1. Name 6: AHMED 1: FIRAS 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.
   Name (non-Latin script): دمصس سارف
   DOB: 21/01/1967. a.k.a: (1) AHMAD (2) AHMAD, Firas
   Nationality: Syria
   Position: Head of Security Office at Institute 1000 of the SSRC
   Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0001
   Important employee at Scientific Studies and Research Centre
   (listed under the EU’s Chemical Weapons and Syria sanctions regime).
   (UK Statement of Reasons): Colonel Firas Ahmed is the Director of
   the Security Office of Institute 1000, the division of the Scientific
   Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) responsible for developing
   and producing computer and electronic systems for Syria’s chemical
   weapons programme. He was involved in transferring and concealing
   chemical weapons related materials following Syria’s accession to the
   Chemical Weapons Convention. Due to his senior position within
   Institute 1000 of the SSRC, he is associated with the SSRC.
   (Gender): Male
   Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date
   Designated: 31/12/2020 Last Updated: 31/12/2020 Group ID: 13749.

2. Name 6: ALEXANDROV 1: ALEXEY 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.
   DOB: 16/06/1981. a.k.a: FROLOV, Alexey
   Position: FSB Operative attached to Criminalistics Institute
   Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0018
   (UK Statement of Reasons): Alexey Alexandrov is an FSB operative
   in the Criminalistics Institute - Military Unit 34435. Evidence
   including phone and travel records suggest that Alexey Alexandrov
   was one of the operatives involved in the use of a chemical
   weapon in the attempted assassination of Russian opposition leader
   Alexey Navalny during his August 2020 visit to Siberia. A
   chemical weapon - a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group - was
   used. Alexandrov was an operative of the Criminalistics Unit present
   in Tomsk where Navalny was poisoned. 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 is 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. There are reasonable grounds to suspect that Alexey Alexandrov
   in his capacity as an operative in the Federal Security Service of
   the Russian Federation, was present in Tomsk at the time of the
   poisoning and was one of the key operatives responsible for the
   preparation and use of a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group in
   the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. Listed on: 20/08/2021
   UK Sanctions List Date
   Designated: 20/08/2021 Last Updated: 20/08/2021 Group ID: 14132.

   Position: First Deputy Head of the GRU
   Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0007
   Relatives/business associates or partners/links to listed individuals:
   Anatoliy Vladimirovich Chepiga; Igor Olegovich Kostyukov; Alexander
   Yevgeniyevich Mishkin. (UK Statement of Reasons): Vladimir Stepanovich
   Alexseyev is the First Deputy Head of the GRU (a.k.a. GU). Given his senior
   leadership role in the GRU, Alexseyev is responsible for the possession,
   transport and use in Salisbury during the weekend of 4 March 2018 of the toxic
   nerve agent “Novichok” by officers from the GRU. (Gender): Male
   Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date
   Designated: 31/12/2020 Last Updated: 16/06/2022 Group ID: 13747.

   Title: Major General
   Position: former Director of Criminalistics Institute. Head of FSB Special
   Technology Centre (parent entity of...
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 is 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. (Gender):Male Listed on: 20/08/2021 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 20/08/2021 Last Updated: 16/06/2022 Group ID: 14135.

5. Name 6: BORTNIKOV 1: ALEKSANDR 2: VASILIEVICH 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a. DOB: 15/11/1951. POB: Perm, Russia a.k.a: BORTNIKOV, Alexander Nationality: Russia Position: Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref)CHW0014 (UK Statement of Reasons):Alexander Bortnikov is the director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation and, therefore, responsible for the activities conducted by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation. 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 Alexey Navalny during his journey to Siberia, from where he intended to return to Moscow on 20th August 2020, were closely monitored by the Federal Security Service 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 is 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. (Gender):Male Listed on: 15/10/2020 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 04/01/2021 Last Updated: 08/01/2021 Group ID: 13972.

6. Name 6: CHEPIGA 1: ANATOLIY 2: VLADIMIROVICH 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a. Name (non-Latin script): Анатолий Владимирович ЧЕПИГА Title: Colonel DOB: (1) 05/04/1979. (2) 12/04/1978. POB: (1) Nikolaevka, Amur Oblast (2) Dushanbe, (1) Russia (2) Tajikistan a.k.a: BORISOV, Ruslan Nationality: Russia Address: Russia Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref)CHW0008 (UK Statement of Reasons):GRU Officer Anatoly Chepiga (a.k.a. Ruslan Boshirov) 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 Ruslan Boshirov 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 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 31/12/2020 Last Updated: 31/12/2020 Group ID: 13751.

7. Name 6: KIRIYENKO 1: SERGEI 2: VLADILENOVICH 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a. DOB: 26/07/1962. POB: Sukhumi Nationality: Russia Position: First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref)CHW0012 (UK Statement of Reasons):As First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation, Sergei Kiriyenko is responsible for domestic affairs. The President’s 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 is 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. (Gender):Male
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 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 02/01/2021

Name (non-Latin script): Игорь Олегович КОСТИКОВ
DOB: (1) 21/02/1961. (2) 21/01/1961. POB: Алтайский край. Nationality: Russia Position: Head of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GRU/GU). Head of the Russian General Staff’s Main Intelligence Department (GRU) of the Russian Federation Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref)CHW0009 and CYB0011 Listed under the Chemical Weapons and Cyber sanctions regimes. (UK Statement of Reasons)Igor Okegovich Kostyukov, given his senior leadership role as First Deputy Head of the GRU (a.k.a. GU) at that time, is responsible for the possession, transport and use in Salisbury during the weekend of 4 March 2018 of the toxic nerve agent “Novichok” by officers from the GRU. Igor Kostyukov is the Head of the Russian General Staff’s Main Intelligence Department (GRU), and was previously First Deputy Head. In this capacity, Igor Kostyukov is responsible for cyber attacks carried out by the 85th Main Centre of Special Services (GTsSS), also referred to as Field Post Number 26165, APT28, Fancy Bear, Sofacy Group, Pawn Storm, Strontium. These attacks include the cyber attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) targeted the parliament’s information system and affected its operation for several days. A significant amount of data was stolen and e-mail accounts of several MPs as well as Chancellor Angela Merkel were affected. (Gender)Male Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 31/12/2020
Last Updated: 31/12/2020 Group ID: 13748.

DOB: 17/07/1975. POB: Stavropol Region. Nationality: Russia Position: Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref)CHW0016 (UK Statement of Reasons)Alexei Krivoruchko is the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation. In this capacity, he has overall responsibility for armaments. This includes the oversight of the Ministry’s stocks of weapons and military equipment. This includes the oversight of the Ministry’s stocks of weapons and military equipment. The Russian Ministry of Defence took on the responsibility for the chemical weapons stocks inherited from the Soviet Union and their safe storage until their destruction could be completed. The Russian Ministry of Defence has overall responsibility for the safe storage and destruction of chemical weapons. Russian opposition leader Alexei 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. Given the use of such chemical weapons in the territory of the Russian Federation and the evidence of the continued involvement of the Russian MoD in the Novichok programme, this could only be on account of intent by the Ministry of Defence and its political leadership. 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 Alexei Krivoruchko’s senior role in the Russian military, the evidence suggests that he is responsible for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. (Gender)Male Listed on: 15/10/2020 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 05/01/2021
Last Updated: 18/03/2022 Group ID: 13974.

Title: Colonel DOB: --/--/1966. Position: Deputy Director, Criminalistics Institute, FSB. Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref)CHW0023 (UK Statement of Reasons)Stanislav Makshakov is a deputy director in the FSB’s Criminalistics Institute - Military Unit 34435. There are reasonable grounds to suspect that the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation was involved in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny using a toxic nerve agent. Evidence including phone records suggest that Stanislav Makshakov was the commander of the team of operatives involved in the use of chemical weapon in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. As Deputy Director he is responsible for and/or engaged in, provided support for or promoted the activities conducted by this unit in the FSB. Alternatively, he is associated with those who did. This designation is part of a package of designations targeting the FSB team involved. 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 Alexey Navalny during his journey to Siberia, from where he intended to return to Moscow on 20th August 2020, were closely monitored by the Federal Security Service 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. Listed on: 20/08/2021 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 20/08/2021.
11. Name: MENYAIO 1: SERGEI 2: IVANOVICH 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a. DOB: 22/08/1960. POB: Alagir, Russia. Nationality: Russia. Position: Head of the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (formerly Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Siberian Federal District) Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref: CHW0013 (UK Statement of Reasons)) Currently Head of the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania. Sergei Menyailo was until April 2021 the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Siberian Federal District and, therefore, responsible for ensuring the implementation of the constitutional powers of the President, including the implementation by public authorities of domestic and foreign policy of the state in the federal district of Siberia. The activities and movements of Alexey Navalny during his journey to Siberia, from where he intended to return to Moscow on 20th August, were closely monitored by the authorities of the Russian Federation. The poisoning of Alexey Navalny took place at Tomsk Bogashovo airport in Siberia. 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. He was a key operative responsible for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny in Tomsk, Siberia. (Gender: Male. Listed on: 15/10/2020 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 03/01/2021 Last Updated: 18/03/2022 Group ID: 13971.

Title: Colonel DOB: 13/07/1979. POB: (1) Loyga (2) Kotlas, (1) Russia (2) Russia. a.k.a: PETROV, Alexander. Nationality: Russia. Address: Russia. Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref: CHW0010 (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 contrary to the Chemical Weapons Act; and for causing grievous bodily harm with intent to Yulia Skripal and Nick Bailey. Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 01/01/2021 Last Updated: 18/03/2022 Group ID: 13744.

13. Name: NASRI 1: KHALED 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a. Name (non-Latin script): خالد نسري
a.k.a: (1) NASRI, Haled (2) NASRI, Mohammed, Khaled (non-Latin script: 3) NATSRI, Haled (4) NATSRI, Khaled (5) NATSRI, Mohammed, Khaled
Nationality: Syria. Position: Head of Institute 1000 of the SSRC Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref: CHW0005 Important employee at Scientific Studies and Research Centre (listed under both the Syria sanctions regime and Chemical Weapons regime). Works under Amr Armanazi and Salam Tohme, both listed under the Syria sanctions regime. (UK Statement of Reasons)) Khaled Nasri is the Director of Institute 1000, the division of the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) responsible for developing and producing computer and electronic systems for Syria’s chemical weapons programme. As a result of his senior role at SSRC, he is associated with the SSRC. (Gender: Male. Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 31/12/2020 Last Updated: 31/12/2020 Group ID: 13745.

14. Name: OSIPOV 1: IVAN 2: VLADIMIROVICH 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a. DOB: 21/08/1976. a.k.a: SPIRIDINOV, Ivan. Position: FSB Operative attached to Criminalistics Institute Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref: CHW0020 (UK Statement of Reasons)) Ivan Osipov is an FSB operative in the Criminalistics Institute - Military Unit 34435. Evidence including phone and travel records suggest that Ivan Osipov was one of the operatives involved in the use of a chemical weapon in the attempted assassination of Russian opposition leader Alexey Navalny during his August 2020 visit to Siberia. A chemical weapon - a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group - was used. Osipov was an operative of the Criminalistics Institute present in Tomsk where Navalny was poisoned. 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. There are reasonable grounds to suspect that Ivan Osipov, in his capacity as an operative in the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, was present in Tomsk at the time of the poisoning and was one of the key operatives responsible for the preparation and use of a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. Listed on: 20/08/2021 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 20/08/2021 Last Updated: 20/08/2021 Group ID: 14134.

15. Name: PANYAEV 1: VLADIMIR 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a. DOB: 25/11/1980. POB: Serдобск, Russia. Position: FSB Member Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref: CHW0019 (UK Statement of Reasons)) Vladimir Panyaev is a member of the FSB. Evidence including phone and travel records suggest that Vladimir
Punyaev was present during the use of a chemical weapon in the attempted assassination of Russian opposition leader Alexey Navalny during his August 2020 visit to Siberia. A chemical weapon - a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group - was used. Vladimir Punyaev was an FSB member who was present in Tomsk where Navalny was poisoned. 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 Novichoks. 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 is 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. There are reasonable grounds to suspect that Vladimir Punyaev in his capacity as a member of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, was present in Tomsk at the time of the poisoning and was one of the key figures responsible for the preparation and use of a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. **Listed on:** 20/08/2021 **UK Sanctions List Date Designated:** 20/08/2021 **Last Updated:** 20/08/2021 **Group ID:** 14133.

   **DOB:** 01/01/1957. **POB:** Krasnoyarsk, Russia
   **Nationality:** Russia
   **Position:** Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation
   **Other Information:** (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0015 (UK Statement of Reasons)
   Pavel Popov is the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation. In this capacity, he has overall responsibility for research activities. This includes the oversight and development of the Ministry's scientific and technical capabilities, including the development of potential weapons, and modernisation of existing weapons and military equipment. The Russian Ministry of Defence took on the responsibility for the chemical weapons stock inherited from the Soviet Union and their safe storage until their destruction could be completed. The Russian Ministry of Defence has overall responsibility for the safe storage and destruction of chemical weapons. 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. Given the use of such chemical weapons in the territory of the Russian Federation and the evidence of the continued involvement of the Russian MoD in the Novichok programme, this could only be on account of intent by the Ministry of Defence and its political leadership, which includes Pavel Popov. 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 Novichoks. 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 is 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 Pavel Popov's senior role in the Russian military, the evidence suggests that he is responsible for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny.
   (Gender): Male **Listed on:** 15/10/2020 **UK Sanctions List Date Designated:** 04/01/2021 **Last Updated:** 08/01/2021 **Group ID:** 13973.

17. Name 6: SAID 1: SAID 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.
   **Name (non-Latin script):** سعيد
   **DOB:** 11/12/1955. **a.k.a:** SAID, Saeed
   **Nationality:** Syria
   **Address:** (1) Jamraya, Damascus, Syria. (2) Barzeh, Damascus, Syria.
   **Position:** Head of Security, Institute 3000 of the SSRC (a.k.a. Institute 6000 of the SSRC)
   **Other Information:** (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0004
   Important employee at Scientific Studies and Research Centre (listed under both the Syria and Chemical Weapons regime).
   Works under Zuhair Fadhul (listed under the Syria sanctions regime).
   (UK Statement of Reasons): Said is a member of Institute 3000 a.k.a Institute 6000, the division of the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) that is responsible for developing and producing Syria's chemical weapons. As a result of his role at SSRC, he is associated with the SSRC. (Gender): Male **Listed on:** 21/01/2019 **UK Sanctions List Date Designated:** 31/12/2020 **Last Updated:** 31/12/2020 **Group ID:** 13750.

   **DOB:** 09/09/1954. **Position:** Head of FSB 2nd Service
   **Other Information:** (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0024
   (UK Statement of Reasons):Alexei Sedov is the Head of the "2nd Service" Unit in the Federal Security of the Russian Federation (FSB). There is reasonable grounds to suspect that the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation was involved in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny using a toxic nerve agent. As Head of the "2nd Service" Unit, Sedov is responsible for, engaged in, provided support for, or promoted the activities conducted by this unit in the FSB. Alternatively, he is associated with those who did. This designation is part of a further package of designations targeting the FSB operatives directly involved in carrying out the operation. 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 Alexey Navalny during his journey to Siberia, from where he intended to return to Moscow on 20th August 2020, were closely monitored by the Federal Security Service 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 is 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. (Gender): Male  

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name 6: VASILYEV 1: KIRILL 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.</th>
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<td><strong>Title:</strong> General Position: Director of Criminalistics Institute, FSB Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref) CHW0022 (UK Statement of Reasons): Kirill Vasilyev is the Director of the Criminalistics Institute of the FSB - Military Unit 34435. There are reasonable grounds to suspect that the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation was involved in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny using a toxic nerve agent. Evidence demonstrates that the Criminalistics Institute were the unit responsible for, provided support for and involved in the use of chemical weapon in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. As Director for the Criminalistics Institute Vasilyev was responsible for the actions of the unit responsible. Alternatively, he is associated with the operatives who did. This designation is part of a further package of designations targeting the FSB operatives directly involved in carrying out the operation. 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 Alexey Navalny during his journey to Siberia, from where he intended to return to Moscow on 20th August 2020, were closely monitored by the Federal Security Service 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 is 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. (Gender): Male</td>
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<td>Listed on: 20/08/2021 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 20/08/2021 Last Updated: 16/06/2022</td>
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<td><strong>Group ID:</strong> 14136.</td>
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<td><strong>DOB:</strong> 13/02/1970. <strong>POB:</strong> Nizhny Tagil, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russia Nationality: Russia Position: Chief of the Presidential Domestic Policy Directorate Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref) CHW0011 (UK Statement of Reasons): Andrei Veniaminovich Yarin is the Chief of the Presidential Domestic Policy Directorate in the Presidential Executive Office. The Presidential Office is a state body providing support for the President’s work and monitoring the implementation of the President’s decisions and overall Governmental policies and most important action. 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 Alexey 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, including the Federal Security Service (FSB). 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. (Gender): Male</td>
<td>Listed on: 15/10/2020 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 01/01/2021 Last Updated: 18/03/2022 Group ID: 13969.</td>
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21. Name 6: YASMINA 1: TARIQ 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.  

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<td><strong>Title:</strong> Brigadier General a.k.a: (1) YASMINA, Tareq (2) YASMINA, Tarq Nationality: Syria Position: Liaison officer between the SSRC and the Presidential Palace Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref) CHW0003 Employee Works at Scientific Studies and Research Centre (listed under both the Syria and Chemical Weapons sanctions regimes) (UK Statement of Reasons): Brigadier General (previously Colonel) Tariq Yasmina acts as the liaison officer between the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) and the Presidential Palace, and, as such, is involved in the use and preparations for the use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime. As a result of his senior role at SSRC, he is associated with the SSRC. (Gender): Male Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 31/12/2020 Last Updated: 18/03/2022 Group ID: 13743.</td>
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22. Name 6: ZUGHAIIB 1: WALID 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.  

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<td><strong>Title:</strong> Doctor a.k.a: (1) ZGHAIB, Walid (2) ZUGHAYB, Walid (3) ZUGHIB, Walid Nationality: Syria Position: Head of Institute 2000 of the SSRC Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref) CHW0002 Important employee at Scientific Studies and Research Centre (listed under both the Syria and Chemical Weapons sanctions regimes). Works under Amr Armanazi and Salam Tohme (both listed under the Syria sanctions regime). (UK Statement of Reasons): Walid Zughib is the Director of Institute 2000, the division of the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) responsible for mechanical development and production for Syria’s chemical weapons programme. As a result of his senior position within Institute 2000, he is also associated with the designated entity SSRC. (Gender): Male Listed on:</td>
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ENTITIES

1. Organisation Name: SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTRE (SSRC)
   a.k.a: (1) Center for Scientific Studies and Research (SSRC) (2) Center for Study and Research (CERS) (3) Centre de Recherche de Kaboun (4) Centre d'Etude et de Recherche Scientifique (CERS) (5) Scientific Research Council (SRC) (6) Scientific Studies and Research Council (7) Syrian Scientific Research Council (SSRC)
   Address: (1) P.O. Box 31983, Barzeh.(2) Barzeh Street, PO Box 4470, Damascus, Syria.
   Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0006 and SYR0286 Listed under the Chemical Weapons and Syria sanctions regimes. (UK Statement of Reasons): The Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC) is the Syrian regime’s principal entity for the development of chemical weapons. The SSRC is responsible for the development and production of chemical weapons, as well as the missiles and artillery to deliver them, operating at a number of sites in Syria. Provides support to the Syrian army for the acquisition of equipment for the surveillance and repression of demonstrators. Operating in the chemical weapon proliferation sector, it is the government entity responsible for developing and producing non-conventional weapons, including chemical weapons, and the missiles to deliver them. (Phone number): Telephone: 6668114/5 Telefax: 6620317 (Type of entity):Investment. Private (Subsidiaries): Bena Properties (subsidiary), Cham Holding Building, Daraa Highway, Ashrafiyat Sahnaya Rif Dimashq, Syria, P.O. Box 9525. Higher Institute for Applied Sciences and Technology. HISAT. National Standards & Calibration Laboratory. NSCL

2. Organisation Name: STATE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY (GOSNIIOKHT)
   a.k.a: Federal State Unitary Enterprise "State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology" (GosNIIOKhT)
   Other Information: (UK Sanctions List Ref):CHW0017 (UK Statement of Reasons): The Federal State Unitary Enterprise State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniiokht) 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, Gosniiokht bears responsibility for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny. (Phone number):7+495+2732405 (Email address):DIR@GosNIIOKhT.mt.ru (Parent company):Russian Ministry of Defence

Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 31/12/2020 Last Updated: 31/12/2020 Group ID: 13746.

Listed on: 21/01/2019 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 31/12/2020 Last Updated: 18/03/2022 Group ID: 12426.

Listed on: 15/10/2020 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 06/01/2021 Last Updated: 18/03/2022 Group ID: 13975.