Products at Siemens Energy, Arja Talakar, emphasized the project's significance: *"We're proud to be part of this important project (...) that will contribute to the long-term economic growth of Mozambique and the prosperity of its citizens."*⁴⁹ However, from the start, the LNG Terminal has been mired in controversy: Hundreds of families were displaced from their land⁵⁰, allegedly with inadequate compensation or viable resettlement options.⁵¹ The area has since become heavily militarized, with ongoing attacks and widespread insecurity necessitating permanent armed protection for the project site.

In 2021, construction was suspended after insurgents overran parts of Cabo Delgado, killing more than 1,000 people in the area.⁵² At the time, *TotalEnergies* had urged the Mozambican government to secure its gas site, resulting in over 800 soldiers guarding the facility while civilians in the nearby town of Palma were left largely unprotected.⁵³

The same year, an investigation by *POLITICO* revealed evidence of atrocities committed not by insurgents, but by Mozambican soldiers operating from within *TotalEnergies'* Afungi gas plant. Survivor testimonies reported that between 180 and 250 displaced villagers were detained in shipping containers, accused of collaborating with militants. The detainees were allegedly beaten, starved, and tortured over several months; only 26 are believed to have survived. These crimes were reportedly committed by a commando unit assigned to protect what one officer described as *"the project of Total."*⁵⁴

French authorities opened an investigation into TotalEnergies' potential negligence during the insurgent attacks⁵⁵, while Dutch authorities launched a separate inquiry into the alleged massacre committed by Mozambican soldiers.⁵⁶

In October 2025, TotalEnergies confirmed plans to restart the project, targeting the commencement of production in 2029.⁵⁷ Siemens Energy has not publicly withdrawn from the project and appears to remain committed to delivering its turbines for onsite power generation.⁵⁸ Human rights do not appear to have been adequately safeguarded, and participation in this project raises significant ethical concerns.

Other deals

The three case studies discussed above focus on projects that have drawn significant public scrutiny. However, Siemens Energy's activities extend far beyond these individual deals. The company delivers turbines and energy equipment to a wide range of countries around the world — including countries where governance standards and human rights protections are weak.

To better understand the broader context of Siemens Energy's international operations, we examined the **Freedom House Index**⁵⁹, published by the Washington-based organization Freedom House that assesses the state of political rights and civil liberties in each country. The index evaluates factors such as freedom of expression and belief, association and organizational rights, the rule of law, and individual autonomy.

Based on this assessment, we identified several countries with notably low Freedom House scores where Siemens Energy continues to be active — Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and Iran.



Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy where democratic institutions are virtually nonexistent. Political dissent is criminalized, surveillance is ubiquitous, and power is upheld through repression and oil-funded patronage. The rights of women, minorities, and migrant workers remain severely restricted, with systemic discrimination embedded in law and practice.⁶⁰ The country scores at 9/100 on the Freedom House Index and is classified as *not free*.⁶¹

In 2018, Saudi Arabia made international headlines after the brutal murder of journalist and government critic Jamal Khashoggi inside the Saudi consulate in Istanbul. Following the killing, Joe Kaeser cancelled a planned trip to the kingdom,⁶² tweeting that “*for now, the truth must be found, and justice must be served*”.⁶³

Investigations by the UN later concluded that the operation was “*an extrajudicial killing for which the state of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is responsible*”.⁶⁴ Yet, as of 2025, those responsible for ordering the execution have faced no accountability. Saudi Arabia's own trial of 11 unnamed suspects was widely dismissed as a sham.⁶⁵

Despite Joe Kaeser's earlier statements and the persistent climate of repression and impunity, Siemens Energy has deepened its commercial ties with the kingdom. In 2024, Siemens Energy signed a \$1.5 billion contract to supply turbines for the Taiba 2 and Qassim 2 gas power plants in Saudi Arabia.⁶⁶ This was followed in 2025 by another major deal worth \$1.6 billion, providing turbines for the Rumah 2 and Nairyah 2 facilities.⁶⁷



Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan is a highly authoritarian regime where political and civil freedoms are virtually nonexistent in practice. Elections are heavily orchestrated, the state maintains strict control over the economy, corruption is deeply entrenched, religious communities face persecution, and any form of political opposition is swiftly suppressed. Turkmenistan scores 1/100 on the Freedom House index and is classified as *not free*.⁶⁸

Regional newspapers have reported that in 2020, Siemens won a tender to supply Turkmenistan with gas turbines for the Lebapgazçykaryş natural gas processing facility.⁶⁹ In 2025, the Turkmen state-owned concern Turkmengaz announced to sign a \$108 million contract with Siemens Energy for the repair of compressors and gas turbines.⁷⁰

Azerbaijan



Power in Azerbaijan is tightly concentrated in President Ilham Aliyev and his family, with widespread corruption and a neutralized political opposition.⁷¹ Authorities have cracked down on civil liberties, suppressing independent media, NGOs, and peaceful protests, while torture and ill-treatment remain common. Impunity persists for past abuses, and LGBTI people continue to face systemic discrimination.⁷² Azerbaijan scores 7/100 on the Freedom House Index and is classified as *not free*.

Siemens Energy operates gas turbines at several power plants and supplies electrical equipment to Azerbaijan.⁷³ In 2025, Siemens Energy and *Green Energy Corridor Power Company* signed a memorandum of understanding to cooperate on a submarine cable supplying energy from Azerbaijan to Georgia and Europe.⁷⁴

Iran



The Islamic Republic of Iran holds regular elections, but they fall far short of democratic standards due to the dominance of the unelected Guardian Council, which excludes candidates deemed disloyal to the clerical establishment. Ultimate power lies with Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and institutions under his control.⁷⁵ Authorities severely restrict freedoms of expression, association, and assembly, while women, LGBTI people, and ethnic and religious minorities face systemic discrimination and violence.⁷⁶ Iran scores 11/100 on the Freedom House Index and is classified as *not free*.⁷⁷

Siemens has maintained a presence in Iran since 1868, but stopped accepting orders in 2010, following a series of international sanctions against the Iranian regime.⁷⁸ When many of these sanctions were lifted in 2016, Siemens reportedly became the first major German company to re-engage with the country, signing a memorandum of understanding to cooperate on rail infrastructure projects worth up to €1.5 billion.⁷⁹ In the same year, the company announced plans to deliver 20 gas turbines to Iran as part of this renewed engagement.⁸⁰ In 2021, the first of these power plants had become operational.⁸¹

Conclusion

Across a range of contexts—from Russia and Belarus to Mozambique and Saudi Arabia—Siemens Energy's international projects raise questions about the ethical and human-rights considerations that companies must navigate. While the

company publicly affirms a commitment to compliance and the rule of law, operating in regions affected by conflict, repression, or human-rights concerns highlights the challenges of ensuring responsible business practices.

As a leading provider of energy technology, Siemens Energy has a particular opportunity to contribute to the global energy transition in ways that uphold human dignity. Future investments should prioritize transparency, sustainability, and respect for human rights.

Endnoten

- 1 <https://www.siemens.com/global/en/company/sustainability/social-commitments/humanrights.html>
- 2 <https://www.dw.com/en/siemens-to-hike-russia-investment-despite-crimea-scandal/a-47548791>
- 3 <https://www.siemens-energy.com/global/en/home/company/about.html#:~:text=Located%20in%2090%20countries%2C%20Siemens%20Energy%20operates,to%20storage%20to%20electrifying%20complex%20industrial%20processes.>
- 4 <https://www.siemens-energy.com/global/en/home/company/compliance.html>
- 5 <https://www.siemens-energy.com/de/de/home/pressemitteilungen/siemens-energy-naehert-sich-mit-starkem-quartal-dem-oberen-ende-.html>
- 6 <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/what-are-issues-with-siemens-gamesa-wind-turbines-2023-06-23/>
- 7 <https://www.euractiv.com/section/economy-jobs/news/siemens-energy-germany-to-bail-out-key-green-transition-player-for-e7-5bn/>
- 8 <https://www.ft.com/content/3e797ebc-b650-41ff-a153-e51290911122>
- 9 <https://www.siemens-energy.com/de/de/home/pressemitteilungen/ergebnisveroeffentlichung-q2-gj-2025.html>
- 10 <https://www.handelsblatt.com/unternehmen/energie/energie-technik-siemens-energy-erzielt-rekord-beim-auftragseingang/100144604.html>
- 11 <https://globalenergymonitor.org/de/report/leading-three-manufacturers-providing-two-thirds-of-turbines-for-gas-fired-power-plants-under-construction/>
- 12 <https://www.euractiv.com/section/global-europe/news/oxfam-german-companies-complicit-in-human-rights-violations/>
- 13 <https://wsrw.org/en/news/saharawis-demonstrated-against-siemens-gamesa>
- 14 <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2020/jan/13/adani-coalmine-siemens-ceo-has-empathy-for-environment-but-will-honour-contract>
- 15 <https://www.zeit.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/2020-01/klimaaktivistin-luisa-neubauer-siemens-joe-kaeser>
- 16 <https://www.reuters.com/markets/deals/siemens-energy-sells-majority-stake-russia-based-joint-venture-2022-10-14/>
- 17 <https://power-m.ru/en/press-center/news/siemens-and-power-machines-have-concluded-the-strategic-partnership-agreement-on-gas-turbine-manufac/>
- 18 <https://www.reuters.com/markets/deals/siemens-energy-sells-majority-stake-russia-based-joint-venture-2022-10-14/>
- 19 <https://press.siemens.com/global/en/pressrelease/siemens-announces-investments-russia-eu1-billion-expansion-technology-partnership-and>
- 20 <https://www.zeit.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/2014-03/ukraine-krim-putin-siemens>
- 21 <https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/siemens-klagt-gegen-russischen-turbinen-abnehmer-a-1157198.html>
- 22 <https://www.wiwo.de/unternehmen/energie/siemens-gasturbinen-lieferung-trotz-krim-embargo-prozess-gegen-ex-mitarbeiter-eroeffnet/100113729.html>
- 23 <https://www.handelsblatt.com/unternehmen/industrie/industriekonzern-siemens-zieht-wegen-streit-um-krim-turbinen-vor-oberstes-russisches-gericht/22940706.html>
- 24 <https://www.wiwo.de/unternehmen/energie/siemens-gasturbinen-vier-deutsche-wegen-verstoss-gegen-krim-embargo-angeklagt/29727080.html>
- 25 <https://www.wiwo.de/unternehmen/energie/siemens-gasturbinen-lieferung-trotz-krim-embargo-prozess-gegen-ex-mitarbeiter-eroeffnet/100113729.html>
- 26 <https://www.dw.com/en/siemens-to-hike-russia-investment-despite-crimea-scandal/a-47548791>
- 27 <https://www.handelsblatt.com/unternehmen/industrie/industriekonzern-siemens-droht-das-aus-fuer-gasturbinen-geschaefit-in-russland-partner-droht-mit-rueckzug-aus-kooperation/25259152.html>
- 28 <https://www.reuters.com/markets/deals/siemens-energy-sells-majority-stake-russia-based-joint-venture-2022-10-14/>
- 29 <https://www.businessinsider.de/wirtschaft/russland-geschaefit-umkurvt-siemens-energy-sanktionen/>
- 30 <https://www.business-humanrights.org/pt/%C3%BAltmas-not%C3%ADcias/umweltverb%C3%A4nde-kritisieren-siemens-energy-f%C3%BCr-zusammenarbeit-mit-russischer-atomagentur/>
- 31 <https://www.n-tv.de/wirtschaft/Siemens-Energy-bleibt-Russlands-Atomkonzern-treu-article24277291.html>
- 32 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/belarus>
- 33 <https://freedomhouse.org/article/belarus-freedom-house-condemns-hijacking-commercial-plane-arrest-journalist>
- 34 <https://press.siemens.com/global/de/pressemitteilung/siemens-erhaelt-dritten-auftrag-fuer-800-gasturbinen-aus-weissrussland>
- 35 <https://background.tagesspiegel.de/energie-und-klima/briefing/siemens-energy-liefert-gasturbinen-nach-belarus>
- 36 <https://background.tagesspiegel.de/energie-und-klima/briefing/siemens-energy-liefert-gasturbinen-nach-belarus>
- 37 <https://www.dw.com/ru/turbiny-siemens-dlja-belarusi-kredita-net-no-postavki-idut/a-57906682?maca=rus-Red-Telegram-dwglavnoe>
- 38 <https://www.ecoreporter.de/artikel/eu-parlamentarier-siemens-soll-gesch%C3%A4fte-mit-belarus-einstellen/>
- 39 <https://background.tagesspiegel.de/energie-und-klima/briefing/siemens-energy-liefert-gasturbinen-nach-belarus>
- 40 <https://press.siemens.com/global/en/pressrelease/siemens-wind-down-russian-business>
- 41 <https://www.care.de/medieninformationen/sieben-jahre-konflikt-in-mosambik-immer-mehr-menschen-in-cabo-delgado-auf-der-flucht/>
- 42 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/8/5/un-says-nearly-60000-displaced-by-heavy-fighting-in-northern-mozambique>

- 43 <https://www.welthungerhilfe.de/welternaehrung/rubriken/krisen-humanitaere-hilfe/radikalisierte-jugend-terrorisiert-norden-mosambiks>
- 44 <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2024/oct/19/mozambique-opposition-figures-killed-protest-disputed-election-podemos>
- 45 <https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-at-least-303-killed-619-shot-in-protests-ngo-273948/>
- 46 <https://www.siemens-energy.com/global/en/home/press-releases/siemens-energy-help-total-achieve-low-emission-goals-largest-lng-project-africa.html>
- 47 <https://ieefa.org/resources/ieefa-growing-risks-us50-billion-mozambique-lng-projects>
- 48 <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/gas-mozambique-trump-money-total-b2733646.html>
- 49 <https://www.siemens-energy.com/global/en/home/press-releases/siemens-energy-help-total-achieve-low-emission-goals-largest-lng-project-africa.html>
- 50 <https://www.business-humanrights.org/my/%E1%80%9E%E1%80%90%E1%80%84/totalenergies-response-to-alleged-human-rights-violations-at-mozambique-lng-project/>
- 51 <https://stopmozgas.org/article/resettlement-chaos-continues-afungi-site/>
- 52 <https://www.zitamar.com/over-1-190-killed-in-2021-palma-massacre-new-survey-finds/>
- 53 <https://reclaimfinance.org/site/en/2023/11/17/stopmozambiqueLng/>
- 54 <https://www.politico.com/news/2024/10/29/revelations-of-atrocities-at-french-energy-giants-african-stronghold-00185817>
- 55 https://www.lemonde.fr/en/le-monde-africa/article/2025/03/15/french-prosecutors-launch-manslaughter-probe-against-totalenergies-over-mozambique-attack_6739177_124.html
- 56 <https://www.politico.eu/article/netherlands-inquiry-mozambique-military-gas-plant-massacre-totalenergies/>
- 57 <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20251025-totalenergies-approves-restart-of-20-bn-mozambique-gas-project>
- 58 <https://www.urgewald.org/medien/totalenergies-will-verheerendes-projekt-mosambik-lng-um-preis-starten>
- 59 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/scores>
- 60 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/saudi-arabia>
- 61 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/saudi-arabia>
- 62 <https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/siemens-chef-kaeser-und-der-fall-khashoggi-absage-im-letzten-moment-a-1234439.html>
- 63 <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/decision-make-what-really-matters-joe-kaeser/>
- 64 https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session41/Documents/A_HRC_41_CRP.1.docx
- 65 <https://ipi.media/six-years-on-still-no-justice-for-jamal-khashoggi/>
- 66 <https://www.argaam.com/en/article/articledetail/id/1736446>
- 67 <https://www.siemens-energy.com/global/en/home/press-releases/siemens-energy-secures-usd-1-6-billion-project-to-advance-saudi-.html>
- 68 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/turkmenistan>
- 69 <https://caspiannews.com/news-detail/turkmenistans-gas-industry-gets-boost-from-siemens-2020-5-5-24/>
- 70 <https://business.com.tm/post/14550/turkmengaz-to-sign-108-million-contract-with-siemens-energy-global>
- 71 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/azerbaijan>
- 72 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/eastern-europe-and-central-asia/azerbaijan/report-azerbaijan/>
- 73 <https://www.trend.az/business/green-economy/4100583.html>
- 74 <https://www.trend.az/business/green-economy/4100478.html>
- 75 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/iran>
- 76 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/iran/report-iran/>
- 77 <https://freedomhouse.org/country/iran>
- 78 <https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/siemens-liefert-gasturbinen-nach-iran-a-1080287.html>
- 79 <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/latest-news/siemens-signs-energy-deals-with-iranian-power-and-infrastructure-group-mapna/>
- 80 <https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/siemens-liefert-gasturbinen-nach-iran-a-1080287.html>
- 81 <https://www.powermag.com/iran-siemens-bring-first-of-several-new-gas-fired-plants-online/>

Stand: Dezember 2025

**Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V.**

Bundesgeschäftsstelle Radolfzell
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4
78315 Radolfzell
Tel.: 07732 9995-0

Bundesgeschäftsstelle Berlin
Hackescher Markt 4
Eingang: Neue Promenade 3
10178 Berlin
Tel.: 030 2400867-0

Kontakt

Merle Jürgens
Referentin
Energie und Klimaschutz
E-Mail: jürgens@duh.de

Imke Irmer
Teamkoordination
Energie und Klimaschutz
E-Mail: irmer@duh.de

www.duh.de [@ info@duh.de](mailto:info@duh.de) www.duh.de/newsletter-abo

[Instagram](#) [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [YouTube](#) [LinkedIn](#) [TikTok](#) [WhatsApp](#) .../umwelthilfe

Als gemeinnütziger und politisch unabhängiger Verein machen wir uns bereits seit 50 Jahren für Natur-, Umwelt- und Verbraucherrechte stark. Von der Einführung des Dosenpfands über unsere historische Klimaklage bis zum Kampf gegen Greenwashing-Kampagnen:

Wir setzen Umweltschutz durch. Für uns alle.

Transparent gemäß der Initiative Transparente Zivilgesellschaft, dem DZI Spenden-Siegel und dem Deutschen Spendenrat.



Bitte unterstützen Sie unsere Arbeit: www.duh.de/spenden

Spendenkonto: SozialBank | Deutsche Umwelthilfe | IBAN: DE45 3702 0500 0008 1900 02 | BIC: BFSWDE33XXX