

ANNEX TO NOTICE

FINANCIAL SANCTIONS: CHEMICAL WEAPONS

THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS (SANCTIONS) (EU EXIT) REGULATIONS 2019 (S.I. 2019/618)

AMENDMENTS

Deleted information appears in strikethrough. Additional information appears in italics and is underlined.

Individual

1. MISHKIN, Alexander Yevgeniyevich

Title: Colonel **DOB:** 13/07/1979. **POB:** Loyga, Kotlas, ~~Russia~~, Russia a.k.a: PETROV, Alexander **Nationality:** Russian **Address:** Russian Federation. **Other Information:** (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0010 Date designated on UK Sanctions List: 31/12/2020 (UK Statement of Reasons):GRU Officer Alexander Mishkin (a.k.a. Alexander Petrov) possessed, transported and then, during the weekend of 4 March 2018, in Salisbury, used a toxic nerve agent ("Novichok").On 5 September 2018, the UK Crown Prosecution Service charged Alexander Petrov for conspiracy to murder Sergei Skripal, for the attempted murder of Sergei Skripal, Yulia Skripal and Nick Bailey, for the use and possession of Novichok, and for causing grievous bodily harm with intent to Yulia Skripal and Nick Bailey. (Gender): Male **Listed on:** 21/01/2019 **Last Updated:** ~~31/12/2020~~ 19/01/2021 **Group ID:** 13744.

2. KIRIYENKO, Sergei Vladilenovich

DOB: 26/07/1962. **POB:** Sukhumi, ~~Russia~~ *Former USSR (now Georgia)* **Nationality:** Russian **Position:** First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office **Other Information:** (UK Sanctions List Ref): CHW0012 Date designated on UK Sanctions List: 31/12/2020. (UK Statement of Reasons): As First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation, Sergei Kiriyyenko is responsible for domestic affairs. The Presidential Office is a state body within Russia that provides support for the President's work, monitors the implementation of the President's decisions, and has responsibility for governmental policy and the regime's most important actions domestically. Russian opposition leader Alexey Navalny was the victim of an attempted assassination during his August 2020 visit to Siberia, in which a chemical weapon - a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group - was used. The activities and movements of Alexei Navalny during his journey to Siberia, from where he intended to return to Moscow on 20th August 2020 were closely monitored by the authorities of the Russian Federation. Russia had the technical capability to carry out the attack. The Russian State has previously produced Novichoks and would still be capable of doing so. Within the last decade, Russia has produced and stockpiled small quantities of Novichok. It is unlikely that Novichoks could be made and deployed by non-state actors (e.g. a criminal or terrorist group). Russia had the operational experience to carry out the attack. Russia has a proven record of state-sponsored assassination. It is highly likely that the Russian state was responsible for the attempted assassination of Sergei Skripal in Salisbury in 2018 using a similar type of nerve agent. During the 2000s, Russia commenced a programme to test means of delivering chemical warfare agents, including investigation of ways of delivering nerve

agents. Russia had the motive and opportunity to carry out the attack. Navalny was a high profile Russian opposition politician who vocally criticised the Russian administration and establishment. He was on Russian territory under surveillance by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation at the time of the attack. Given the role of the state within the attack, and the scale of the operation against Navalny, it is reasonable to conclude that the poisoning of Alexey Navalny was only possible with the consent of the Presidential Executive Office. (Gender): Male **Listed on:** 15/10/2020 **Last Updated:** ~~08/01/2021~~ 19/01/2021 **Group ID:** 13970.

Entity

1. STATE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY (GOSNIIKOKHT)

Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref): CHW0017 Date designated on UK Sanctions List: 31/12/2020. (UK Statement of Reasons): The Federal State Unitary Enterprise State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIKOKHT) is a state research institute with the responsibility for the destruction of chemical weapon stocks inherited from the Soviet Union. The institute in its original role before 1994 was involved in the development and production of chemical weapons including the toxic nerve agent now known as 'Novichok'. After 1994, the same facility took part in the government's programme for the destruction of the stocks of chemical weapons inherited from the Soviet Union. Alexei Navalny was poisoned with a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group. This toxic agent is accessible only to State authorities in the Russian Federation. The deployment of a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group would therefore only be possible due to the failure of the Institute to carry out its responsibility to destroy the stockpiles of chemical weapons. Russia had the technical capability to carry out the attack. The Russian State has previously produced Novichoks and would still be capable of doing so. Within the last decade, Russia has produced and stockpiled small quantities of Novichok. It is unlikely that Novichoks could be made and deployed by non-state actors (e.g. a criminal or terrorist group). Russia had the operational experience to carry out the attack. Russia has a proven record of state-sponsored assassination. It is highly likely that the Russian state was responsible for the attempted assassination of Sergei Skripal in Salisbury in 2018 using a similar type of nerve agent. During the 2000s, Russia commenced a programme to test means of delivering chemical warfare agents, including investigation of ways of delivering nerve agents. Russia had the motive and opportunity to carry out the attack. Navalny was a high profile Russian opposition politician who vocally criticised the Russian administration and establishment. He was on Russian territory under surveillance by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation at the time of the attack. As the institute responsible for the destruction of chemical weapons within the Russian Federation, GoSNIIKOKHT bears responsibility for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. (Parent company): Russian Ministry of Defence **Listed on:** 15/10/2020 **Last Updated:** ~~08/01/2021~~ 19/01/2021 **Group ID:** 13975.