

# Aleksandr Vasilievich Bortnikov

## Sąrašas

Tipas	Individas
Lytis	Vyras
Sąrašo pavadinimas	Jungtinė Karalystė
Programos (1)	Chemical Weapons
Ištraukimo į sąrašą data (1)	15.10.2020

## Vardai/Pavadinimai (2)

Pavardė/Vardas	Bortnikov
Vardas/Pavadinimas	Aleksandr
Antrasis vardas/Vardas	Vasilievich
Visas vardas/Pavadinimas	Aleksandr Vasilievich Bortnikov
Tipas	Vardas
Apibūdinimas	Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

Pavardė/Vardas	Bortnikov
Vardas/Pavadinimas	Alexander
Visas vardas/Pavadinimas	Alexander Bortnikov
Tipas	Žodžio variacija
Apibūdinimas	Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

## Tautybės (1)

Šalis	Rusija
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## Gimimo data (1)

Gimimo data	1951-11-15
Vieta	Perm

## Pateisinimas (2)

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 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 FSB, and the extent of surveillance, there are therefore 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 director of the Federal Security Service, Alexander Bortnikov bears responsibility for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny.

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## Istorinė data

### Vardai/Pavadinimai (2)

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Pavardė/Vardas</b>	Bortnikov
<b>Vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Aleksandr
<b>Antrasis vardas/Vardas</b>	Vasilievich
<b>Visas vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Bortnikov Aleksandr Vasilievich
<b>Tipas</b>	Pagrindinis slapyvardis
<b>Apibūdinimas</b>	Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Pavardė/Vardas</b>	Bortnikov
<b>Vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Alexander
<b>Visas vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	Bortnikov Alexander
<b>Tipas</b>	AKA (taip pat žinomas kaip)
<b>Apibūdinimas</b>	Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

### Tautybės (1)

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Šalis</b>	Rusija

### Gimimo data (1)

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Gimimo data</b>	1951-11-15
<b>Vieta</b>	Perm
<b>Šalis</b>	Rusija

Atkurta: 25.08.2025. 11:16

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.