

State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniokht)

List

Type	Entity
List name	United Kingdom
Programs (1)	Chemical Weapons Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16:44)
Listed (1)	15.10.2020

Names (2)

Last name/Name	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniokht)
Full name/Name	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniokht)
Type	Primary name

Last name/Name	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology" (GosNIIOKhT)
Full name/Name	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology" (GosNIIOKhT)
Type	Primary name variation

Identification documents (3)

Type	Email Address: DIR@GosNIIOKhT.rmt.ru
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Type	Entity Parent Company: Russian Ministry of Defence
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Type	Phone Number: 7+495+2732405
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Notes (2)

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.

The Federal State Unitary Enterprise State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (Gosniokht) 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, Gosniokht bears responsibility for the preparation and use of chemical weapons in the attempted assassination of Alexey Navalny.

Historical data

Names (1)

Status	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
Last name/Name	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIOKHT)
Full name/Name	State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GoSNIIOKHT)
Type	Prime alias

Identification documents (1)

Status	Historical (last time active at 28.02.2022 05:16)
Type	Parent Company: Russian Ministry of Defence

Updated: 17.09.2025. 08:37

The Sanction catalog includes Latvian, United Nations, European Union, United Kingdom and Office of Foreign Assets Control and Canada subjects included in sanction list.