

State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniiookht)

Saraksts

Veids	Organizācija
Saraksta nosaukums	Apvienotā Karaliste
Programmas (1)	Chemical Weapons Vēsturisks (pēdējo reizi aktīvs 28.02.2022 05:16:44)
Sarakstā iekļaušanas datums (1)	15.10.2020

Vārdi/Nosaukumi (2)

Uzvārds/Nosaukums	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniiookht)
Pilns vārds/Nosaukums	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniiookht)
Veids	Vārds

Uzvārds/Nosaukums	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology" (GosNIIOKhT)
Pilns vārds/Nosaukums	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology" (GosNIIOKhT)
Veids	Vārda variācija

Identifikācijas dokumenti (3)

Veids	Email Address: DIR@GosNIIOKhT.rmt.ru
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Veids	Entity Parent Company: Russian Ministry of Defence
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Pamatojums (2)

The Federal State Unitary Enterprise State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIOKHT) 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, GoSNIIOKHT bears responsibility for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny.

The Federal State Unitary Enterprise State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniokht) is a state research institute within Russia with 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 family who owned the institute took part in the government's program for destruction of the stocks of chemical weapons inherited from the Soviet Union. The subsequent deployment of a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group against Alexey Navalny would therefore only be possible because the institute had failed 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, Gosniokht bears responsibility for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny.

Vēsturiskie dati

Vārdi/Nosaukumi (1)

Statuss	Vēsturisks (pēdējo reizi aktīvs 28.02.2022 05:16)
Uzvārds/Nosaukums	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIOKHT)
Pilns vārds/Nosaukums	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIOKHT)
Veids	Galvenais segvārds

Identifikācijas dokumenti (1)

Statuss	Vēsturisks (pēdējo reizi aktīvs 28.02.2022 05:16)
Veids	Parent Company: Russian Ministry of Defence

Atjaunots: 13.10.2025. 02:16

Dati sankciju sarakstā atjaunoti: 19.09.2025. 16:15

Katalogā iekļauti Latvijas, Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijas, Eiropas Savienības, Apvienotās Karalistes un Amerikas Savienoto Valstu Valsts kases Ārvalstu aktīvu kontroles biroja (OFAC) un Kanādas sankciju sarakstos iekļautie subjekti.