

ANNEX TO NOTICE

FINANCIAL SANCTIONS: CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AMENDMENTS

Deleted information appears in strikethrough. Additional information appears in italics and is underlined.

Individuals

1. ALEXSEYEV, Vladimir Stepanovich

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:** ~~18/03/2022~~ 16/06/2022 **UK Consolidated Group ID:** 13747.

2. BOGDANOV, Vladimir Mikhailovich

Title: Major General **Position:** former Director of Criminalistics Institute. Head of FSB Special
Technology Centre (parent entity of Criminalistics Institute) **Other Information:** (UK Sanctions List
Ref): CHW0021 (UK Statement of Reasons): Vladimir Bogdanov is the head of the FSB's 'Special
Technology Centre' (the parent entity of 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 and as head of the FSB's 'Special Technology Centre' Bogdanov has responsibility for,
provided support for, or promoted the actions of the operatives who carried out the operation.
Alternatively, he is associated with those who carried out the operation. Evidence suggests that
Vladimir Bogdanov was in close contact with Stanislav Makshakov, the commander of the team
of operatives involved in the use of a chemical weapon in the attempted assassination of Alexey
Navalny. 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*
Listed on: 20/08/2021 **UK Sanctions List Date Designated:** 20/08/2021 **Last Updated:** ~~20/08/2021~~
16/06/2022 **UK Consolidated Group ID:** 14135.

3. VASILYEV, Kirill

Title: 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*
Listed on: 20/08/2021 **UK Sanctions List Date Designated:** 20/08/2021 **Last Updated:** ~~20/08/2021~~
16/06/2022 **UK Consolidated Group ID:** 14136.

4. SEDOV, Alexei Semenovich

DOB: --/--/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* **Listed on: 20/08/2021 UK Sanctions List Date Designated: 20/08/2021 Last Updated: ~~20/08/2021~~ 16/06/2022 UK Consolidated Group ID: 14138.**

Ministry of External Relations

16 June 2022