

# Alexey Alexandrov

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## Sąrašas

<b>Tipas</b>	Individas
<b>Sąrašo pavadinimas</b>	Jungtinė Karalystė
<b>Programos (1)</b>	Chemical Weapons
<b>Ištraukimo į sąrašą data (1)</b>	20.08.2021

## Vardai/Pavadinimai (2)

<b>Pavardė/Vardas</b>	Alexandrov
<b>Vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexey
<b>Visas vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexey Alexandrov
<b>Tipas</b>	Vardas
<b>Apibūdinimas</b>	FSB Operative attached to Criminalistics Institute

<b>Pavardė/Vardas</b>	Frolov
<b>Vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexey
<b>Visas vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexey Frolov
<b>Tipas</b>	AKA (taip pat žinomas kaip)
<b>Apibūdinimas</b>	FSB Operative attached to Criminalistics Institute

## Gimimo data (1)

<b>Gimimo data</b>	1981-06-16
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## Pateisinimas (2)

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.

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Istoriné data

## Vardai/Pavadinimai (2)

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Pavardė/Vardas</b>	Alexandrov
<b>Vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexey
<b>Visas vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexandrov Alexey
<b>Tipas</b>	Pagrindinis slapyvardis
<b>Apibūdinimas</b>	FSB Operative attached to Criminalistics Institute

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Pavardė/Vardas</b>	Frolov
<b>Vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexey
<b>Visas vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Frolov Alexey
<b>Tipas</b>	AKA (taip pat žinomas kaip)
<b>Apibūdinimas</b>	FSB Operative attached to Criminalistics Institute

## Gimimo data (1)

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Gimimo data</b>	1981-06-16

Atkurta: 20.08.2025. 10:16

Tekstas buvo išverstas mašininio vertimo pagalba

Kataloge pateikiami subjektai, įtraukti į Latvijos, Jungtinių Tautų, Europos Sąjungos, Jungtinės Karalystės, JAV izdo Užsienio turto kontrolės biuro (OFAC) ir Kanados sankcijų sąrašus.