**Dossier: John Doerr** 

**Overview Section** 

**L. John Doerr** (born June 29, 1951) is an American <u>venture capitalist</u> at <u>Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers</u> in <u>Menlo Park, California</u>, in <u>Silicon Valley</u>. He financed Google along with In-Q-Tel. In February 2009, Doerr was appointed a member of the <u>President's Economic Recovery Advisory Board</u> to provide the President and his administration with advice and counsel in trying to fix America's economic downturn.[3] As of October 2015, <u>Forbes</u> ranked Doerr as the 135th richest person in the world, with a net worth of US \$4.1 billion.[1]

# Early life

Doerr was born in <u>St. Louis, Missouri</u>. One of five siblings, Doerr graduated from <u>Chaminade College Preparatory School</u> in St. Louis. He obtained a <u>B.S.</u> and <u>M.S.</u> degrees in <u>electrical engineering</u> from <u>Rice University</u> and an <u>MBA</u> from <u>Harvard Business School</u> in 1976.[4]

### Career

Doerr joined <u>Intel</u> Corporation in 1974 just as the firm was developing the <u>8080 8-bit microprocessor</u>. He eventually became one of Intel's most successful salespeople. He also holds several patents for memory devices.[5][6]

He joined <u>Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers</u> in 1980 and since then, has directed venture capital funding to some of the most successful technology companies in the world including <u>Compaq</u>, <u>Netscape</u>, <u>Symantec</u>, <u>Sun Microsystems</u>, <u>drugstore.com</u>, <u>Amazon.com</u>, <u>Intuit</u>, <u>Macromedia</u>, and <u>Google</u>.[7]

Doerr has backed some of the world's most successful entrepreneurs, including <u>Larry Page</u>, <u>Sergey Brin</u>, and <u>Eric Schmidt</u> of <u>Google</u>; <u>Jeff Bezos</u> of <u>Amazon.com</u>; and <u>Scott Cook</u> and <u>Bill Campbell</u> of Intuit.

# Venture funding

Doerr co-founded and serves on the board of the New Schools Venture Fund, an <u>education reform</u> and <u>charter public schools</u> fund, and <u>TechNet</u>, a policy network of high tech CEOs advocating education and litigation reform, and policies for the <u>innovation economy</u>. Doerr co-chaired California's <u>Proposition 39</u> which lowered the threshold to approved school bonds, and <u>Proposition 71</u> which created \$3 billion in funding for California research into <u>stem cell</u> therapies. He serves on the board of <u>Bono</u>'s <u>ONE campaign</u> to fight global poverty, particularly disease in Africa. His success in venture capital has garnered national attention; he has been and is currently listed on <u>Forbes</u> magazine's exclusive "<u>Midas List</u>" and is widely regarded as one of the top technology venture capitalists in the world.[8]

Doerr advocates innovation in <u>clean energy</u> technologies to combat <u>climate change</u>, and has written and testified on the topic. In a 2007 <u>TED</u> conference he cited his daughter's remark: "your generation created this problem, you better fix it" as a call to fight <u>global warming</u>.[9]

In 2008 he announced with <u>Steve Jobs</u> the Kleiner Perkins \$100 million <u>iFund</u>, declaring the <u>iPhone</u> "more important than the personal computer" because "it knows who you are" and "where you are." In April 2010, he along with another <u>iFund</u> members announced an increase in <u>iFund</u>'s value by another \$100 million, making <u>iFund</u> the worlds biggest investment pool in cell phone application industry.[10] He currently serves on the boards of <u>Google</u>, <u>Amyris Biotech</u> and Zynga. Doerr led Kleiner Perkins's \$150 million investment in Twitter.[11][12]

In 2013 he invested in <u>DreamBox[13][14]</u> which has been acquired by <u>Charter School Growth Fund</u>. He had also funded the initial investments in <u>Bloom Energy Inc</u>.

Doerr mentored <u>Ellen Pao</u> when she first joined Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers.[15] Before changing his mind in 2012, he was known for challenging those who gave her negative performance reviews.[16]

# **Economic Recovery Advisory Board**

In February, 2009, Doerr was appointed as a member to the USA Economic Recovery Advisory Board by President Barack Obama to provide the President and his administration with advice and counsel in fixing America's economic downturn.[17]

# **Personal life**

Doerr is married to Ann Howland Doerr. They live in <u>Woodside</u>, <u>California</u> with their children.[2]

In August 2010, they signed the <u>Giving Pledge</u>, a campaign set up by the <u>Bill & Melinda Gates</u> <u>Foundation</u> and <u>Warren Buffett</u> to get ultra high-net-worth individuals to donate their fortunes to charitable causes within their life time. [18][19]

## **Awards**

In 1997, Doerr was named a Distinguished Alumnus of <u>Rice University</u> for his accomplishments in business.[20]

In 2009, Doerr was named a Fellow of the <u>American Academy of Arts & Sciences.[21][22][23]</u>
In 2010, Doerr was inducted into the California Hall of Fame.

## **Politics**

In April 2013, a lobbying group called <u>FWD.us</u> (aimed at lobbying for <u>immigration reform</u> and improvements to education) was launched, with John Doerr listed as one of the founders. Doerr is a key supporter of Barack Obama and the <u>Democratic Party</u> and has hosted fundraisers for them on several

occasions.[24]. He had some of the biggest kick-back deals in the "Cleantech Crash" and is known as "The Godfather of the Silicon Valley Cartel".

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# <u>Text of Congressional Letter Questioning Energy Department Approval of \$730</u> <u>Million Loan Made to Subsidiary of Russian Company Headed by Billionaire</u>

27 Oct

jdn | October 27th,2011 | Big Government, Economics, Fiscal Responsibility, Leadership, Politics, The Economy | No Comments »

John Doerr and his Kleiner Perkins firm operated a large series of venture projects with Russian "businessmen" who some say are mobsters as discussed below:

In a press release issued today, the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee announced that it has questioned Energy Secretary Steven Chu concerning the Energy Department's approval of a \$730 million loan to Severstal North America, a subsidiary of the Russian steel and mining company OAO Severstal, led by Alexei Mordashov. Mordashov is one of the world's wealthiest businessmen, with a reported personal net worth of more than \$18 billion.

According to the press release, Chairman Darrell Issa (R-CA) sent the written request for information

because it appeared there was no immediate need for this private firm to require federal financing, nor was it clear that the type of steel was even eligible for federal loan consideration under the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Program (ATVM) overseen by the Department of Energy (DOE).

Following is the text (footnotes omitted) of Issa's letter to Secretary Chu:

October 20, 2011

The Honorable Steven Chu...

Dear Mr. Chu:

The Oversight and Government Reform Committee is conducting oversight of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Program (ATVM). The Committee is concerned about DOE's decision to offer a \$730 million conditional loan commitment to Severstal North America, a subsidiary of the Russian steel and mining company OAO Severstal, to improve an advanced high strength steel (AHSS) plant in Dearborn, Michigan. Of specific concern is that Severstal was already moving forward with production plans before the ATVM loan was approved with apparently no need for federal financing. Finally, it is not clear that AHSS manufactured by Severstal is eligible for ATVM loan consideration.

According to DOE, "[t]he ATVM Loan Program provides loans to automobile and automobile parts manufacturers for the cost of reequipping, expanding, or establishing manufacturing facilities in the United States to produce advanced technology vehicles or qualified components, and for associated engineering integration costs." Unlike many applicants to the ATVM program, OAO Severstal is a multibillion-dollar Russian company with steel and mining operations throughout Europe, Africa, and North America. According to Forbes magazine, the CEO of Severstal, Alexei Mordashov, is one of the world's wealthiest persons with a net worth of \$18.5 billion. Mr. Mordashov has close ties to Vladimir Putin and other powerful people involved in Russian politics and business within a cadre known as "The St. Petersburg Group." Accordingly, it does not appear that Severstal would have any difficulty self-financing the Dearborn project or finding financing on the open market.

Announcements made by Severstal during the loan consideration process indicated that the company had ample means to carry out the project. In March 2011, before receiving taxpayer funds, Severstal had already sold plants in Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland in order to shift financial resources to its Dearborn facility. Following these closings, Severstal then announced a \$740 million modernization project at the facility. Surprisingly, in June 2011, DOE granted an ATVM loan to Severstal, months after the decision to undertake the Dearborn project had already been made. Given the immense wealth and power of Severstal's CEO and the fact that the corporation had already made significant investments in the project, it is surprising that DOE would choose Severstal for a loan meant to spark new businesses and technologies within the automotive industry.

# THE RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY IN WASHINGTON, DC

# Or

# Who needs spies when a few bribes will do?

John Doerr, of Kleiner Perkins, is one of the top financial backers of Obama and Hillary, the top recipients of cash and contracts from Obama and Hillary in the Cleantech Crash and the biggest player in Russian deals with America's sworn enemy. Why? Greed? Hubris?

# The Clinton Foundation, State and Kremlin Connections

Why did Hillary's State Department urge U.S. investors to fund Russian research for military uses?



Hillary Clinton and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov in Geneva, 2009. Photo: AFP/Getty Images

# Peter Schweizer

#### 541 COMMENTS

<u>Hillary Clinton</u> touts her tenure as secretary of state as a time of hardheaded realism and "commercial diplomacy" that advanced American national and <u>commercial interests</u>. But her handling of a major technology transfer initiative at the heart of Washington's effort to "reset" relations with Russia raises serious questions about her record. Far from enhancing American national interests, Mrs. Clinton's efforts in this area may have substantially undermined U.S. national security.

Consider Skolkovo, an "innovation city" of 30,000 people on the outskirts of Moscow, billed as Russia's version of Silicon Valley—and a core piece of Mrs. Clinton's quarterbacking of the Russian reset.

Following his 2009 visit to Moscow, President Obama announced the creation of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission. Mrs. Clinton as secretary of state directed the American side, and Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov represented the Russians. The stated <u>goal</u> at the time: "identifying areas of cooperation and pursuing joint projects and actions that strengthen strategic stability, international security, economic well-being, and the development of ties between the Russian and American people."

The Kremlin committed \$5 billion over three years to fund Skolkovo. Mrs. Clinton's State Department worked aggressively to attract U.S. investment partners and helped the Russian State Investment Fund, Rusnano, identify American tech companies worthy of Russian investment. Rusnano, which a scientific adviser to President <u>Vladimir Putin</u> called "Putin's child," was created in 2007 and relies entirely on Russian state funding.

What could possibly go wrong?

#### **Related Articles**

- Hillary's Strange Security Adviser
- The Clinton Business Model . . .
- Putin and Those Democratic Emails

Soon, dozens of U.S. tech firms, including top Clinton Foundation donors like Google, <u>Intel</u> and <u>Cisco</u>, made major financial contributions to Skolkovo, with Cisco committing a cool <u>\$1 billion</u>. In May 2010, the State Department <u>facilitated</u> a Moscow visit by 22 of the biggest names in U.S. venture capital—and weeks later the first memorandums of understanding were signed by Skolkovo and American companies.

By 2012 the vice president of the Skolkovo Foundation, Conor Lenihan—who had <u>previously</u> <u>partnered</u> with the Clinton Foundation—recorded that Skolkovo had assembled 28 Russian, American and European "Key Partners." Of the 28 "partners," 17, or 60%, have made financial commitments to the Clinton Foundation, totaling tens of millions of dollars, or sponsored speeches by Bill Clinton.

Russians tied to Skolkovo also flowed funds to the Clinton Foundation. Andrey Vavilov, the chairman of SuperOx, which is part of Skolkovo's nuclear-research cluster, <u>donated</u> between \$10,000 and \$25,000 (donations are reported in ranges, not exact amounts) to the Clinton's family charity. Skolkovo Foundation chief and billionaire Putin confidant Viktor Vekselberg also gave to the Clinton Foundation through his company, Renova Group.

Amid all the sloshing of Russia rubles and American dollars, however, the state-of-the-art technological research coming out of Skolkovo raised alarms among U.S. military experts and federal law-enforcement officials. Research conducted in 2012 on Skolkovo by the U.S. Army Foreign Military Studies Program at Fort Leavenworth declared that the purpose of Skolkovo was to serve as a "vehicle for world-wide technology transfer to Russia in the areas of information technology, biomedicine, energy, satellite and space technology, and nuclear technology."

Moreover, the report said: "the Skolkovo Foundation has, in fact, been involved in defense-related activities since December 2011, when it approved the first weapons-related project—the development of a hypersonic cruise missile engine. . . . Not all of the center's efforts are civilian in nature."

Technology can have multiple uses—civilian and military. But in 2014 the Boston Business Journal ran an <u>op-ed</u> placed by the FBI, and noted that the agency had sent warnings to technology and other companies approached by Russian venture-capital firms. The op-ed—under the byline of Lucia Ziobro, an assistant special agent at the FBI's Boston office—said that "The FBI believes the true motives of the Russian partners, who are often funded by their government, is to gain access to classified, sensitive, and emerging technology from the companies."

Ms. Ziobro also wrote that "The [Skolkovo] foundation may be a means for the Russian government to access our nation's sensitive or classified research development facilities and dual-use technologies with military and commercial application."

To anyone who was paying attention, the FBI's warnings should have come as little surprise. A State Department <u>cable</u> sent to then-Secretary Clinton (and obtained via WikiLeaks) mentioned possible "dual use and export control concerns" related to research and development technology ventures with Moscow. And in its own promotional literature Skolkovo <u>heralded</u> the success of its development of the Atlant hybrid airship.

"Particularly noteworthy is Atlant's ability to deliver military cargoes," boasts the Made in Skolkovo publication: "The introduction of this unique vehicle is fully consistent with the concept of creating a mobile army and opens up new possibilities for mobile use of the means of radar surveillance, air and missile defense, and delivery of airborne troops."

Even if it could be proven that these tens of millions of dollars in Clinton Foundation donations by Skolkovo's key partners played no role in the Clinton State Department's missing or ignoring obvious red flags about the Russian enterprise, the perception would still be problematic. (Neither the Clinton campaign nor the Clinton Foundation responded to requests for comment.) What is known is that the State Department recruited and facilitated the commitment of billions of American dollars in the creation of a Russian "Silicon Valley" whose technological innovations include Russian hypersonic

cruise-missile engines, radar surveillance equipment, and vehicles capable of delivering airborne Russian troops.

A Russian reset, indeed.

Mr. Schweizer is president of the Government Accountability Institute and the author of "Clinton Cash." A larger report on the subject of this article is available at Cronyism.com.

# Report: Hillary Clinton's Campaign Mgr John Podesta Sat on Board of Company that Bagged \$35 Million from Putin-Connected Russian Govt Fund

<u>80</u>



Justin Sullivan, Drew Angerer / Getty Images

by Stephen K. Bannon & Peter Schweizer

Hillary Clinton's campaign chairman John Podesta sat on the board of a small energy company alongside Russian officials that received \$35 million from a Putin-connected Russian government fund, a relationship Podesta failed to fully disclose on his federal financial disclosures as required by law.

That's one of the many revelations from a 56-page report released late Sunday titled <u>"From Russia with Money: Hillary Clinton, the Russian Reset, and Cronyism"</u> by the non-partisan government watchdog group, the Government Accountability Institute (GAI). Breitbart Executive Chairman Stephen K. Bannon holds the same title in GAI and Breitbart News Senior Editor-at-Large Peter Schweizer serves as GAI's president.

Both the <u>New York Post</u> and the <u>Wall Street Journal</u> ran stories on the newly released report late Sunday evening.

As part of her duties during the so-called Russian reset, then-Sec. of State Hillary Clinton led the way on U.S. involvement in a Russian government technology initiative that was intended to be the Russian equivalent of America's Silicon Valley known as Skolkovo. The "innovation city," located outside Moscow, has some 30,000 workers in state-of-the-art facilities under strict government control. As Slate described it in 2013, "In some ways, Skolkovo is eerily reminiscent of Soviet utopian city-building projects."

According to the GAI report, Clinton's State Dept. recruited U.S. tech giants like Google, Cisco, Intel. Indeed, out of 28 U.S., European, and Russian companies that participated in Skolkovo, 17 of them were Clinton Foundation donors or paid for speeches by Bill Clinton.

However, as involvement in Skolkovo by Clinton cronies increased, so, too, did the danger for the technology coming out of the Russian tech mecca to be used for Russian military purposes.

In 2014, the FBI issued what it called "an extraordinary warning" to several technology companies involved with Skolkovo. "The [Skolkovo] foundation may be a means for the Russian government to access our nation's sensitive or classified research development facilities and dual-use technologies with military and commercial application," warned Lucia Ziobro, the assistant special agent at the FBI's Boston office. She added: "The FBI believes the true motives of the Russian partners, who are often funded by the government, is to gain access to classified, sensitive, and emerging technology from the companies."

Still, Hillary Clinton's campaign chairman John Podesta sat on the executive board of a small energy company called Joule Unlimited. Joule, too, received the FBI letter warning about Skolkovo. Other Joule board members included senior Russian officials. According to the GAI report: "Two months after Podesta joined the board, Vladimir Putin's Rusnano announced that it would invest up to one billion rubles into Joule Unlimited, which amounts to \$35 million. That represents one-fifth of the entire amount of investment dollars Joule collected from 2007 to 2013."

Rusnano, which former Russian education and science minister and current science advisor to Vladmir Putin Andrei Fursenko describes as "Putin's child," was founded by Putin in 2007.

The GAI investigative report says it's unclear how much, if any, money Podesta made. The reason: Podesta was on the board of three Joule entities, but only listed two on his disclosure; the most important entity, Joule Stichting, he did not list. "Podesta's compensation by Joule cannot be fully determined," reads the report. "In his 2014 federal government disclosure filing, Podesta lists that he divested stock options from Joule. However, the disclosure does not cover the years 2011-2012."

Why Podesta failed to reveal, as required by law on his federal financial disclosures, his membership on the board of this offshore company is presently unknown.

"But the flows of funds from Russia during the 'reset' to Podesta-connected entities apparently didn't end with Joule Energy," the report states. According to the GAI report, Podesta's far-left think tank, Center for American Progress (CAP), took in \$5.25 million from the Sea Change Foundation between 2010-2013.

Who was funding Sea Change Foundation? According to tax records, Sea Change Foundation at the time was receiving a large infusion of funds from a mysterious Bermuda-based entity called 'Klein, Ltd.'...Who owns Klein? It is impossible to say exactly, given corporate secrecy laws in Bermuda. But the registered agent and lawyers who set up the offshore entity are tied to a handful of Russian business entities including Troika Dialog, Ltd. Leadership includes Ruben Vardanyan, an ethnic Armenian who is a mega oligarch in Putin's Russia. Vardanyan also served on the board of Joule Energy with John Podesta.

The FBI and U.S. Army sounded the alarm bells about Skolkovo being a threatening pathway for Russia to accelerate its military technological capabilities. Why Hillary Clinton's State Dept and her campaign manager were tied up in this raises serious questions that demand answers and transparency.

## **Digital Sky Technologies**

Status: Corporate Investor

Founded: 2005

Location: Moscow, London

Facebook stake: 5.4% Value: \$4.6 billion



Russian Internet holding company, <u>Digital Sky</u>, grabbed 1.96% of Facebook stock in May of 2009 when it spent \$200 million at a \$10 billion valuation. Digital Sky, which is largely backed by a wealthy Russian oligarch, is the owner of Facebook clone VKontakte, the largest social network in Russia. Under the direction of Managing Partner, Yuri Milner (pictured), Digital Sky has also amassed sizeable positions in <u>Zynga</u> and <u>Groupon</u>, and is reportedly in talks to buy a substantial stake in <u>Twitter</u>. DST followed its initial stake in Facebook with large block purchases of stock from existing Facebook shareholders and employees. Digitial Sky also joined <u>Goldman Sachs</u> in 2010 for the investment bank's multi-hundred million investment round, with DST ponying up \$50 million for yet another .1% of the firm (at a \$50 billion valuation).

#### **Goldman Sachs**

Status: Corporate Investor

Founded: 1869

Location: New York, NY

Facebook stake: 1% Value: \$850 million



Sterling-plated investment bank, <u>Goldman Sachs</u> (NYSE: GS) appears to have the inside track underwriting a future Facebook IPO with its participation in a \$1.5 billion capital raise. Finalized January of 2011, the transaction included a \$450 million investment from Goldman Sachs, \$50 million from DST, and \$1 billion from unnamed foreign investors. The deal valued Facebook at \$50 billion. The financing created controversy as it appeared to be a way for Facebook to sidestep U.S. securities laws forcing privately-held companies to make SEC filings once they reach a 500 shareholder threshold. Facebook stated it will begin disclosing financial information, or stage an initial public offering, by April 2012. Goldman Sachs pushed Russian mining deals involving over 40 Russian oligarchs and also ran almost every Steven Chu Department of Energy financing.

### Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers

Status: Venture Capital Investor

Founded: 1972

Location: Menlo Park, CA

Facebook stake: .073% Value: \$62 million



Founded in 1972, <u>Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers</u> (KPCB) is considered to be one of the most successful and influential venture capital firms in the world. In early 2011, KPCB purchased \$38 million in Facebook stock from other shareholders at a \$52 billion valuation according to the *Wall Street Journal*. Although KPCB made its mark during the dot-com era with investments in <u>Amazon.com</u> and <u>Google</u>, the firm diddled with un-realized cleantech investments for most of the last decade. KPCB is now sipping from the social web Kool-Aid, and has purchased stakes in <u>Groupon</u>,

<u>Twitter</u>, and <u>Zynga</u>, in addition to Facebook. The navigation towards social networking investments comes on the heels of KPCB's recently announced sFund, a \$250 million initiative to invest in entrepreneurs inventing social applications and services.

Let usw examine these russian connections at the following links:

#### How Russian Tycoon Yuri Milner Bought His Way Into ...

How Russian Tycoon Yuri Milner Bought His Way Into Silicon Valley

http://www.wired.com/2011/10/mf\_milner/

https://teslainvestigation.wordpress.com/2015/10/13/john-doerr-and-kleiner-perkins-under-investigation-for-dealings-with-questionable-russian-business-men/

#### Ellen Pao says she has been fired by Kleiner Perkins - Cambodian ...

(Credit: Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers ) . ... was given by Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev after his talks with the Vietnamese Prime ...

http://www.cambodiantimes.com/index.ph[...]hp/sid/209717056/scat/dacc71693d799f0c

Back to John Doerr, who recently re-emerged in the DNC and Clinton leaks. Doerr was one of the men who sponsored Steven Chu as Secretary of Energy. Chu has now been voted "one of the most corrupt bureaucrats in U.S. history because Chu handed federal emergency money exclusively to John Doerr and his Silicon Valley Cartel as payback for Doerr putting Chu in the position to give Doerr the kickbacks. Doerr also had Chu hand out money to Severstal, Ener1 and other companies owned by Doerr's Russian billionaire friends.

Why was Chu giving billions of dollars of taxpayer money, which was supposed to be used to save financially desperate American companies, to Russian billionaires?

The Committee is also concerned that the loan to Severstal is not consistent with the purpose of the ATVM program. For a business to qualify for an ATVM loan, it must be either an "automobile manufacturer or a component supplier that undertakes a project that reequips, expands, or establishes manufacturing facilities in the United States ... which provide meaningful improvements in fuel economy performance beyond specified levels" (emphasis added). Since Severstal clearly does not manufacture automobiles, it could only qualify as a component part manufacture. Steel, whether AHSS or otherwise, is clearly a material used to make components. Thus, Severstal should not be eligible for the ATVM loan program.

Finally, AHSS is not in short supply in the United States. Numerous American AHSS manufacturing facilities already exist and currently produce under capacity. In fact, current total U.S. AHSS production capacity is just over six million tons per year, nearly two million tons more than the estimated AHSS peak demand in 2020. It would seem to be a waste of taxpayer funds to subsidize Severstal's AHSS facility when there is already more than enough production available for this material.

In light of these numerous concerns, I request that you respond to the following questions, and provide the requested documents:

- 1. Please explain how Severstal's Dearborn plant meets DOE's definition of component supplier. Why is steel defined as a component as opposed to a material? How is coiled steel as sold by Severstal "installed for the purpose of meeting performance requirements" as required in DOE's definition of component?
- 2. In DOE's press release announcing the loan commitment to Severstal, the agency comments, "Severstal estimates the project will generate over 2,500 construction jobs and over 260 permanent manufacturing jobs." However, the Severstal plant was already functional before the DOE loan was approved. Why is DOE taking credit for the creation of jobs that would have existed without the DOE loan? Has DOE performed its own jobs analysis for this project? If a jobs analysis was made, then please provide this to the Committee.
- 3. In DOE's press release announcing the Severstal loan project, Secretary Chu stated, "[b]y manufacturing more advanced high strength steel here at home, we rely less on imports and create thousands of new jobs that get people back to work." Has the Department studied the amount of AHSS steel imported into the United States? Has DOE analyzed the potential effects of the competitive advantage that this loan gives to Severstal over other U.S.-based steel manufacturers and their employees? Please provide the Committee with these studies.
- 4. Was DOE aware that Severstal's modernization plan at the Dearborn plant was a pre-existing project that was already under way before the ATVM loan was approved? Are loans given under the ATVM program for new projects or for projects that are already significantly under way such as Severstal's Dearborn project?
- 5. In DOE's Final Environmental Assessment for the Severstal Project, the agency states that "DOE recognizes that the proposed project may eventually secure other financing and proceed without DOE's loan..." Why did DOE deem it appropriate to give Severstal a loan for this project if the agency felt that Severstal could secure private financing? How is this the best use of nearly three quarters of a billion dollars of guaranteed taxpayer money?
- Please provide Severstal's unredacted ATVM loan application and all documents and communications referring or relating to DOE's decision to grant Severstal's ATVM loan for the Dearborn plant.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform is the principal oversight committee of the House of Representatives and may at "any time" investigate "any matter" as set forth in House Rule X. An attachment to this letter provides additional information about responding to the Committee's request.

We ask that you provide the requested documents and information as soon as possible, but no later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, November 3, 2011. When producing documents to the Committee, please deliver production sets to the Majority Staff in Room 2157 of the Rayburn House Office Building and the Minority Staff in Room 2471 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The Committee prefers, if possible, to receive all documents in electronic format.

If you have any questions about this request, please contact Joseph Brazauskas or Ryan Hambleton of the Committee Staff at 202-225-5074. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

# **#Occupy the Department of Energy! Or, loans for Russian billionaires?**

October 27, 2011

I must've missed the memo announcing the rebirth of the <u>Friends of Angelo</u> program under the aegis of the Department of Energy. Under the leadership of Secretary Chu (Like his boss, a Nobel Prize winner. Be impressed.), the DoE has <u>fast-tracked</u> and awarded loans with <u>preferential terms</u> (1) to a failing "Green" energy company, <u>Solyndra</u>; a "Green" car company, <u>Fisker</u>, which plans to make its cars <u>in Finland</u>, when they get around to actually making the cars; and another "Green" automaker, <u>Tesla</u>, which builds <u>Gaea-friendly cars</u> for the elite one-percent. And on which Tesla <u>loses money</u>.

All these loans, totaling about \$1.5 billion taxpayer dollars, were doled out to companies with connections to big donors to the Democrats and Obama. (See also.)

But this one has to be the cake-topper — \$730 million to a Russian billionaire:

Another controversial U.S. Department of Energy "green" loan is coming under scrutiny.

Last July the Obama administration issued a \$730 million low interest "green" loan to Russia's second largest steel company, whose chief executive is a Russian tycoon personally worth \$18 billion and who has close ties to Russia's Vladimir Putin.

An influential House oversight chairman is now questioning why taxpayer funds from the Department of Energy are being used to assist the highly capitalized foreign-based steel company.

The DOE renewable energy loan was awarded this summer to Severstal North America to produce high strength steel at its Dearborn, Michigan facility. Steel is not in short supply in the United States and current U.S. steel plants are operating under capacity.

The DOE loan is part of a controversial \$40 billion renewable energy loan program organized under its Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Program called

ATVM. The program is supposed to help financially starved companies in the green auto manufacturing field by providing taxpayer-supported low interest loans.

As PJM's Richard Pollock points out, the billionaire, Alexei Mordashov, is the 29th richest man in the world. Mordashov's company, Severstal, recently made \$1.2 billion from the sale of several steel mills in Ohio and other states. He could finance Dearborn plant out of his own pocket and still have enough left over to buy his own miniature giraffe. (2)

And then there's the question of why Severstal, a fully-capitalized company that's neither in the auto or "Green industries," qualifies for loans meant to help "green auto manufacturing."

Why, if I were a cynic, I might suspect some sort of a payoff here.

Nah. I must just be a RAAAAACIST!! and a hater. Or something.

#### Footnote

- (1) Read: "They get the gold mine, the taxpayer gets the shaft."
- (2) I love that commercial.

(Crossposted at Sister Toldjah)

Kleiner Perkins Associates In Business
Alexey Mordashov
Received DOE Funds Via Severstal:
Alexey Mordashov -General director of "Severstal group", Chairman of the board of directors in "Power Machines", the largest shareholder of "Arcelor",
http://rumafia.com/person.php?id=54
Surname: Mordashov
Name: Alexey
Fathername: Aleksandrovich
Position: General director of "Severstal group", Chairman of the board of directors in "Power
Machines", the largest shareholder of "Arcelor", a member of board of RSPP.
Biography
Mordashov Alexey Aleksandrovich was born on September 26, 1965 in Cherepovets in the Vologdo area in workers' family; Russian. In 1988 he graduated with excellence from the Leningrad Engineering-Economical Institute. During study he got acquainted with Anatoly Chubais.

From 1988 till 1989 - Senior Economist in maintenance and repair shop #1 of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant (CMP).

In 1989-1991 - Head of Bureau of Economics and Labor of MRS#1 at CMP.

In 1991-1992 - Deputy Director of planning department of CMP.

In 1992-1993 - Deputy Director of Economics and Finance at CMP.

Since 1993 - Financial Director of CMP (now CMP is renamed into Open Joint-Stock Company "Severstal"). Simultaneously the chairman of board of directors of joint-stock company "Severstal-Invest". He was one of creators of the plant privatization program, and transition to active marketing practice in metal trading. Company "Severstal-Invest" was engaged in sale of rolled metal products, motor vehicles and the weapon, cultivation, processing and sale of fish, realtor and security-detective activity.

Since March, 1996 - chairman of board of "Severstal-holding" LLC (Cherepovets).

Since March, 1996 - chairman of board of directors of Joint-Stock Company "Severstal-invest" (Cherepovets).

Since September 1996 till June, 2002 - General Director of "Severstal" OAO.

Since November, 1997 - chairman of board of directors in Metkombank (Cherepovets). He was a councilor of bank "Metallinvest". Then he was trained on courses of managers in England (in the late nineties he completed the MBA program of Newcastle Business school (NBS) in the University of Northumbria (UNN, Great Britain).

Since June, 2000 - the councilor of directors of Joint-Stock Company «Izhora pipe factory», joint venture of «Izhora factories» OAO and "Severstal" OAO. In October, 2000 he was selected as a member of bureau of board of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP).

Since June, 2001 - coordinator of RSPP Working group.

From April 2001 till April, 2003 - member of the Supervisory board of «Industrial Construction Bank» (ICB).

Since June, 2002 - chairman of the board of directors of "Severstal" OAO.

Since 2002 - General Director of "Severstal group" ZAO.

Since August, 2002 - the chairman of the board of directors of "SSM-Tyazhmash" LLC, subsidiary of "Severstal group" ZAO.

Since December, 2002 - the judicial arbitrator at the Commission on Ethics of RSPP created for settlement of corporate disputes.

In May, 2003 he was included in structure of Business Council at the government of the Russian Federation.

*In December, 2003 he became the authorized representative of president Putin on presidential election on March, 14th, 2004.* 

In 2003 Forbes magazine included Mordashov in the list of 500 richest people in the world (348th place, fortune - 1.2 billion dollars).

In February, 2004 "Severstal" OAO informed that Mordashov supervised 82.75% of stocks of "Severstal".

Since June, 2004 - councilor of directors of bank "Rossiya" (St.-Petersburg).

In February 2006 "Finance" magazine estimated Mordashov's capital at 6.0 billion dollars (the tenth place in Russia).

In March, 2006 there was a next rating of Forbes Magazine in which Mordashov was on the 64th place in the world (fortune - 7.6 billion dollars).

Member of Board of guardians of RDC «Expert institute» at Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP);

Member of Advisory council on the innovations created by Ministry of Industry and Science of the Russian Federation.

He is awarded with the order «For Merits for Country» of the I and II degrees.

The winner of the All-Russia competition of businessmen "Career-96". In December, 2000 Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs called him the best businessman of the year.

Speaks English and German.

Mordashov is married for the second time. He has three sons - one from the first marriage, two - from the second one.

Takes a great interest in poetry, painting, active winter kinds of sports.

Source: http://www.anticompromat.org/

Dossier:

By 2001 there were no any compromising materials concerning Mordashov on pages of the mass-media. As for unpleasant stories - only divorce with the wife and the ignominious alimony to the son. The only thing that was spoken about him appeared in July, 2001. Mordashov was supposed to be offered a post of the chairman in the Russian government. In reply to that Mordashov declared that even if he had been offered the post he would have had to refuse of it.

Source: www.rb.ru

In 2004 in mass media the materials convicting Mordashov of dishonest engagement of "Severstal" were published. The ex-general director of Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant Yury Lipuhin - who promoted Mordashov on a career ladder - became an information source. When Mordashov was already the director of "Severstal" the plant suffered from an attempt of raid capture. Trans-World Group tried to persuade Mordashov to sell the plant (it was represented by well known businessmen Vladimir Lisin, Mikhail Chernoy, Oleg Deripaska) but he resisted. After those events Mordashov convinced Lipuhin that the plant shares needed to be privatized not to admit strangers to the enterprise. The plant released metal under the low prices to the company "Severstal-Invest" created for that purpose; Mordashov spent millions of gross margin from resale on purchase of vouchers and shares from workers. So he became the owner of 51% of shares of "Severstal" and Lipuhin - 49 %.

In 1998 there was a conflict between two proprietors - Mordashov decided to diversify business and began to buy up industrial actives: stocks of ports in St.Petersburg, Tuapse and East port, coal mines, Kolomna diesel factory, UAZ factory. Lipuhin was against of such diversification of the business. In the beginning of 2001 Mordashov redeemed from Lipuhin 49 % of "Severstal-Guarant" with the big discount; Lipuhin is still offended by Mordashov for that. The latter during had enemies that period - Zavolzhsky motor factory became a subject of his conflict to GAZ owner Oleg Deripaska. Together with the head of "Eurazholding" Alexander Abramov, Mordashov struggled for "Kuzbassugol", the metallurgical market was divided with Iskander Mahmudov.

*Source: «Forbes», 4/10/2004* 

In youth during internship in Austria Mordashov had a conflict with the son of the minister of ferrous metallurgy Serafim Kolpakov Sergey. The minister demanded for Yury Lipuhin dismissed Mordashov, but Lipuhin then defended the young perspective employee.

*Source: «Forbes», 4/10/2004* 

In 2001 the first spouse of Mordashov, Elena declared that Alexey Mordashov did not help their son sufficiently, didn't let her arrange private life and promoted her dismissal from work. For 2000 Mordashov declared his income at 80 million dollars (Mordashov denied the sum soon after that), his former wife took advantage and sued for alimony and separation of jointly acquired property (he had been paying to the wife 650 dollars monthly for the son). Mordashova demanded a share in business of the husband and developed huge information war. The businessman considered that behind that claim there were competitors of metallurgical holding - the Ural mountain-metallurgical plant and "Sibal", in particular their owner Iskander Mahmudov who was at that time the main contender of Mordashov in the metallurgical market. In August, 2001 the former wife applied to Nikulinsky Office of Public *Prosecutor of Moscow with the requirement to force former husband to give 25% of the income for* education of the son from first marriage. In her opinion the underpaid alimony of Mordashov made more than semi billion dollars. In maintenance of the claim the Office of Public Prosecutor managed to arrest 32.5 % of stocks of "Severstal". Claims of former spouse Elena Mordashova for a quarter of incomes of the husband were recognized by Moscow court as groundless, and attachment was removed from property. And after that Cherepovets court took Mordashov's side and decided that he did not owe to the former spouse 40 percent of shares of "Severstal" (Elena Mordashova had declared such requirements in the statement of claim). As a result Elena Mordashova lost both suits.

Source: «Moscow Komsomolets», 8/20/2001, "Vedomosti", 10/30/2002

On presidential election of 2004 Alexey Mordashov was Vladimir Putin's authorized representative. Support of the head of the country helped Mordashov to create the steel-making company the largest in Russia, which possessed the largest actives abroad on the basis of the Cherepovets plant.

Source: www.akado.com/news

In February, 2005 Alexey Mordashov made scandal at airport Vnukovo-3. He left the plane together with two girls accompanying him in the trip. One of his companions unexpectedly found out that she had lost a buckle from the handbag. Mordashov unexpectedly began to behave inadequately: for about a half an hour he loudly shouted at employees of the airport, and demanded to pay him one thousand dollars for the lost buckle.

Source: "Life", 2/9/2005

Alexey Mordashov tried to unite his business with metallurgical group Arcelor being absorbed, but owners of the company refused the offer of Mordashov and group "aggressors" - Mittal Steel became its owner.

Source: Investments ? 3(334) 01.02-07.02.2010

In September, 2006 Alexey Mordashov decided to hold again the post of the general director of "Severstal"; in this connection he carried out administrative reform at the enterprise. General Director Anatoly Kruchinin, the hired manager, was removed by Mordashov from the post. Later he was appointed as the General Director of «Severstal. Russian steel» (in April, 2008 management of "Severstal" divided it into three directions: «Severstal. Russian steel», «Severstal. Resources», «Severstal Internationa»). Mordashov's return on a post of the director of according to his plan should promote success of IPO - Kruchinin was unknown person in business while Mordashov after attempt to become the largest owner of Arcelor received world popularity. In some months Mordashov arranged IPO in London which observers considered to be not successful.

Source: "Vedomosti", 9/21/2006

Due to lack of more interesting actual metallurgical actives for purchase, Mordashov once again tried to diversify business in adjacent spheres. New object of interest of the businessman - the main Russian manufacturer of the equipment for electric power industry, "Power machines". Structures "Severstal" then requested permissions for the transaction in Federal antimonopoly service (FAS). Stocks of "Power machines" were the personal investment of Mordashov which was not connected with mountain-metallurgical company "Severstal". Competitors of Mordashov in struggle for "Power machines" became Victor Vekselberg and Oleg Deripaska.

Source: www.newsru.com from 6/9/2007

In December, 2003 bank "Rossiya" informed that it would make additional share issue for 30 million rubles face value in advantage of Alexey Mordashov's "Severstal-groups" under the price in 20 times above face value. Thus, the holding should pay 600 million rubles for 9% of shares of bank with own capital of 616 million rubles. The General Director of "Rossiya" Victor Myachin explained the high cost of package with consideration of the «occurrence of the foreign investor» in the capital of bank and dynamics of its development (for a year actives and the capital have trebled). Experts consider such estimation of a minority package as absolutely inadequate. The most probable explanation of such an odd act - rupture of relations with Industrial Construction Bank (ICB) and transfer of money resources to bank "Rossiya". At the same time Mordashov since 90th years kept partner relations with Petersburg banker Vladimir Kogan, ex-founder of ICB - in the beginning of 2001 Mordashov sold a share holding of "Metkombank" to Kogan.

Source: www.mfd.ru News

In the beginning of 2007 in the central mass-media, in particular, in newspapers "Commersant" and "Newspaper" the information began to appear that soon there would be a merge of two largest metallurgical companies - "Eurazholding" and "Severstal". Besides it was written about nationalization of branch and government plans about it. As there were no any concrete facts confirming possibilities of such changes, there were assumptions that this "canard" in respectful newspapers was created by their owners. The owner of "Commersant" - Alisher Usmanov was simultaneously the owner of "Metalloinvest", the largest metallurgical companies; "Newspaper" belonged to other large "metallurgist" Vladimir Lisin, the owner of Novolipetsk metallurgical plant. The purpose: to press on competitors or to force them to buy, for example, business for high price, probably even to frighten and force to cease to put up money in development of the enterprise, to sell to competitor.

Source: «Komsomol truth», 5/30/2007

In August, 2008 at Mordashov's company "Power machine" shareholders were replaced: 63.1 % of shares of company have appeared concentrated in three offshore now. Among shareholders of OAO there were two offshore, King Rail Trading and Ashington Trading, each owns 16,55 % of his actions. Presumably, these companies are under control of Alexey Mordashov and re-structuring of actives allows him to bypass the requirement about exhibiting of the obligatory offer by minoritaries. If Alexey Mordashov exposed the offer, he should redeem shares from minoritaries with 9 percent award to market quotations. He did not expose it but bought up company shares in the off-exchange market from many sellers. Redistribution of actives gave Mordashov also the joint-stock control over the company.

Source: "Money" ? 33 (688), 8/25/2008

The Office of Public Prosecutor accused Alexey Mordashov of legislation infringement - he, having dismissed employees of Kostomuksha mining and concentrating mill, in October, 2009 replaced them with less paid Gastarbeiters. Active workers of the enterprise arranged several meetings in the city, the Office of Public Prosecutor of Karelia began investigation. Trade-union active workers were accused of extremism and Alexey Mordashov was required by the public prosecutor of republic Karelia to exclude infringement of the labor and social rights of citizens and to provide measures on prevention social and political tension in «Karelian pellet OAO. Thereof Mordashev stopped employment of migrants.

Source: Rusmet.ru 24.12.09

Alexey Mordashova's name was mentioned in a context of preparation of amendments by the Ministry of Finance to the article 7 of the Tax code depriving Russian businessmen of possibility to minimize taxes by using the companies in the countries having agreements with Russia on avoidance of the double taxation. It was declared that Alexey Mordashov had supervised "Severstal" through the Cyprian companies, thereby minimized taxes in the federal budget of our country.

Source: www.polit.ru/news, 12/2/2009

The family conflict of Alexey Mordashov with the first wife Elena Novitskaya passed to a new stage - in 2004 she submitted the claim to the Strasbourg court where she accused Russia of partiality of justice. In January, 2010 Novitskaya's case received a priority. Few years ago the court dismissed Novitskaya's claim about property separation, as all agreements on property division between spouses had been signed back in 1996, and Novitskaya did not apply for shares and refused them voluntarily. Having lost the court, Elena Novitskaya still owed the state duty of 213 million rubles. In European court Novitskaya demanded from Russia for compensation at amount of 500 million dollars, referring to article 6 of the European convention about human rights. Now Russia should prove that at the moment of divorce Alexey Mordashov did not possess influence on justice.

Boris G. Zingarevich

Received DOE funds through Ener1

Boris Zingarevich - Deputy Director General of Ilim Group

http://rumafia.com/person.php?id=204

Surname: Zingarevich

Name: Boris
Fathername: Gennadievich
Position: Deputy Director General of Ilim Group
Biography:
Date of Birth: 08 July 1959.
Place of Birth: Sebezh (Pskov region).
1981: Graduated from the Leningrad Technological Institute of Pulp and Paper Industry (specialty: machines and apparatus of PPI)
1991-1992: "Tekhnoferm", the CEO
1985-1991: Leningrad carton factory, Master of cardboard shop, Production Manager
1981-1985: Kondopozhsky PPM, mechanic
Since 1992 - Deputy Director General of Ilim
Source: www.forbesrussia.ru
Dossier:
Until the early 90's Boris Zingarevich, along with his brother Michael worked as a mechanic at the Leningrad cardboard factory. In 1992 they created "Ilim Pulp" - a company for export of paper

Until the early 90's Boris Zingarevich, along with his brother Michael worked as a mechanic at the Leningrad cardboard factory. In 1992 they created "Ilim Pulp" - a company for export of paper products. Then they got reassigned to the woods production, and over the years have bought about 30 logging companies - then timber industry enterprises were sold at very low prices.

Easy money in the timber industry caused competition that turned into criminal fights. Most of them appeared to be in Arkhangelsk region, where the main enterprise of the holding - Kotlas PPM was. In the region, the company has developed a bad reputation to the extent that one day in January 2002,

half the guests did not appear on the anniversary of the governor Anatoly Efremov, having learnt that Zingarevich brothers and their partner Zakhar Smushkin were going to be there.

In spring 1999 the house of the head of the Arkhangelsk PPC Vladimir Krupchak was bombed. In the summer of 1999 the head of OAO "Solombalskiy LDK" Evgeny Drachev and his driver were kidnapped by unknown. A few months later director general of forestry complex the department of the regional administration, Alexander Bulatov was beaten. It's difficult to say whether those events were connected to the activities of Ilim Pulp. However, its top managers- Smushkin and the Zingareviches could have argued with those people, because the struggle for supremacy in the timber industry was very tough, and Arkhangelsk region was considered a "fiefdom" of Ilim Pulp in the field. The regional law enforcement agencies had a huge dirt on the heads of the holding, but for some reason the case went "down on the brakes" every time.

For example, the same story happened with the murder of Dmitry Varvarin, Director General of ZAP "Concern" Orimi", the main competitor of Ilim Pulp. He was shot in St. Petersburg in March of 2000. The heads of Ilim Pulp, including Boris Zingarevich had sufficient motives for the killing, including the competition and the fact that Varvarin supported the campaign of Yuri Boldyrev for the post of mayor of St. Petersburg, which was obviously to fail. In addition, Varvarin owned shares of Ilim Pulp, so he begged Smushkin and Zingarevichey as his partners to allocate money for it.

A few days after the murder of Varvarin, unknown people killed another founder of "Orimi", Sergey Krizhan together with his family.

Law enforcement agencies considered the version according to which the two murders were connected with the management of Ilim Pulp, as the most probable, but somehow forgot about it; the team of investigators was excluded from the investigation.

Source: Kompromat.ru from 31.07.2002

The involvement of the heads of "Ilim Pulp" in the second killing has not been confirmed, as in 2005, Andrey Yurevich - the son of commercial director of "Plastpolymer", Victor Yurevich, and two accomplices - Alexander Ulyanov and Vyacheslav Shinkarev were sentenced for that murder. Krizhan was chairman of the board of directors of the company and clashed with Viktor Yurevich.

The newspaper "Kommersant-Petersburg"? 216 (3300) on 17.11.2005

*In spring and autumn of 2000, a new wave of crime passed.* 

In March, the director of Agency Company, lumber exporter - Vladimir Malkov was attacked. And in October, the hotel "Polina", owned by Krupchak was set on fire. As leader of the Arkhangelsk Pulp and Paper Mill, he was a major player in timber market and he could have possibly conflicted to the Zingarevicheses and Smushkin quite often. In 2001 Dmitry Belyaev, External Manager of LDK-4 was attacked. Again, the connection with the management of Ilim Pulp was not confirmed, but it was on the

cards, as Ilim Pulp had been seeking for the rule in the forest sector, and Belyaev could have threatened the interests of their company by his business, or could have simply competed with its leaders.

Boris Zingarevich together with the companions did the business of "Ilim Pulp" not very successful, at least for their enterprises. The main one was the debts of Kotlas pulp and paper mill in Arkhangelsk region, Bratsk Timber Complex in the Irkutsk region, as well as others, they had ruthlessly cut down the forest, accidents happened frequently, the equipment was worn out or even broken. At the same salaries were miserable.

Until 2000, the shareholders of Ilim Pulp had not received dividends. Ostensibly, they were invested in production development, but in reality everything was falling apart. The problem was that all the investments in production then were exempt from taxation. Once the tax credit was abolished, dividends went.

In addition, it became clear that Kotlas Pulp came under the control of Ilim Pulp illegally: during the investment competition the money, which the company pledged to invest in a company, were transferred to its account for one day and then were sent back to the accounts of Smushkin and the Zingarevicheses. But formally everything looked legitimate.

They purchased equipment for the companies in an interesting way: at very high prices, while in fact only half of it was brought. The money also flowed to foreign accounts of the firms affiliated with Ilim Pulp.

Other financial frauds by the Zingarevicheses and Smushkin were turned in the Bratsk Timber Industry Complex (BTIC). First they formed huge debts for electricity for the budget of Bratsk and many others. And in 1998 the company established a subsidiary company OAO "Pulp and Cardboard Plant (PCP) and began to place there their liquid assets. Thus, BTIC eventually had unprofitable production and debts. The state had a stake in BTIC and did not impede the withdrawal of assets.

Only Dmitry Medvedev, the current president objected that, then in 1993 he was Director of Legal Affairs "Ilim Pulp", and since 1998 -a member of the Board of Directors in BTIC. His relationship with the Zingarevicheses and Smushkin worsened, and in 1999 they were completely stopped - he was distracted by new concerns associated with climbing the career ladder.

In October 2001 it became known that Ilim Pulp committed deals for the sale of pulp and paper factory to offshore companies. Then the shareholders of OAO "Irkutskenergo" which was the main creditor of BTIC - appealed to the federal agencies. They failed to find out the truth because of the legal tricks: documents submitted to the commission, were valid, but for the period prior to the fraud.

After that the minority shareholders of BTIC went to court, and it ordered to reinstate the dismissed general director BTIC George Trifonov. He restored an order, paid the debts. The Zingarevicheses and Smushkin were defeated. But when in 2002 BTIC came under their control again, they began to restore the old order by dismissing disloyal people and replacing them with loyal ones, uncomprehending in the timber industry.

In addition, the holding company began the blockade of the Ust-Ilim Timber Complex (UiLPK) by not sending paid commodity to the company. All forces were driven to expell the head of the trade union, Yuri Savinkov, they wrote denunciations to the prosecutor's office against the former Complex director

Andrey Prokopov. The new head of UiLPK Vladimir Batishchev reported that Prokopov took away the production equipment. It was a slander - he just took jeeps belonging to the management company "Continental Invest".

*In early February 2002 UILPK was entirely under the control of Ilim Pulp.* 

Source: Kompromat.ru from 13.02.2002

In April 2002, Ilim Pulp lost control over Kotlas and Bratsk pulp and paper mills. There were two lawsuits from shareholders, after which the company's shares were arrested, and then purchased for the benefit of companies affiliated with the actual new owners - "Basic Element", "Continental management" and "Banking House" Sankt-Petersburg". Oleg Deripaska was behind those machinations, who wanted to get a strategic advantage in the industry.

Source: corp-gov.ru from 29.09.2003

The management of "Ilim Pulp" disputed the transaction through numerous courts. There were information wars. The information agencies had the news spread that the Court invalidated the new board of directors elected by shareholders. It was misinformation. To gain access to the documents of Kotlassky PPM they forged execution lists and sent them to the office of registry holders. According to them it was necessary to issue registry documents. They also launched "a fake" that the registry of the Bratsk TIC was lost.

In the end, "Ilim Pulp" prevailed in the information and judicial war. Businessmen managed to agree, but the true owner of the enterprises is still unknown. Representatives of "Bazel" argued that the blocking stake in the enterprises was still in the structures of Basel. Smushkin also announced that he possessed more than 90%. As the court ruled, the enterprises passed to Ilim Pulp. Perhaps the company paid Bazel some compensation. In any case, that was a good lesson for the Zingarevicheses and Smushkin and a signal that the empire they built up may well falter without gaining a strong support.

Source: Kompromat.ru from 31.07.2002

In 2004, the media reported that Boris Zingarevich intended to acquire a large stake in English football club Everton. Upon the request of Zingarevich, that information was retracted. According to British media, the football club was really interesting to Zingarevich's son Anton. He himself had no money to buy it, but he practiced abroad as a football manager. There is no information confirming the

purchase plans. This episode is insignificant, but given that Boris Zingarevich studiously avoided the media spotlight, it looks interesting. Maybe it was advantageous for someone to put Zingarevich as a reckless spender and a wasteful man.

Source: "Kommersant» ? 155 (2994) on 24.08.2004

Also in 2004, there were rumors in the media that the company "Ilim Pulp" is going to buy the state Vneshtorgbank, and the then owner of Promstroibank Vladimir Kogan was to be an intermediary in the transaction. The price was to be inflated in more than a billion dollars. Journalists advanced the version of such a bizarre waste of public funds. They supposed, the billion would be withdraw from the State Bank and shared by individuals, including Zingarevich. In their opinion, the deal was scheduled to be held "under the guise of" Finance Minister Alexey Kudrin. However, no further speculation happened a the possible grand scam failed for unknown reasons.

Source: Kompromat.ru from 23.09.2004

In 2006 the Zingareviches and Smushkin sold half of the holding to a foreign company International Paper, the world's largest pulp and paper corporation. In the name of the company they found a strong partner and a way to overcome the crisis that had began with the attack by Mr. Deripaska on Kotlas and Bratsk pulp and paper mills. Once they returned the enterprises, Deripaska exchanged his remaining shares to the stake in the Arkhangelsk Pulp and Paper Mill of Vladimir Kogan, and the latter gave them to the shareholders of Ilim Pulp. That is, everything returned to business as usual. However, after such a shake-up the Zingareviches and Smushkin realized they were not omnipotent, and their old methods to maintain the credibility in the timber industry had been no longer working. The holding company needed a powerful protection of the parties and they found such a support in the name of the foreign company.

Source: Journal "Secret Firmy"? 48 (183) on 25.12.2006

In spring 2010 the authorities of St. Petersburg passed at once three buildings - the monuments of federal importance for the reconstruction of them as hotels - to the companies close to Zingarevich brothers. OOO "Lotus Oteli" received a historic building of the former barracks of the Life Guards of the Pavlovsky Regiment on the Marsovo Pole, 1. OOO "Orange-Development" acquired the building of the former court stables Office at Konyushennaya Ploshad, 1a. The third building was on Nevsky Prospekt, 7-9A, which is the Central Agency of Aviation and airline ticket place passed to OOO "IFG-Basis-Project". Experts say that at the auction the buildings could cost a lot of money. However, they gave them under the decision taken at a closed meeting of the government. Thus, not only the interests

of the city budget were violated, but of the potential buyers who could acquire the right to use the buildings through a fair competition.

Source: "Kommersant" dated 05/21/2010

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FAIR is the national progressive media watchdog group, challenging corporate media bias, spin and misinformation.

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