

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

## Sąrašas

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

## Vardai/Pavadinimai (2)

Pavardė/Vardas	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniiookht)
Visas vardas/Pavadinimas	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniiookht)
Tipas	Vardas

Pavardė/Vardas	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology" (GosNIIOKhT)
Visas vardas/Pavadinimas	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology" (GosNIIOKhT)
Tipas	Žodžio variacija

## Asmens tapatybę patvirtinantys dokumentai (3)

Tipas	Email Address: DIR@GosNIIOKhT.rmt.ru
Tipas	Entity Parent Company: Russian Ministry of Defence
Tipas	Phone Number: 7+495+2732405

## Pateisinimas (2)

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.

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.

## Istorinė data

### Vardai/Pavadinimai (1)

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Pavardė/Vardas</b>	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIOKHT)
<b>Visas vardas/Pavadinimas</b>	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIOKHT)
<b>Tipas</b>	Pagrindinis slapyvardis

### Asmens tapatybę patvirtinantys dokumentai (1)

<b>Statusas</b>	Istorinis (paskutinį kartą aktyvus 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Tipas</b>	Parent Company: Russian Ministry of Defence

Atkurta: 17.06.2025. 21:15

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.