

Dokument britského ministerstva obrany odhaluje, že KREVNÍ VZORKY SKRIPALOVÝCH BYLY ZŘEJMĚ ZMANIPULOVÁNY!

- CZ24 News | 12. října 2021

UK: Objevil se nový důkaz o hrubých pochybeních, k nimž došlo během britského vyšetřování údajné otravy Sergeje a Julie Skripalových 4. března 2018. Nová odhalení zpochybňují hlavní důkaz, že Skripalovi byli otráveni nervovou látkou Novičok.



Sergej Skripal a jeho dcera Julia (Diljana okomentovala fotografie takto: “Neuvěřitelná transformace: Julia Skripalová (vlevo) po údajné otravě nejsmrteľnějším známým nervovým agentem Novičokem. Julia a její otec Sergej Skripal (vpravo) před údajnou otravou nervovými agens.”)

Nově zveřejněná informace, získaná z britského ministerstva obrany, odhaluje, že krevní vzorky odebrané Skripalovým mohly být pozměněny, aby byly pozitivní na Novičok. Dokumenty dále ukazují, že Rusko nebylo jedinou zemí na světě, která by mohla být s nervovou látkou Novičok spojena.

Spojené státy utajily svůj vlastní program zaměřený na Novičok, maskovaný jako výzkum nervových činitelů čtvrté generace (FGAs), a deset let před útokem na Skripalovi umlčely Organizaci pro zákaz chemických zbraní (OPCW).

Porušení důkazního řetězce

[Nově zveřejněná informace](#), získaná z britského ministerstva obrany (Ministry of Defense - MOD) na základě zákona o svobodném přístupu k informacím, zpochybňuje neporušenost hlavního důkazního materiálu, že Skripalovi byli otráveni nervovou látkou Novičok - tj. jejich krevních vzorků. Toto ministerstvo je odpovědné za britskou vojenskou laboratoř DSTL Porton Down, která analyzovala krevní vzorky Skripalových a údajně identifikovala Novičok.

„Našemu šetření se nepodařilo zjistit jakoukoli informaci, která by udávala přesný čas, kdy byly tyto vzorky odebrány,“ uvádí ministerstvo. Informace, kterou má k dispozici MOD, udává, že vzorky byly odebrány někdy mezi 16:15 4. března 2018 a 18:45 5. března 2018 (což je podle MOD přibližný čas, kdy vzorky dorazily DSTL Porton Down). Dokonce i čas dodání do Porton Down je uváděn jako „přibližný“. Nedostatek těchto informací je hrubým pochybením a porušením důkazního řetězce. [Protokol britské národní zdravotní služby](#) vyžaduje, aby ke všem vzorkům odeslaným do laboratoře byl přiložen formulář žádosti a jasně uváděl přesné (nikoli přibližné) datum a čas odběru. Tato nově zveřejněná informace zpochybňuje celý příběh o otravě Skripalových. Skutečnost, že důkazní řetězec ohledně těchto krevních vzorků byl porušen, přímo naznačuje, že mohly být zmanipulovány a pozměněny.

From: Mrs S Gardiner



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United Kingdom

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Email: CIO-FOI-IR@mod.gov.uk

Head - Information Rights Team

FOI2018/15985

12th March 2019

Mr Peter Beswick
request-539751-b4eff39c@whatdotheyknow.com

Dear Mr Beswick

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000 – INTERNAL REVIEW

1. I am writing in response to your email of 16 January 2019 requesting an internal review of the processing of your request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (the Act). The purpose of this review is to consider whether the requirements of the Act have been fulfilled. Its scope is defined by Part 5 of the Code of Practice¹ under Section 45 of the Act.

Handling

2. In conducting my review of the handling of your request, I have focussed on the following requirements of the Act:

- a. Section 1(1)(a) which, subject to certain exclusions, gives any person making a request for information to a public authority the entitlement to be informed in writing by the public authority whether it holds information of the description specified in the request;
- b. Section 1(1)(b) which, subject to certain exemptions, creates an entitlement to receive the information held by the public authority;
- c. Section 10(1) which states that, subject to certain provisions allowing extensions of time, the public authority must comply with the requirements of section 1(1) promptly, and in any event, not later than the twentieth working day following the date of receipt; and

¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/722165/FOI-Code-of-Practice-July-2018.pdf

d. Section 16(1) where it is the duty of a public authority to provide advice and assistance, so far as it would be reasonable to expect the authority to do so, to persons who propose to make, or have made, request for information to it.

3. Your request for information received by the Department on 16 December 2018 was worded as follows:

1. *Please could you tell me where the forensic sample came from (object / biological feature) and;*
2. *geographical location in Salisbury that led to the identification of Novichok as the substance involved in the attack on the Skripals;*
3. *Also please inform me when it was collected;*
4. *and when the discovery of the type of Novichok became known."*

4. Section 10(1) of the Act requires that you receive a response within 20 working days, and therefore by 17 January 2019. The Department's substantive response of 16 January was within this timescale and advised you that MOD held some information in scope of your request but that it was fully exempt under section 21 (information reasonably accessible to the requester by other means). You were provided with links to information in the public domain. You were correctly advised of your right to appeal, in the first instance to the MOD for an internal review, and then if still not content, to the Information Commissioner in accordance with section 50(1) of the Act.

5. In summary, your request was handled in accordance with the timeliness requirements of the Act.

Substance

6. I have reviewed your request and the application of section 21 from first principles, noting the four distinct parts of your request.

Use of Section 21 (information reasonably accessible by other means)

7. Section 21 of the Act provides an exemption for information reasonably accessible to the applicant by other means. It is an absolute exemption and is not subject to a public interest test.

8. As noted in paragraph 4 above the Department in response to your request provided you with links to publicly released statements regarding MOD's involvement in the investigation of the incident at Salisbury. In your request for a review, you have stated that you were unable to locate the information to answer your request at the links provided. I have therefore reviewed the material available via these links and also find that the information in scope of your request cannot be found. I apologise for this error.

9. I have asked the subject matter experts (SMEs) to carry out a further search of their holdings to confirm whether there is information held in recorded format which would meet the description of your request, in fulfilment of the obligation placed upon us at section 1 of the Act. Further searches confirm that information that would meet the description of all parts of your request is held.

Parts 1 and 2 – Origin of Samples

10. Information in scope of part 1 of your request is held by the MOD in the form of an approved High Court judgement² for the application of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to collect and test fresh samples from Mr and Ms Skripal. While the information is reasonably accessible to the public, and could be withheld using the exemption at section 21, I have extracted the following statement from this document:

i) CC: Porton Down Chemical and Biological Analyst

"Blood samples from Sergei Skripal and Yulia Skripal were analysed and the findings indicated exposure to a nerve agent or related compound. The samples tested positive for the presence of a Novichok class nerve agent or closely related agent."

11. The following information, extracted from the witness statement of a Porton Down Scientist, which is not publicly available, contains additional detail about the samples and their collection:

"Clotted blood samples ... were collected from Yulia SKRIPAL (PTN/18/0010) and Sergei SKRIPAL (PTN/18/0012) following their admission into Salisbury District Hospital on the 4th March 2018."

Part 3 – When the Samples were Collected

12. Our searches have failed to locate any information that provides the exact time that the samples were collected. However, we do hold information that provides a time range during which the samples were taken. A timeline of events within an internal briefing document indicates that the police were called to the incident at approximately 1615 hrs on 4 March 2018. The Skripals were then admitted to hospital where, as evidenced in the information provided above, the samples were taken. The timeline lists the blood samples arriving at the main Porton Down site at approximately 1845hrs on Monday 5 March 2018.

13. The information held by MOD therefore indicates that the samples were collected at some point between 1615 on 4 March 2018 and 1845 on 5 March 2018.

Part 4 – Confirmation of Novichok Type

14. The timeline of events slide records the confirmation of the type of Novichok at 0800 on 6 March 2018.

15. I therefore conclude that although section 21 of the Act does apply to a small part of your request, it was applied to the wrong information and the Department failed in its obligation under section 16 to provide you with sufficient guidance to enable you to locate the information in scope of your request.

Conclusion

16. In summary, I find that:

- Your request was handled in accordance with the statutory timeframe set by section 10(1) of the Act;

² Available at: <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/sshd-v-skripal-and-another-20180322.pdf>

- Section 21(1) (information reasonably accessible by other means) was incorrectly applied to information that did not answer the scope of your request, resulting in a failure under section 16 of the Act to provide you with links to the correct information in the public domain;
- A link has been provided to information that answers the scope of part 1 of your request, which although technically section 21 of the Act applies, has been extracted and released to you;
- The MOD holds some information which falls within the description of the remaining parts of your request which was not publicly available. This has been extracted from the relevant documents and released to you as part of this review.

If you are dissatisfied with the review, you may wish to make a complaint to the Information Commissioner under the provisions of section 50 of the Act. Further details of the role and powers of the Commissioner can be found on her website at: <https://ico.org.uk>. The address is: Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe house, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5AF.

Yours sincerely,



Mrs S Gardiner

Podle tohoto dokumentu britského ministerstva obrany neexistuje žádná informace, kdy přesně (datum a čas) byly krevní vzorky odebrány. Tyto vzorky jsou tudíž nepřijatelným důkazem u soudu, protože bez uceleného důkazního řetězce mohly být vzorky zmanipulovány a kontaminovány Novičokem.

Britský toxikolog s rozsáhlými znalostmi v oblasti analýzy organofosfátových pesticidů, který si přeje zůstat v anonymitě z důvodů bezpečnosti, vyhodnotil dokument MOD takto: „Je nepochopitelné, že v takto viditelném případě a při zjevném významu všech biologických vzorků nedošlo k běžnému a očekávanému zaprotokolování a zdokumentování vzorků. Osoba odebírající vzorek v jakémkoliv klinickém či forenzním prostředí ví, že musí být zaznamenáno datum a čas a že dárce musí být jednoznačně identifikován. V trestní věci by důkazy získané z těchto vzorků byly vyloučeny jako nepřijatelné. Bezpečnostní štítky mohou být přetrženy a opětovně nalepeny. Při běžném odběru krve by dárce podepsal štítek, který je umístěn přes nádobku. V tomto případě, kdy dárci byli zjevně v bezvědomí, by se podepsal flebotomista. A později by byl schopen ověřit svůj podpis na štítku. Vzhledem k tomu, že nevíme, kdy a případně kde byly vzorky odebrány, bylo by obtížné prokázat, že štítky byly skutečně těmi původními štítky. Tento chybějící záznam je buď velkým lajdáctvím, nebo věcí nějakého tajemství.“

Co je důkazní řetězec a proč je důležitý

Důkazní řetězec je nejkritičtější postupem při dokumentaci důkazního materiálu. Řetězec důkazů (Chain of Custody – CoC) v právním kontextu odkazuje na systém kontrol, které upravují sběr, zpracování a skladování vzorků. Tyto kontroly snižují možnost, že vzorky budou náhodně či zlovolně pozměněny. Dokonce i čas dodání do Porton Down je podle dokumentu britského ministerstva obrany „přibližný“ a nikoli přesný.

Chain of Custody Form

This document **must** accompany all requests that have, or are likely to have, medico/legal consequences. The form must be signed by each person handling the sample from the time of collection to its receipt by the analyst.

Name of Patient

DOB..... NHS No. Ward.....

Type of specimens

1. Sample(s) **taken** by (print):

Taken by (sign): Date / / Time.....:.....

2. Sample(s) **labelled** by (print):

Labelled by (sign): Date / / Time.....:.....

3. Given to (print):

Received by (sign): Date / / Time.....:.....

4. Given to (print):

Received by (sign): Date / / Time.....:.....

5. Given to (print):

Received by (sign): Date / / Time.....:.....

6. Received in lab by (print):

Received by (sign): Date / / Time.....:.....

7. Analysed in lab by (print):

Analysed by (sign): Date / / Time.....:.....

Comment:

It is essential that all persons handling the sample(s) sign this document and that the samples(s) and this document do not get separated from each other.

Vzor formuláře o důkazním řetězci obsahuje podrobnou informaci o každé osobě, která nakládala se vzorkem od okamžiku odběru až po jeho převzetí laborantem. Tato klíčová informace v případě Skripalových chybí. Podle britského dokumentu MO není dokonce ani „přibližný“ čas příjezdu do Porton Down „přibližný“.

Důkazní řetězec může být porušen:

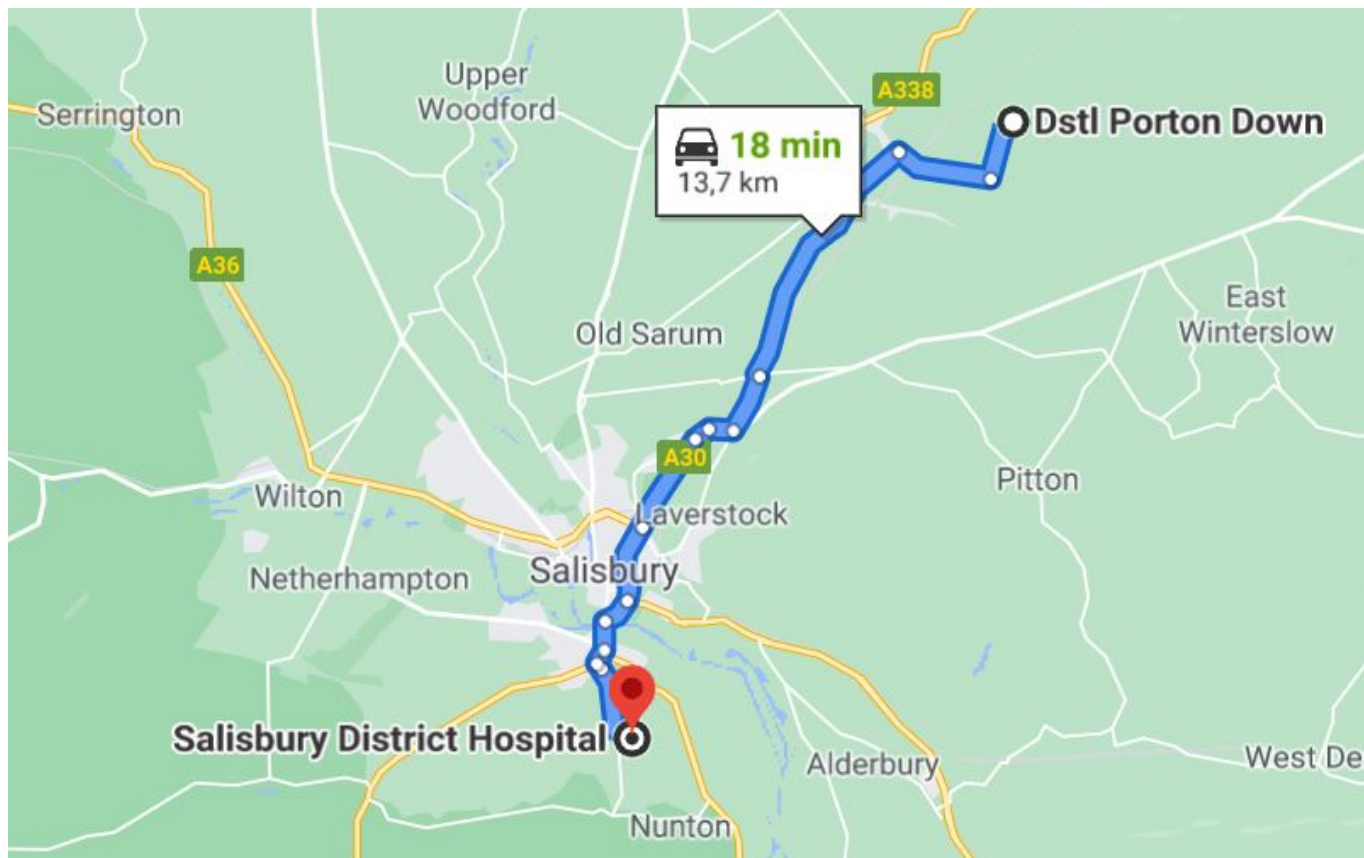
1. pokud formulář je označen nesprávně, nebo v něm chybí informace, jako je přesné datum a čas odběru, přepravy a přijetí,
2. pokud přeprava důkazního materiálu trvá nepřiměřeně dlouhou dobu,
3. pokud existuje důvod domnívat se, že důkazní materiál byl pozměněn.

Ačkoli k porušení důkazního řetězce stačí pouze jedna z výše zmíněných podmínek, v případě Skripalových existují všechny tři.

1. Podle ministerstva obrany neexistuje informace, kdy byly vzorky odebrány, a čas doručení do Porton Down je přibližný (nikoli přesný).
2. Krevní vzorky dorazily do Porton Down 25 hodin poté, co byli Skripalovi podle ministerstva obrany přijati do nemocnice. Pro orientaci uveďme, že vzdálenost mezi Saliburskou okresní nemocnicí a Porton Down je 13 km čili 18 minut jízdy, což znamená, že přeprava důkazního materiálu trvala nepřiměřeně dlouhou dobu.



Porton Down se nachází 13 km od okresní nemocnice Salisbury.



3. Existují čtyři důvody, proč se domnívat, že vzorky byly pozměněny:

3.1. Nikdo z lidí, kteří byli v přímém kontaktu se Skripalovými, nebyl pozitivně testován na Novičok. Podle britské vlády byla tato nervová látka nastříkána na kliku dveří domu Skripalových. Julie a její otec Sergej se dotkli kliky dveří a o pár hodin později se oba současně zhroutili na lavičce v Salisbury. Mezitím, několik minut poté, co se údajně otrávil dotykem kliky dveří, [Skripalovi podali chléb třem dětem ke krmení kachen](#). Bylo to zdokumentováno na nahrávce kamerového systému, kterou policie ukázala rodičům dětí. Bez ohledu na tento přímý kontakt, u žádného z dětí se nerozvinuly symptomy otravy a jejich krevní testy neprokázaly stopy Novičoku.

3.2. Bylo nám řečeno, že Novičok je nejsmrteľnější nervová látka, která kdy byla vyvinuta. Nicméně, žádný z údajných „cílů Kremlu“ (Skripalovi a Alexej Navalnyj) nezemřel. Všichni se plně zotavili bez jakéhokoli poškození zdraví či trvalé újmy. Jak je možné, že nejsmrteľnější nervová látka na světě nezpůsobila žádné z obětí újmy a všechny se plně zotavily? 3.3. Jak odhaluje [původní zpráva o incidentu](#), Sergej Skripal a jeho dcera Julie byli otráveni drogou fentanyl a nikoli Novičokem. Když jsem tuto zprávu zveřejnila na mém twitterovém účtu, informace byla okamžitě upravena a droga fentanyl byla vymazána z původní verze.

3.4. Laboratoř Porton Down, která získala a analyzovala krevní vzorky, měla k dispozici Novičok předtím, než byli Skripalovi údajně otráveni, jak [uvedl britský premiér Boris Johnson](#). Ačkoli britská vláda otevřeně lhala o tom, že pouze Rusko mohlo být zdrojem nervové látky Novičok, ukázalo se, že laboratoř Porton Down mohla být rovněž zdrojem látky Novičok, kterou shodou okolností našla právě tato laboratoř v krevních vzorcích Skripalových.

Případ Navalnyj

Důkazní řetězec může být porušen, pokud přeprava důkazního materiálu trvá nepřiměřeně dlouhou dobu. To se stalo v případě další údajné oběti nervové látky – Alexeje Navalného. Jeho biologické vzorky byly odebrány v německé nemocnici, kde se zdržely 5 dní, než byly přepraveny do laboratoří

určených Organizací pro zákaz chemických zbraní ([OPCW](#)), jak uvádí [dokument OPCW](#).

Alexej Navalnyj onemocněl během letu z Tomsku do Moskvy 20. srpna 2020 a byl převezen do nemocnice v Omsku po nouzovém přistání. Ruská nemocnice nenašla v jeho krvi žádný jed a připsala jeho stav metabolické poruše. Na žádost Navalného manželky Julie umožnilo Rusko, aby pacient byl přepraven k léčení do Německa o dva dny později. Německo oznámilo, že Rusko otráвило Navalného Novičokem a požádalo o pomoc OPCW. Následující časový přehled událostí, popsany [OPCW](#), jasně ukazuje, že biomedicínské vzorky odebrané Navalnému se z nevysvětlitelných důvodů zdržely 5 dní (podle kalendáře pracovních dní), než byly přepraveny do laboratoří určených OPCW.



OPCW

Technical Secretariat

S/1906/2020
6 October 2020
Original: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT
IN SUPPORT OF A REQUEST FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY GERMANY
(TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE VISIT – TAV/01/20)**

1. The Government of Germany, in a communication to the OPCW Director-General on 4 September 2020, requested technical assistance from the OPCW Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) under subparagraph 38(e) of Article VIII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter the “Convention”) in relation to the suspected poisoning of a Russian citizen, Mr Alexei Navalny, on 20 August 2020 in the Russian Federation. The German authorities informed the OPCW that Mr Navalny was being treated in a hospital in Berlin, Germany. The Director-General decided to dispatch a team to Germany for a technical assistance visit (TAV).
2. The TAV team deployed to Germany on 5 September 2020 and was briefed by the German authorities on the same day. The team was informed that the mission was restricted to the collection of biomedical samples from Mr Navalny. No other information was shared by the German authorities.
3. On 6 September 2020, the TAV team visited the Charité Hospital in Berlin. In the hospital’s intensive care unit, the TAV team members confirmed Mr Navalny’s identity against a photo-identification document presented to the team by the German authorities. In line with OPCW procedures, blood and urine sampling was conducted by the hospital staff under the direct supervision and continuous visual observation of the team members. The samples were maintained under OPCW chain of custody and transported to the OPCW Laboratory.
4. Upon receipt of a request from Germany on 11 September 2020, the OPCW Laboratory sent the samples to two laboratories designated by the Director-General for the analysis of biomedical samples.
5. The results of the analysis of biomedical samples conducted by the OPCW designated laboratories demonstrate that Mr Navalny was exposed to a toxic chemical acting as a cholinesterase inhibitor. The biomarkers of the cholinesterase inhibitor found in Mr Navalny’s blood and urine samples have similar structural characteristics to the toxic chemicals belonging to schedules 1.A.14 and 1.A.15, which were added to the Annex on Chemicals to the Convention at the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Conference of the States Parties in November 2019. This cholinesterase inhibitor is not listed in the Annex on Chemicals to the Convention.
6. The biomarkers identified are contained in the classified report of the Secretariat.

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CS-2020-2628(E) distributed 06/10/2020



Podle této zprávy OPCW byly biomedicínské vzorky Navalnému odebrány **6. září**.

Dne **11. září** OPCW obdržela žádost z Německa (5 pracovních dní po odebrání vzorků) a odeslala je do laboratoří určených OPCW k rozboru. Podle nedávno odtajněné [korespondence mezi Německem a OPCW](#) ohledně údajné otravy Navalného, „k zaslání vzorků do referenčních laboratoří OPCW může dojít pouze se souhlasem Německa.“ Ačkoli vzorky již byl odebrány, Německo pozdrželo svůj souhlas 5 dní (podle kalendáře pracovních dní). Neexistuje žádné vysvětlení, proč Německo pozdrželo svůj souhlas o tolik dní.



Permanent Representation
of the Federal Republic of Germany
to the OPCW

Highly protected

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OPCW HIGHLY PROTECTED

NL-2517 EG Den Haag, Groot Hertoginnelaan 18-20 Tel +31 (0) 70 342 0616

His Excellency Fernando Arias
Director General of the
OPCW
Johan de Wittlaan 32
2517 JR The Hague
Netherlands

Ambassador Gudrun Lingner

Permanent Representative of the
Federal Republic of Germany
to the OPCW

RECEIVED

04 SEP 2020

DECLARATIONS BRANCH

The Hague, 04 September 2020

ARTICLE VIII 38 (E): EVALUATION OF CHEMICALS

Your Excellency,

My State Secretary of the Federal Foreign Office Miguel Berger wrote to you on 03 September to inform you about the findings regarding the poisoning of the Russian citizen Mr. Alexei Nawalny.

In this context Germany would like to invite the Technical Secretariat to send a team of experts to Germany to provide technical assistance in accordance with Article VIII 38 (e). Therefore, Germany would like to invite the OPCW to send a team of technical experts to Berlin to collect samples from M. Alexei Nawalny. The samples' transmission to OPCW reference laboratories should only take place after the consent by Germany.

I suggest that the Head of the OPCW Laboratory liaise directly with experts to arrange administrative and other relevant organizational matters to progress this urgent matter as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

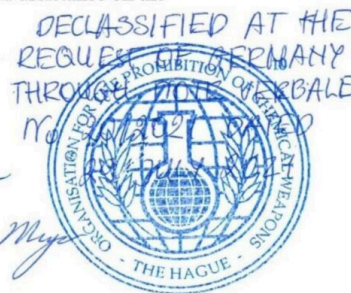
I would be most grateful for the Technical Secretariat's expertise and assistance on the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Gudrun Lingner

Joy Meyer

OPCW HIGHLY PROTECTED



← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/AD1066891 📄 ☆ 📧 ⬇️ ☰



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Keywords

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Accession Number: AD1066891

Title: Fourth Generation Agents: Reference Guide

Descriptive Note: [Technical Report, Other]

Corporate Author: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

Personal Author(s):

Report Date: 2019-01-18

Pagination or Media Count: 10

Abstract:
This guide was developed as part of ongoing preparedness for all hazards and is intended to inform decisions, protect emergency responders, and support response operations if an incident ever occurs involving **a fourth generation agent FGA, also known as A-series or Novichok nerve agents**, such as the one used in the United Kingdom in 2018. No illicit use or manufacture of an FGA or other nerve agent is known to have occurred in the United States, and there is no known threat of any nerve agent use in the United States. This guide is a supplement to the FGA Safety Awareness for First On-Scene Responders document. Please visit <https://chemm.nlm.nih.gov/nerveagentsFGA.htm> for FGA-related resources. This guide is based on 1 the interpretation of available data on FGAs by U.S. government experts 2 previously developed federal guidance related to nerve agents and 3 feedback from local and state emergency responders. This guide encompasses a range of potential scenarios involving various methods of FGA dissemination and routes of exposure.

Zpráva uvádí, že: „Není známo, že by ve Spojených státech došlo k nezákonnému použití, nebo k výrobě FGA či jiného nervového činitele.“ Zdroj: [Činitelé čtvrté generace: Referenční příručka, leden 2019.](#)

Dokumenty Pentagonu ukazují pravý opak. Spojené státy, podle [výroční zprávy DoD kongresu z roku 2002](#), vyráběly FGAs.

V roce 2002 Pentagon zahájil dva projekty: **TC2 a TC3, zahrnující výzkum čtvrté generace činitelů (FGAs)**. Mezi cíli z roku 2002 dokument uvádí:

- Zahájit program syntézy, toxikologie, prověřování a popisu nových nebezpečných materiálů, včetně činitelů čtvrté generace (FGAs), což bylo identifikováno jako naléhavá potřeba, a zároveň pokračovat v posouzení dlouhodobých potřeb;
- potvrdit patologii srdce pozorovanou po expozici FGAs;
- provést pokročilé posouzení lékařských protiopatření u morčat prostřednictvím vyhodnocení fyziologických a histopatologických parametrů. Vyhodnotit přípravu bioscavengeru [tj. proteinu schopného účinné eliminace nervových činitelů, pozn. překl.] jako lékařského protiopatření u morčat. Provést pokročilé posouzení (farmakokinetických a biodostupnostních) studií hlavních lékařských protiopatření proti FGAs u vyšších druhů zvířat pro stanovení účinnosti u lidí;
- vyvinout náhradní markery u morčat pro alternativní lékařská protiopatření při expozici činiteli čtvrté generace. Vypracovat kritéria výběru pro volbu nejlepších kandidátů na vylepšená lékařská protiopatření při expozici činiteli čtvrté generace.

FY 2002 Targets	FY 2003 Targets
<u>Collective Protection</u> - Determine TIC breakthrough and equilibrium data for advanced and novel adsorbents. Conduct prototype (large diameter bed) regenerative filter bed testing to demonstrate bed improvements and to update the performance model. Develop novel singlepass filter concepts using nano-materials and identify adsorbents to support that concept. Evaluate shelter material using technologies identified to facilitate rapid development of an improved product. <u>Modeling and Simulation of Joint Operability</u> - Expand model development for simulation of CBW effects on joint force operations for incorporation into advanced simulations. Demonstrate operational capability of the STAFFS model for simulation of CBW effects on operations at APODs and SPODs. <u>Modeling and Simulation of CBW Environment</u> - Expand development of advanced CB weapons models (Lagrangian particle and complex fluid dynamics methodologies) for more accurate, higher-resolution atmospheric transport and fate predictions in complex and urban terrain for battlespace awareness and contamination avoidance. Extend development of high-altitude CB agent behavior for application in Tactical Ballistic Missile (TBM) intercept analysis. Begin development of the capability to accurately model the interaction (evaporation and persistence) of chemical agents with materials and the reaerosolization of biological agents. <u>Supporting Science and Technology</u> - Continue assessment of gaps in threat agent data, and identify needs for improved simulants in CB defense materiel development. Initiate a program of synthesis, toxicology screening, and characterization of new threat materials (to include Fourth Generation Agents (FGAs)) identified as urgent needs while continuing assessment of long-term needs. Initiate development of improved simulants for chemical aerosols, microencapsulated viruses, stabilized bacteria, and proteinaceous and nonproteinaceous toxins/ bioregulators. Continue to measure quantitative performance of candidate aerosol collectors for advanced point biological detection technology. Initiate the design of a new generation of aerosol concentrators and collectors using micro-machining technology to reduce size, power consumption, and weight, in order to meet stringent requirements for advanced miniature detection systems. Initiate design of advanced aerosol inlets to meet Joint Service requirements for high collection efficiency over the respirable particle size range at wind speeds up to 60 mph. Continue to provide controlled biological simulant aerosol challenges for Joint Service, DARPA, and DOE experimental equipment in preparation for the JFT. Assemble a database on agent fate on surfaces	stringent requirements for advanced detection systems. Fabricate and test the first brassboards of advanced aerosol inlets to meet Joint Service requirements for high collection efficiency over the respirable particle size range and for wind speeds up to 60 mph. Continue to provide controlled biosimulant aerosol challenges and begin providing chemical agent simulant aerosol challenges for Joint Service, DARPA, and DOE experimental equipment in preparation for the JFT. <u>Detection of Contaminants on Surfaces</u> - Downselect the most mature technology. Design and build a breadboard system to demonstrate the technology to detect the presence of CBW contaminants (including FGAs) on surfaces. <u>Individual Protection</u> - Complete evaluation of the level of chemical protection provided by fielded/ developmental clothing materials against TICs. Develop methodology to facilitate testing of all candidate materials. Produce first generation membranes with ion optimized properties, and evaluate for enhancements in permselectivity. Evaluate adsorbent placement in semipermeable membrane garments using the clothing energy/ mass transport model, and produce and test a concept model to validate adsorbent placement. Complete model for the characteristics and performance of advanced mask air filtration/ purification concepts and produce an advanced prototype based on the results. <u>Modeling and Simulation of Joint Operability</u> - Continue model development for simulation of CBW effects on joint force operations for incorporation into advanced simulations. Improve capability of the STAFFS model for simulation of CBW effects on operations at APODs and SPODs, by incorporating new databases for fixed site operations [e.g., Restoration of Operations, (RestOps)], and demonstrate final operational capability. <u>Modeling and Simulation of CB Defense Equipment</u> - Continue development of models for Joint Service CB defense equipment for application in Simulation Based Acquisition (SBA) training, distributed simulations, wargaming, and military worth evaluations. <u>Decontamination</u> - Demonstrate technology solutions for transition to JSSED Block II and III. Optimize formulations for chemical and biological decontamination systems and evaluate against agents. Develop and demonstrate novel solid sorbent technology. Identify data gaps in agent fate and initiate studies to produce additional data required by the CB community. <u>Low Level Chemical Agent Operational Studies</u> - Complete G agent potency ratio studies on rats. Continue multi- species animal studies for G- series agents. Complete planning and initiate efforts for V-

3.5.3.2 TC2 Outcome Measure

TC2 is minimally effective when	TC2 is successful when
- The results provide fundamental information in support of new and improved defensive systems, including information on - diagnostics, - low-level toxicology, - pre-treatments, - therapeutics, - novel threats, - optical recognition technologies, - new detection technologies. - The results of research are published in peer-reviewed journals or presented at scientific conferences - Key research efforts are reviewed by an independent panel of experts and the quality and relevance of the efforts are assessed	- Information, technologies, or processes are transitioned to applied research or advanced technology development - All DTOs are rated GREEN by the TARA Panel.

3.5.3.3 Metric Description. The metric for TC2 is described in Section 3.2.1.1. Applied research also includes several specific projects that are identified as Defense Technology Objectives (DTOs), which are detailed and assessed separately (See section 3.3). DTOs funded under this project include:

- Chemical Agent Prophylaxes
- Medical Countermeasures against Vesicant Agents.

3.5.3.4 TC2 Actual and Planned Performance:

FY2001 Targets	Actual Performance
<u>Diagnostics</u> - Evaluate commercial off-the-shelf diagnostics for applicability as medical chemical defense. <u>Low Level</u> - Determine pharmacological, physiological, and toxicological effects of long-term, low-level CW agents. Investigate new sensitive biochemical and histological assay technologies for use in low level CW agent exposures. Investigate the use of biological markers to indicate prior low-dose CW agent exposure. <u>Novel Threats (Fourth Generation Nerve Agents)</u> - Assess the efficacy of countermeasures currently fielded, in advanced or exploratory development for efficacy against nerve agents. <u>Pretreatments</u> - Extend molecular modeling and site-directed mutagenesis research to develop next generation nerve agent bioscavenger. <u>Therapeutics</u> - Optimize formulations for sponges, towelettes, and surgical pads containing scavenger enzymes for use in wound decontamination.	<u>Diagnostics</u>: - Targets met. <u>Low Level</u>: - Targets met. <u>Novel Threats</u>: - Targets met. <u>Pretreatments</u>: - Targets met. <u>Therapeutics</u>: - Targets met. In addition, began efforts to acquire human butyrylcholinesterase enzyme in bulk. Screened midazolam plus candidate anticholinergic compounds for improvement in reducing/ eliminating nerve agent-induced seizures.

3.5.3.5 TC2 Future Targets

FY 2002 Targets	FY 2003 Targets
<u>Diagnostics</u> - Modify currently fielded cholinesterase testing kit to more efficiently test a large sample load.	<u>Diagnostics</u> - Pursue development of an acetylcholinesterase monitoring device that will allow

FY 2002 Targets	FY 2003 Targets
<u>Pretreatments</u> - Develop animal models to test scavenger candidates efficacy. Conduct characterization studies. Begin preliminary efficacy studies with next generation nerve agent scavengers. Continue development of potential transgenic/bioengineered sources of next generation nerve agent. <u>Therapeutics</u> - Assess candidate agents in suitable animal models of soman-induced status epilepticus for efficacy in saving vulnerable neurons and improving neurobehavioral outcome. Develop criteria for evaluating neuronal salvage after status epilepticus. Determine the essential ingredients for a rinse solution to optimally treat HD-induced ocular injury. Evaluate improved animal models for screening candidate combination therapies. <u>Low Level Chemical Warfare Agent Exposure</u> - Study biological markers for indicating prior low dose exposures and investigate selectivity of the markers for chemical warfare agents. <u>Fourth Generation Agents</u> - Assess the efficacy of new proposed nerve agent countermeasures. Prioritize potential approaches for improving effectiveness of new nerve agent countermeasures. Evaluate oxime effectiveness against Fourth Generation Agents. Evaluate newly identified anticonvulsants for improved survival after exposure to FGAs. Assess the effects of in vivo persistence of FGAs on current countermeasure efficacy. Confirm cardiac pathology seen after exposure to FGAs	real-time assessment of individual warfighter status/ exposure to nerve agents utilizing non-invasive measurement of endogenous enzyme levels. <u>Pretreatments</u> - Expand physiologically based pharmacokinetic models to include scavengers as a component in the presence and absence of chemical warfare agents. Utilize animal model(s) from which cyanide pretreatment/ treatment data can be extrapolated to humans. Initiate studies to evaluate potential pretreatments for mustard exposure using animal models. Investigate effectiveness of butyrylcholinesterase to prevent toxicity from exposure to low levels of CWA. <u>Therapeutics</u> - Evaluate new FDA-approved drugs for treatment of mustard-induced ocular injury. Optimize formulation for an ocular rinse that treats mustard-induced ocular injury. <u>Low Level Chemical Warfare Agent (CWA) Exposure</u> - Continue to study/ validate biological markers for low level CWA exposure in animal models. Investigate the effectiveness of selected pretreatment and treatment countermeasures for low level nerve agent exposure. Determine neurobehavioral deficits resulting from exposure to low levels of nerve agents. Investigate potential therapeutic use of HBUChE for low level nerve agent exposure.

3.5.3.6 Assessment of Medical Chemical Defense Applied Research. Applied research efforts in FY2001 for project TC2 are effective. Many areas of medical chemical defense applied research were successful. The assessment for success is based on the assessment of the TARA panel that all DTOs in this area were rated green. Additionally, the successful assessment is based on the transition of two DTO efforts successfully transitioning to advanced technology development. These DTOs include Medical Countermeasures to Vesicant Agents and Medical Chemical Agent Prophylaxes. Extensive research continues to be conducted in several research areas supporting several major operational goals detailed in Section 2 of the performance plan. Several new research projects and studies also were initiated in FY2001.

3.6 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (PROGRAM ELEMENT 0603384BP)

This program element demonstrates technologies that enhance the ability of U. S. forces to defend against, and survive CB warfare. This PE funds advanced technology development for Joint Service and Service-specific requirements in both medical and non-medical CB defense areas. The medical program aims to produce drugs, vaccines, and medical devices as countermeasures for CB threat agents. Specific areas of medical investigation include: prophylaxis, pretreatment, antidotes and therapeutics, personnel and patient decontamination, and medical

FY 2002 Targets	FY 2003 Targets
technology findings to support transition to development. <u>JSFXD Block III</u> - Conduct down selection screen of candidate skin decontamination identified in the FEA. Compare to baseline M-291 kit. Candidate technologies include the nanoemulsion system developed by the DARPA program and a foam system developed under the Department of Energy Chemical Biological National Security Program. Transition optimal candidate(s) to JSFXD Demonstration/Validation phase for insertion into the FDA approval process. <u>Foam Based Decontamination Systems</u> - Conduct evaluation of and modify the DOE foam based decontamination system to meet military challenge levels. Extend the test bed to include Fourth Generation Agents. <u>Detection Technologies</u> - Complete assessment of hyperspectral imaging technologies and establish transition points for the highest potential payoff capabilities. <u>Portable Chemical/Biological Detection Technologies</u> - Initiate evaluation of technologies from all sources for feasibility in application to military requirements for potentially man-portable multi-agent chemical and biological detectors with reduced logistics burden. The effort will focus on performance characterization and chamber test with identification of technological shortfalls. Specific initial candidates include DOE micro-CB lab, pyrolysis-GC/MS, optical particle classifier. <u>Biological Detection Technologies</u> - Develop assays and initiate live agent testing of DARPA Micro Array of Gel-Immobilized Compounds (MAGIChip) nucleic acid identification technology for Bacillus species. Initiate automation of DARPA-developed ultraviolet-infrared matrix-assisted laser desorption (MALDI) mass spectrometry (MS). Initiate comparative evaluation for sensitivity and discrimination capability of UV-MALDI and UV-IR MALDI MS candidates from DARPA and electrospray ionization (ESI) MS using aerosol collections in chamber tests. Identify sample processing challenges for improvement <u>Joint Field Trials</u> - Expand the biological Joint Field Trial concept to a multi-tiered set of evaluation protocols to facilitate the characterization of candidate technology at varying levels of maturity. CB Modeling/Simulation - Accelerate development and demonstration of models describing impacts of CBW on site operations. <u>Technology Transition</u> - Conduct acceptance testing of anthrax antibody mixtures under development for improved affinity. Complete testing of upconverting phosphors. Implement improved sample treatment procedures for MALDI-TOF mass spectrometer and	Master Plan (TEMP). Develop the Acquisition Strategy and supporting acquisition documentation. Demonstrate the maturity of the JOEF Blk I Federate. Conduct Interoperability Assessment and a System Threat Assessment. <u>JSSD</u> - Complete the transition of JSSD Block II/ III technologies to demonstration and validation program. <u>Technology Readiness Evaluation Program</u> - Continue development and initiate implementation of expanded multi-tiered set of evaluation protocols to address all stages of chemical/ biological defense materiel development from system concept development to mature technology/ NDI/ COTS systems to facilitate fair evaluation of technology candidates from all sources. <u>Joint Service Wide Area Detector (JSWAD)</u> - Initiate planning for technology transition to System Development & Demonstration. Initiate design and build of brassboard system for demonstration. <u>Advanced Filtration</u> - Demonstrate fiber- immobilized carbon particles from DARPA project in mask filter designs (Joint Service General Purpose Mask (JSGPM), the Joint Service Aviator Mask (JSAM)), collective protection designs (JTCOPS (Joint Transportable Collective Protection Shelter) and production filters (Joint Collective Protection Equipment)). <u>Modeling and Simulation</u> - Complete and transition Joint Environmental Model to the Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN). Complete and transition Simulation, Training and Analysis for Fixed Sites (STAFFS) to Joint Warfare System (JWARS). <u>Technology Transition</u> - Continue development of sample treatment procedures for MALDI- TOF mass spectrometer and demonstrate in a field evaluation. Continue development of assays and live agent testing of DARPA Micro Array of Gel- Immobilized Compounds (MAGIChip) nucleic acid identification technology for Bacillus species. Continue automation of DARPA- developed ultraviolet- infrared matrix- assisted laser desorption (MALDI) mass spectrometry (MS). Continue comparative evaluation and improve sensitivity and discrimination capability of UV- MALDI and UV- IR MALDI MS candidates from DARPA and electrospray ionization (ESI) MS. Initiate the militarization of DOE's microlab technology, Handheld Advanced Nucleic Acid Analyzer (HANAA), and decontamination foam system. Continue development and testing of thermocatalytic air purifier technology for collective protection shelters, focus is on a DARPA technology in thin- foil high efficiency heat-exchanger and system design.

TC3 Future Targets

FY 2002 Targets	FY 2003 Targets
Diagnostics - Test a prototype noninvasive monitor that measures oxyhemoglobin, deoxyhemoglobin, methemoglobin, and carboxyhemoglobin via finger, ear, or toe. Pretreatments - Complete development/validation of a transgenic animal model capable of producing sufficient amounts of recombinant enzyme scavenger material for clinical trials. Produce nerve agent scavengers in transgenic models and test for safety and efficacy in two animal species. Complete physiologically based pharmacokinetic model studies of expected human efficacy with various scavengers to assist in an IPR downselect process. Therapeutics - Determine optimal combination of midazolam and anticholinergic drug and order of administration to obtain maximal anticonvulsant effect against seizures in a nonhuman primate model. Conduct studies directed at obtaining FDA approval for an ocular rinse that optimally treats mustard-induced injuries. Select combination therapy approaches that provide highest level of protection in animal models for safety and efficacy advanced screening. Conduct pharmacokinetics and formulation studies of vesicant countermeasure candidates. Study efficacy and safety of vesicant countermeasure candidates. Determine window of opportunity for administration of therapy(s) for blister agent HD exposure Fourth Generation Agents - Begin downselect process of best available countermeasure(s) against Fourth	Diagnostics - Evaluate hand-held cholinesterase (ChE) monitor for hospital use. Validate immobilized cholinesterases and nerve agent hydrolyzing enzymes as diagnostics for nerve agent exposure. Evaluate commercially available off-the-shelf wound healing products for mustard-induced injuries. Evaluate therapeutic agents for pulmonary edema produced by whole-body exposure to CWAs. Pretreatments - Complete physiologically based pharmacokinetic model studies of expected human efficacy with various catalytic scavengers. Verify adequacy of transgenic animal model to produce recombinant catalytic enzyme scavenger. Therapeutics - Select optimal anticholinergic drug for inclusion with midazolam and establish optimal suggested treatment protocol in higher animal species. Complete preclinical studies of selected vesicant therapy candidate compounds. Fourth Generation Agents (FGAs) - Perform advanced assessment of medical countermeasures in guinea pigs by evaluation of physiological and histopathological parameters. Evaluate bioscavenger pretreatment as medical countermeasure against FGAs in guinea pigs. Conduct advanced assessment (pharmacokinetic and bioavailability) studies of lead medical countermeasures to FGAs in higher animal species for human efficacy estimation.

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DoD CDBP Performance Plan

FY 2002 Targets	FY 2003 Targets
Generation Agents. Initiate formulation and bulk production feasibility efforts	Develop surrogate markers in guinea pigs for alternative medical countermeasures for FGA exposure. Develop downselection criteria for choice of the best of the candidates for improved medical countermeasures to FGA exposure.

3.6.4.5 Assessment of Medical Chemical Defense Advanced Technology Development.

Advanced technology development efforts in FY2001 for project TC3 are effective. Many areas of medical chemical defense applied research were successful. The assessment for success is based on the assessment of the TARA panel that all DTOs in this area were rated green.

Extensive research continues to be conducted in several research areas supporting several major

Zdroj: Program chemické a biologické obrany [DoD - Fiskální rok 2001-2003, plán činnosti na rok 2002, svazek II, duben 2002](#)

Diplomatická depeše: Spojené státy umlčely předsedu poradní rady OPCW ohledně činitelů čtvrté generace

V únoru 2006 uvedl tehdejší předseda vědecké poradní rady OPCW Jiří Matoušek z ČR, že Novičoky byly vyvíjeny v Edgewoodském výzkumném, vývojovém a inženýrském centru. [Diplomatická depeše z 28. února 2006](#) odhaluje, že americká delegace lhala OPCW, že Edgewood nevyvíjel Novičok. Jistý americký diplomat navíc přiměl Českou republiku, aby instruovala Jiřího Matouška, aby v budoucnu veřejně nehovořil o činitelích čtvrté generace, jak uvádí [tajná diplomatická depeše](#) s názvem: Češi umlčeli předsedu poradního výboru ohledně činitelů nové generace (28. března 2006).



Canonical ID: 06PRAGUE319_a
Subject: MTAG: CZECHS MUZZLE ADVISORY BOARD CHAIRMAN ON NEXT
GENERATION AGENTS
From: Czech Republic Prague
To: Austria Vienna, France Paris, Germany Berlin, Netherlands
The Hague, Secretary of State, United Kingdom London
Original Classification: SECRET
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Previous Handling Restrictions: -- Not Assigned --
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S E C R E T PRAGUE 000319

SIPDIS

SIPDIS

STATE FOR EUR/NCE

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SUBJECT: MTAG: CZECHS MUZZLE ADVISORY BOARD CHAIRMAN ON
NEXT GENERATION AGENTS

REF: A. STATE 27141

B. PRAGUE 195

Classified By: A/DCM Michael Dodman for reasons 1.4 (b) and (d).

1. (S) Poloff March 23 spoke with Ivan Pinter of the MFA UN and Nonproliferation Department. Pinter was happy to relate that his office had successfully instructed Jiri Matousek, Czech Chairman of the WEOG Scientific Advisory Board (SAB), not to publicly discuss next generation agents in the future. Pinter believes this will successfully close the matter.
CABANISS

Clintonová k americkým diplomatům: Vyhněte se diskuzi o činitelích čtvrté generace

[Tajná depeše z 26. března 2009](#) od jistého amerického delegáta při OPCW uvedla, že na setkání Skupiny pro ověřování údajů (Data Validation Group) OPCW v Haagu „zástupci několika zemí (Finska, Nizozemí a Spojeného království) začali na okraj tohoto setkání diskutovat o Mirzajanově knize.“ O několik měsíců dříve bývalý sovětský vědec Vil Mirzajanov, který utekl do USA, vydal knihu, v níž byl zveřejněn chemický vzorec řady nervových činitelů typu Novičok. Onen americký delegát si požádal o další instrukce. Depeše byla adresována CIA, Národní bezpečnostní radě, ministru obrany a ministryni zahraničních věcí. V [následné depeši z 3. dubna 2009](#) tehdejší ministryně zahraničních věcí Hillary Clintonová instruovala americkou delegaci v rámci Australské skupiny (neformálního fóra 42 zemí, které pracuje na prevenci vývozu chemických a biologických zbraní): Vyhněte se jakékoli podstatnější diskuzi o Mirzajanově knize „State Secrets: An Insider's Chronicle of the Russian Chemical Weapons Program“ čili o **tzv. 'činitelích čtvrté generace'**.

- Pokud účastníci Australské skupiny nastolí problematiku Mirzajanovy knihy „State Secrets: An Insider's Chronicle of the Russian Chemical Weapons Program“, delegát by měl:
- Nahlásit všechny případy, kdy byla kniha zmíněna.
- Nezačínat či nevyvolávat rozhovory o této knize, nebo se podstatněji zapojovat, pokud na ni přijde řeč v rozhovoru.
- Vyjadřovat nedostatek obeznámenosti s touto problematikou.
- Jemně odrazovat od podstatnější diskuze naznačováním, že by bylo nejlepší přenechat tuto problematiku expertům v hlavních městech.

Tyto diplomatické depeše ukazují, že americký výzkum činitelů čtvrté generace (typu Novičok) trval nejméně deset let a že byl z neznámých důvodů držen v tajnosti. V roce 2012 svěřil Pentagon značnou část svého výzkumu nervových látek britské vojenské laboratoři DSTL Porton Down, včetně [testování nervových látek na zvířatech](#). Vzhledem k tomu, že laboratoř Porton Down měla k dispozici vzorky Novičoku před útokem na Skripalovi, je vysoce pravděpodobné, že jednou z těchto testovaných nervových látek byl i Novičok.

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