

# Alexei Semenovich Sedov

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## Nimekiri

<b>Tüüp</b>	Üksikisik
<b>Sugu</b>	Mees
<b>Loendi nimi</b>	Ühendkuningriik
<b>Programmid (1)</b>	Chemical Weapons
<b>Loetellu kandmise kuupäev (1)</b>	20.08.2021

## Nimed/Pealkirjad (1)

<b>Perekonnanimi/Nimi</b>	Sedov
<b>Eesnimi/Tiitel</b>	Alexei
<b>Keskmine nimi/Nimi</b>	Semenovich
<b>Täielik nimi/Tiitel</b>	Alexei Semenovich Sedov
<b>Tüüp</b>	Eesnimi
<b>Kirjeldus</b>	Head of FSB 2nd Service

## Sünnikuupäev (1)

<b>Sünniaeg</b>	1954
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## Põhjendus (2)

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.

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## Ajaloolised andmed

### Nimed/Pealkirjad (1)

<b>Olek</b>	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Perekonnanimi/Nimi</b>	Sedov
<b>Eesnimi/Tiitel</b>	Alexei
<b>Keskmine nimi/Nimi</b>	Semenovich
<b>Täielik nimi/Tiitel</b>	Sedov Alexei Semenovich
<b>Tüüp</b>	Peamine hüüdnimi
<b>Kirjeldus</b>	Head of FSB 2nd Service

### Sünnikuupäev (1)

<b>Olek</b>	Ajalooline (viimati aktiivne 28.02.2022 05:16)
<b>Sünniaeg</b>	1954

Taastatud: 20.08.2025. 09:16

Teksti tõlge tehti masintõlke abil

Kataloogis on esitatud isikud, kes on lisatud Läti, ÜRO, Euroopa Liidu, Ühendkuningriigi, Ameerika Ühendriikide Riigikassas välisvarade kontrolli büroo (OFAC) ja Kanada sanktsioonide nimekirjadesse.