II

(Rechtsakte ohne Gesetzescharakter)

VERORDNUNGEN

DURCHFÜHRUNGSVERORDNUNG (EU) 2020/1480 DES RATES

vom 14. Oktober 2020

zur Durchführung der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1542 über restriktive Maßnahmen gegen die Verbreitung und den Einsatz chemischer Waffen

DER RAT DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION —

gestützt auf den Vertrag über die Arbeitsweise der Europäischen Union,

gestützt auf die Verordnung (EU) 2018/1542 des Rates vom 15. Oktober 2018 über restriktive Maßnahmen gegen die Verbreitung und den Einsatz chemischer Waffen ([1]), insbesondere auf Artikel 12,

auf Vorschlag des Hohen Vertreters der Union für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik,

in Erwägung nachstehender Gründe:

(1) Der Rat hat am 15. Oktober 2018 die Verordnung (EU) 2018/1542 angenommen.

(2) Am 20. August 2020 wurde Alexej Nawalny, ein bekannter Oppositionsführer in Russland, wegen seines ernsten Gesundheitszustands in ein Krankenhaus in Omsk (Russische Föderation) eingeliefert.

(3) Am 22. August 2020 wurde Alexej Nawalny nach Berlin (Deutschland) verlegt, wo er gründlich untersucht wurde.

(4) Am 2. September 2020 gab die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bekannt, dass ein spezialisiertes Labor der Bundeswehr Beweise dafür gefunden hatte, dass Alexej Nawalny mit einem toxischen Nervenkampfstoff der Nowitschok-Gruppe vergiftet worden war. Dieses Ergebnis wurde anschließend von Labors in Frankreich und Schweden bestätigt, was am 14. September 2020 bekannt gegeben wurde.

(5) Der Europäische Rat hat in seinen Schlussfolgerungen vom 1. und 2. Oktober 2020 den Mordversuch an Alexej Nawalny verurteilt. Der Einsatz chemischer Waffen stellt einen schwerwiegenden Verstoß gegen das Völkerrecht dar. Der Europäische Rat hat die Russische Föderation aufgerufen, uneingeschränkt mit der Organisation für das Verbot chemischer Waffen zusammenzuarbeiten, um eine unparteiische internationale Untersuchung zu gewährleisten und die Verantwortlichen zur Rechenschaft zu ziehen.

(6) In diesem Zusammenhang und angesichts der anhaltenden Bedrohung durch die Verbreitung und den Einsatz chemischer Waffen sollten sechs Personen und eine Organisation in die in Anhang I der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1542 enthaltene Liste der natürlichen und juristischen Personen, Organisationen und Einrichtungen, gegen die restriktive Maßnahmen verhängt wurden, aufgenommen werden.

(7) Anhang I der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1542 sollte daher entsprechend geändert werden —

HAT FOLGENDE VERORDNUNG ERLASSEN:

Artikel 1

Anhang I der Verordnung (EU) 2018/1542 wird gemäß dem Anhang der vorliegenden Verordnung geändert.

([1]) ABl. L 259 vom 16.10.2018, S. 12.

Artikel 2

Diese Verordnung tritt am Tag ihrer Veröffentlichung im *Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union* in Kraft.

Diese Verordnung ist in allen ihren Teilen verbindlich und gilt unmittelbar in jedem Mitgliedstaat.

Geschehen zu Brüssel am 14. Oktober 2020.

Im Namen des Rates
Der Präsident
M. ROTH

ANNEX

The following persons and entity are added to the list set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1542:

A. **NATURAL PERSONS**

Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of listing
‘10. Andrei Veniaminovich YARIN (Андрей Вениаминович ЯРИН)	Gender: male; Date of birth: 13 February 1970; Place of birth: Nizhny Tagil; Nationality: Russian; Title: Chief of the Presidential Domestic Policy Directorate	Andrei Yarin is Chief of the Presidential Domestic Policy Directorate in the Presidential Executive Office in the Russian Federation. In this function, he is in charge of designing and implementing internal political orientations. Andrei Yarin was also appointed to a task force inside the Presidential Executive Office whose role was to counter Alexei Navalny’s influence in Russian society including through operations meant to discredit him. Alexei Navalny has been the target of systematic harassment and repression by State and judicial actors in the Russian Federation due to his prominent role in the political opposition. Alexei Navalny’s activities were closely monitored by the authorities of the Russian Federation during his journey to Siberia in August 2020. On 20 August 2020, he was taken seriously ill and admitted to a hospital in Omsk, Russian Federation. On 22 August 2020, he was transported to a hospital in Berlin, Germany. A specialised laboratory in Germany subsequently found clear evidence, also corroborated by laboratories in France and Sweden, that Alexei Navalny had been poisoned with a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group. This toxic agent is accessible only to State authorities in the Russian Federation. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that the poisoning of Alexei Navalny was only possible with the consent of the Presidential Executive Office. Given his senior leadership role in that Office, Andrei Yarin is therefore responsible for inducing and providing support to the persons who carried out or were involved in the poisoning of Alexei Navalny with the Novichok nerve agent, which constitutes a use of chemical weapons under the Chemical Weapons Convention.	15.10.2020
11. Sergei Vladilenovich KIRIYENKO (Сергей Владиленович КИРИЕНКО)	Gender: male; Date of birth: 26 July 1962; Place of birth: Sukhumi; Nationality: Russian; Title: First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office	Sergei Kiriyenko is the First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation. In this function, he is responsible for domestic affairs, including political groups and activities. Alexei Navalny has been the target of systematic harassment and repression by State and judicial actors in the Russian Federation due to his prominent role in the political opposition. Alexei Navalny’s activities were closely monitored by the authorities of the Russian Federation during his journey to Siberia in August 2020. On 20 August 2020, he was taken seriously ill and admitted to a hospital in Omsk, Russian Federation. On 22 August 2020, he was transported to a hospital in Berlin, Germany. A specialised laboratory in Germany subsequently found clear evidence, also corroborated by laboratories in France and Sweden, that Alexei Navalny had been poisoned with a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group. This toxic agent is accessible only to State authorities in the Russian Federation. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that the poisoning of Alexei Navalny was only possible with the consent of the Presidential Executive Office. Given his senior leadership role in that Office, Sergei Kiriyenko is therefore responsible for inducing and providing support to the persons who carried out or were involved in the poisoning of Alexei Navalny with the Novichok nerve agent, which constitutes a use of chemical weapons under the Chemical Weapons Convention.	15.10.2020

Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of listing
12. Sergei Ivanovich MENYAILO (Сергей Иванович МЕНЯЙЛО)	Gender: male; Date of birth: 22 August 1960; Place of birth: Alagir; Nationality: Russian; Title: Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Siberian Federal District	Sergei Menyailo is the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Siberian Federal District and in this capacity he is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the constitutional powers of the President including the implementation of domestic and foreign policy of the State. Sergei Menyailo is also a non-permanent member of the Security Council of the Russian Federation. Alexei Navalny has been the target of systematic harassment and repression by State and judicial actors in the Russian Federation due to his prominent role in the political opposition. Alexei Navalny's activities were closely monitored by the authorities of the Russian Federation during his journey to Siberia in August 2020. On 20 August 2020, he was taken seriously ill and admitted to a hospital in Omsk, Russian Federation. On 22 August 2020, he was transported to a hospital in Berlin, Germany. A specialised laboratory in Germany subsequently found clear evidence, also corroborated by laboratories in France and Sweden, that Alexei Navalny had been poisoned with a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group. This toxic agent is accessible only to State authorities in the Russian Federation. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that the poisoning of Alexei Navalny was only possible with the consent of the Presidential Executive Office. Given his senior leadership role as the representative of that Office in the Siberian Federal District, Sergei Menyailo is therefore responsible for inducing and providing support to the persons who carried out or were involved in the poisoning of Alexei Navalny with the Novichok nerve agent, which constitutes a use of chemical weapons under the Chemical Weapons Convention.	15.10.2020
13. Aleksandr Vasilievich BORTNIKOV (Александр Васильевич БОРТНИКОВ)	Gender: male; Date of birth: 15 November 1951; Place of birth: Perm; Nationality: Russian; Title: Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation	Aleksandr Bortnikov is the Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation and in this capacity he is responsible for the activities of the principal security agency in Russia. Alexei Navalny has been the target of systematic harassment and repression by State and judicial actors in the Russian Federation due to his prominent role in the political opposition. Alexei Navalny's activities were closely monitored by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation during his journey to Siberia in August 2020. On 20 August 2020, he was taken seriously ill and admitted to a hospital in Omsk, Russian Federation. On 22 August 2020, he was transported to a hospital in Berlin, Germany. A specialised laboratory in Germany subsequently found clear evidence, also corroborated by laboratories in France and Sweden, that Alexei Navalny had been poisoned with a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group. This toxic agent is accessible only to State authorities in the Russian Federation. In these circumstances and taking into account that Alexei Navalny was under surveillance at the time of his poisoning, it is reasonable to conclude that the poisoning was only possible with the involvement of the Federal Security Service. Given his senior leadership role in the Federal Security Service, Aleksandr Bortnikov is therefore responsible for providing support to the persons who carried out or were involved in the poisoning of Alexei Navalny with the Novichok nerve agent, which constitutes a use of chemical weapons under the Chemical Weapons Convention.	15.10.2020

Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of listing
14. Pavel Anatolievich POPOV (Павел Анатольевич ПОПОВ)	Gender: male; Date of birth: 01 January 1957; Place of Birth: Krasnoyarsk; Nationality: Russian; Title: Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation	Pavel Popov is the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation and in this capacity he has overall responsibility for research activities. This includes the oversight and development of the Ministry's scientific and technical capabilities, including the development of potential and modernisation of existing weapons and military equipment. The Russian Ministry of Defence took on the responsibility for the chemical weapons stocks inherited from the Soviet Union and their safe storage until their destruction could be completed. On 20 August 2020, Alexei Navalny was taken seriously ill and admitted to a hospital in Omsk, Russian Federation. On 22 August 2020, he was transported to a hospital in Berlin, Germany. A specialised laboratory in Germany subsequently found clear evidence, also corroborated by laboratories in France and Sweden, that Alexei Navalny had been poisoned with a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group. This toxic agent is accessible only to State authorities in the Russian Federation. As a consequence of the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Defence for the safe storage and destruction of chemical weapons, the use of such chemical weapons in the territory of the Russian Federation could only be as a result of intent or negligence by the Ministry of Defence and its political leadership. Given his senior leadership role in the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, Pavel Popov is therefore responsible for assisting the persons who carried out or were involved in the poisoning of Alexei Navalny with the Novichok nerve agent, which constitutes a use of chemical weapons under the Chemical Weapons Convention.	15.10.2020
15. Aleksei Yurievich KRIVORUCHKO (Алексей Юрьевич КРИВОРУЧКО)	Gender: male; Date of birth: 17 July 1975; Place of Birth: Stavropol; Nationality: Russian; Title: Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation	Aleksei Krivoruchko is the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation with the overall responsibility for armaments. This includes the oversight of the Ministry's stocks of weapons and military equipment. He is also responsible for their elimination within the framework of the implementation of international treaties assigned to the Ministry of Defence. The Russian Ministry of Defence took on the responsibility for the chemical weapons stocks inherited from the Soviet Union and their safe storage until their destruction could be completed. On 20 August 2020, Alexei Navalny was taken seriously ill and admitted to a hospital in Omsk, Russian Federation. On 22 August 2020, he was transported to a hospital in Berlin, Germany. A specialised laboratory in Germany subsequently found clear evidence, also corroborated by laboratories in France and Sweden, that Alexei Navalny had been poisoned with a toxic nerve agent of the Novichok group. This toxic agent is accessible only to State authorities in the Russian Federation. As a consequence of the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Defence for the safe storage and destruction of chemical weapons, the use of such chemical weapons in the territory of the Russian Federation could only be as a result of intent or negligence by the Ministry of Defence and its political leadership. Given his senior leadership role in the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, Aleksei Krivoruchko is therefore responsible for assisting the persons who carried out or were involved in the poisoning of Alexei Navalny with the Novichok nerve agent, which constitutes a use of chemical weapons under the Chemical Weapons Convention.	15.10.2020'

B. **LEGAL PERSONS, ENTITIES AND BODIES**

Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of listing
'2. State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GosNIIOKhT) (Государственный научно-исследовательский институт органической химии и технологии)	Address: Shosse Entuziastov 23, 11 124 Moscow, Moscow Oblast, Russia; Phone: +7 (495) 673 7530; Fax: +7 (495) 673 2218; Web: http://gosniiokht.ru E-mail: dir@gosniiokht.ru	The State Scientific Research Institute for Organic Chemistry and Technology (GosNIIOKhT) is a state research institute with the responsibility for the destruction of chemical weapons 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 know 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. On 20 August 2020, Alexei Navalny was taken seriously ill and admitted to a hospital in Omsk, Russian Federation. On 22 August 2020, he was transported to a hospital in Berlin, Germany. A specialised laboratory in Germany subsequently found clear evidence, also corroborated by laboratories in France and Sweden, that Alexei Navalny had been 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.	15.10.2020'