

Enforced Disappearance
Where Are They ??
Who Is Responsible

Human Rights Guardians

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Human rights guardians is nonprofit organization, aims to enhance human rights respect. Through monitoring human rights violations in Syria and refugee countries. By documenting violations, publishing reports, raising awareness campaigns and reaching voice to the authorities to adopt an approach which respects human rights an equal citizenship in turkey.



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Chapter 1 – executive summary:

Syrian government is still committing an enforced disappearance crimes in a wide systematic way to eliminate all opposition, described by the investigation committee as systematic and wide and can be described as crimes against humanity and war crimes, since the beginning of the peaceful demonstrations in the country the regime launched campaigns to arrest activists, relief workers, leaders of the peaceful movement, doctors and lawyers. Who were treated very badly, and many of them faced death and bad living conditions, the regime committed against them crimes like killing and sexual violence. “Away from eye away from the heart” report which was published in the media is one of evidences of the torture and murder cases prisoners faced. And the regime forces wage campaigns against rebel cities using barrel bombing, artillery and random bombing without recognition between a civilian and soldier or a hospital or school.

The regime put a siege on some cities as a punishment and deprive them from water, sustenance and medicine causing a famine alongside with systematic air attacks since March 2011. Civilians all around Syria especially males over 15 year old, suffered arbitrary arrest by the hands of the regime forces and supporting militias during mass arrest and searching operations and house searching and checkpoints. In the beginning the arresting included the movement leaders and their families and everyone involved in the revolution in every way. These arrests left about 22 thousand disappeared in first eighteen months, according to the organizations working on the ground, until now their fate is unknown because the Syrian regime didn't unveil their fate, more than that, their families became desperate and suffered from severe psychological cases.

These arrests are not new to the Syrian regime, in the 80's Hafez-Al Assad arrested 25 thousand who got tortured and killed in the prisons. From time to time someone gets out of the prison, which gives hope to the people, but the suffering becomes clear when a married man released from jail, to find out that his wife lost hope in his return and got married. Not mentioning the psychological effects which takes the prisoner a long time to recover from them.

When the Syrian regime was unable to defeat the revolution, he resorted to the scorched earth policy, through bombing, mass arresting and massacres.

Brutal torture procedures were obvious, as the regime was taking confessions by force pushing the prisoners to confess about other people and so on, which increased the number of the arrests to exceed 60 thousand. Because of the difficulty in documenting, the numbers are not entirely correct, it is believed that the number may be much more. In most cases when the arrested relatives pressure the regime, the regime replies that their relatives were abducted by ISIS or other groups.

The Syrian network documented about 65 thousand cases of enforced disappearance, this disappearance had a great effect on the victim by depriving him from his simplest rights as a prisoner, and no guaranties for a fair trial, in addition to the daily torture, interrogation and lack of food and medicine which were direct causes of death. The relatives were directly affected too, especially the wife and children, were the disappeared person is the only supporter of the family and parents. In addition the relatives suffer from financial and psychological Harassments, and the risk of arrested when searching for their beloved ones, usually the relatives are blackmailed by the middlemen to get them any information.

Jabhat-Al nosra and ISIS prepared detention facilities. Soldiers and Prisoners suffered there from starvation and mistreatment which led to death, in addition to executions after illegal trials. As they resorted to enforced disappearance on large and systematic scale in territories under their control in order to eliminate any opposition.

Other militias established detention facilities, prisoners from the regime suffered torture and mistreatment there.

PYD also abducted opponents, and recruited minors. Although human rights organizations documented many cases of recruiting minors' by PYD. Families of the victims' described the Practices as systematic, but the real numbers are unknown because of the difficulties the activists face in documenting.

The same thing applies to many other groups, like Jabhat-Al nosra and the free Syrian army, because they are not subsidiary to a regime so the definition of the enforced disappearance doesn't completely apply on their actions. HRG raised those cases to the independent committee of the Syrian affair.

Despite of the many reports about the enforced disappearance by many organizations which are concerned with Syrian crisis, and the demands to stop this crime by the Syrian regime and the subsidiary militias, the regime refuses to respond to any of these demands including the UN decisions NO 2139 which condemns the crime of the enforced disappearance and NO 2254 which states of releasing the prisoners.

The regime must stop this crime, and we urge the Security Council to Referral the Syrian file to the International Criminal Court. And the other nations to investigate those crimes and bring the guilty to justice.

Chapter two - Search Methodology:

HRG an Alkarama made 400 interviews with the families of the disappeared through our activists in Syria in the following regions: (Hama – Al qamishly – Edlib – Lazkeh – Der ALzor – Homs). The interviews were done in person or by Skype or phone, and the activists were trained to correctly fill the form adopted by the UN and modified by HRG. After the interview the form is sent to HRG through a secured electronic platform. Then the form is reviewed by the working team in Antakya/ Turkey.

The documents then are sent to Alkarama to be translated to English to send to the enforced disappearance team in the UN, which correspond with Syrian regime. In general the Syrian regime doesn't give a convincing answer or denies that those persons are in his prisons. A copy of the interviews are sent to the SJAC in New York for the purpose of preserving them for further need in future for trials.

An Informed approval is taken from all the victims' families concerning applying complaints to the UN and publishing, with focusing on the applicant's information and his contact information for further update on the file.

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis a total of 215 cases were raised to the enforced disappearance team in the UN. One third of them were given by HGR and Alkarama. Considering the difficulty in making interviews in ISIS territories, there are few cases documented, in addition to the abstention of the relatives because they don't believe that any good can come from documenting.

Most names in the report are encrypted, because we concern about the safety of the families and victims.

Chapter three – enforced disappearance “definition – effects “

Enforced disappearance according to the announcement concerning the freedom of individuals from enforced disappearance is: “arresting, abducting or detaining individuals against their will. Or depriving them their freedom by any other way by the hand of the government or officials from different government levels or organized groups or individuals acting by the name of the regime or with a direct support from the government. Then followed by refusing to unveil their fate or whereabouts, or denial being arrested by them, which deprive them protection of the law.

In the Syrian situation an enforced disappearance by armed groups like ISIS, free Syrian army and PYD is considered abduction. Enforced disappearance is crime not only affects the disappeared, but people related with him and his family, in both physical and psychological way.

Abdullatif Zebaq's wife says when she met her husband in Sydnaya prison she didn't recognize him because of the obvious torture marks and loss of weight, which caused her a great deal of pain. She says she cannot forget his face and every morning she wakes up crying after dreaming of him, not knowing when this suffering will end. (1)



The damage also affects the family when their emotions oscillating between despair and hope, **(B, y)** wife says: each time when I hear someone is released from prison I have some hope that my husband has a chance to be released, and I keep waiting for him, but then days and months pass by and I lose hope again. This feeling makes my life unstable, shall I marry again or wait for him to return. Then she said I'll wait for him for the rest of my life. (2)

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1. [HRG interview Antakya on 5/1/2016](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 11/8/2015](#)

The disappeared person's children also suffer, because of the absence of the family's supporter, which forces them to work in an inhuman conditions and deprive them from education and the whole family is affected as a result of that.

(G , F) wife says : I have to work for ten hours a day for a minimum payment just to support my only child. (1)

Another damage affects children concerning the heritage, because the family faces complications selling or dividing heritage which requires a death certificate which not available, because the fate of the person is unknown.

Amnesty international mentioned in its report that the family members of the victims face complications as a result of the disappearance of their relatives, for example if the family cannot get a death certificate they will not be able to divide heritage. A young man says about this matter: we couldn't get a death certificate for my father, if we want to buy or sell anything we must get his approval first, we were informed by the regime about his demise, but we don't have anything official, and the problem cannot be solved unless we pay bribes. (2)

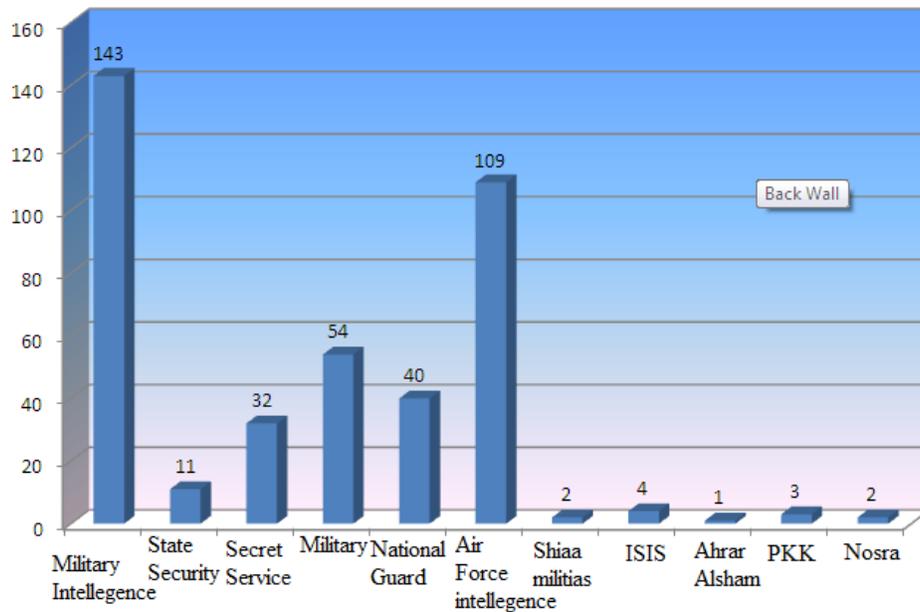
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1. HRG interview in Antakya
 2. Amnesty international report 27/1/2016

<https://www.amnesty.org>

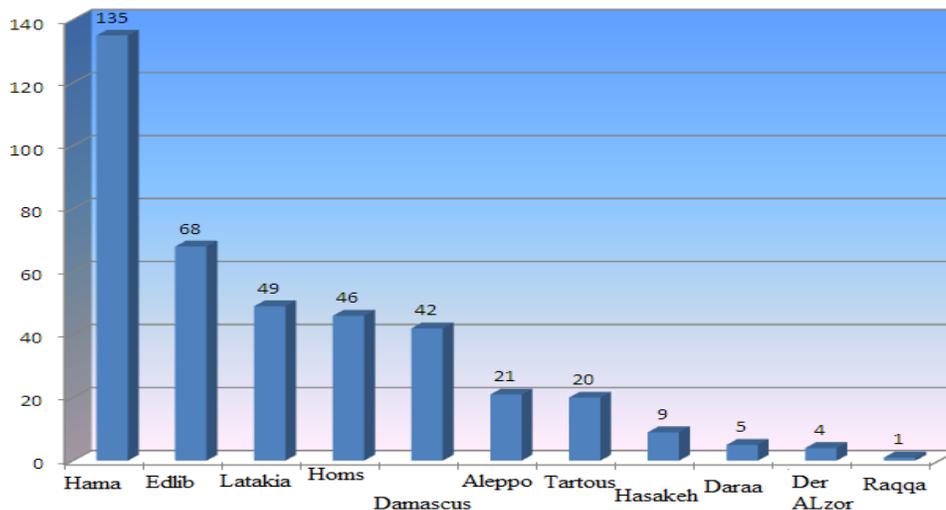
Chapter four - Statistics and Scope:

Syrian regime practiced enforced disappearance against a large number of people since 2011. The Syrian network for human rights counted about “65116” cases, “6986” of them are solders. About 90% of them are men “52124”, while the number of women is “2145” 4 %, and “3879” from children 6%. These numbers are between 2011 and 2015 according to the Syrian network for human rights.

Next chart shows the number of people arrested by each party from the 400 interviews HRG conducted.



Next chart shows distribution of cases according to territories:



Chapter Five – Factors Causing Enforced Disappearance:

First: check and search points

The effect of checkpoints is significant, about 80% of the documented cases happened on checkpoints which are using the peoples' need to move between places to do their daily jobs, similarity of names and vexatious reports are the main reasons for arrests on checkpoints. The mood of an element on the checkpoint could play a part in some cases, may be the soldier didn't like the look of a person or may be that person comes from liberated area, many people were arrested just because their ids are from certain areas.

A UN team issued a report, the report states that enforced disappearances spread widely in Syria, and they are used as a war tactic. The team expressed their worries about disappearances' on checkpoints, and shed light on the fact that it is the regime's way to punish people suspected supporting opposition or solders suspected in their loyalty.

On June 7th 2012 (H , Y) who works a taxi driver, when he was transporting a group of women away from a conflict area, on a checkpoint on the way to Alhaffa in Latakia, a group of national security wearing civilian outfits arrested him and took him to unknown place. His mother tried to find him by inquiring various security branches, but the authorities didn't provide her with any information or reasons of arrest, his family knew via unofficial channels that he was transferred to Damascus. (1)

On October 2014 another driver disappeared on a checkpoint, (K , Y) who works a driving instructor was passing a checkpoint in Alashrafeh in Aleppo, it was 10 am when members of the national guards arrested him and took him to unknown place, all attempts by his family to find him gave no results, and as usual the authorities didn't give any information about him or admit arresting him. His family knew via unofficial channels that he is arrested by the air force intelligence. (2)

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1. [HRG interview on 11/8/2015](#)
 2. [HRG interview via Skype with the wife on 1/10/2015](#)

(N , O) wife says: my husband was arrested on May 26th 2012 while he was returning from his job in Adraa towards Almleeha in a cab, a check point of the air force intelligence stopped them and asked for ids an cell phones, during the search they found a song related to the revolution, so they arrested him and took him to unknown place. A lawyer was appointed to follow his case and told them he was in Sydnaya prison. (1)

(A , D) wife told HRG that on July 27th 2012 elements on a checkpoint between Damascus and Swedaa arrested him while he was going to bring his uncle's wife and children to his house, his cousin who was serving in the army was with him, but he had no permission to leave his post, thus both were arrested, with the taxi driver. (2)

Second: Mobile Checkpoints

Where people memorized checkpoints' places and began to avoid them and try to choose different routes even if they were longer or harder, what citizens didn't expect is mobile checkpoints, where the regime puts a checkpoint in unexpected places and for few hours and begin arresting people.

As an example the case of (R , A) who was arrested by the air force intelligence in Kafralton in Hama, after asking about him his family knew that he was taken to the military airfield of Hama. (3)

(S , L) also disappeared when he was going to work from his residence in Artoz, a checkpoint of the national security arrested him, his wife says that the agents arrested him without giving any reason. (4)

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1. [HRG interview on 1/3/2016](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 11/3/2016](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 1/3/2016](#)
 4. [HRG interview on 15/4/2016](#)

Third: Arrest campaigns against civilians after retaking territories.

As what happened in Akrafa, (G , N) uncle says: my nephew was arrested when the regime took control of the city, then allowed civilians to get back to the city, on our way back the checkpoint on the city entrance arrested my nephew in order to question him, he disappeared since then and we know nothing about him. (1)

Same thing happened in Assal-alward when the regime conducted a mass arresting campaigns on April 2014 and in Homs on May 2015 after taking Yabrood. (2)

Also the case of (D , S) who was arrested by the air force intelligence in Hama on March 1st 2013 after taking a village called Shezr, where the soldiers raided the house and arrested him in the presence of his brother.

Fourth: Military Revenge Campaigns

As an example the “Swarming ants” Campaign led by general Wajeh Mahmoud and colonel Sohel Alhasan, which resulted the arrest of hundreds of young men, some of were field executed the rest were taken to unknown destination, HRG documented 50 cases related to this Campaign.

One of the disappeared in this Campaign is (D , H) who was arrested on February 2nd 2012, where he was chased with his friends in a town called Mesaf and was arrested with all who were with him. (3)

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1. [HRG interview on 8/6/2016](#)
 2. [International amnesty report on Jan 27th 2016](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 19/1/2016](#)

Fifth: People Disappear in night raids on houses and workplaces

(A , R) mother says: on June 26th 2013 a group of ten people raided our house and arrested two of my children (A , R) and (L , R) in front of our eyes and destroyed our belongings and scared us, then they went to the shop and searched it, (A , R) was released but we don't know anything about him. (1)

Brothers (SH , A) and (T , A) also disappeared when elements of the Syrian army raided their house in Jsr-Alshogor at night, the officer didn't show any arrest warrant and didn't explain the reason of arrest, and refused to tell their family where they are taking them, the family did not manage to get any formal information concerning the whereabouts of their sons or their fate, some former prisoners told them that they were taken to the general hospital of Edlib which authorities used as detention center then they were transported to the military intelligence branch 271 then to branch 215 in Damascus.

The family did not dare to apply any complaint out of fear of being arrested. HRG sent a complaint to the enforced disappearance team to ask Syrian regime about them. (2)

(A ,Y) was arrested by the military intelligence on January 2nd 2012 in Khniezr city in Hama where security elements raided the house and arrested him. (3)

On October 14th a state security force raided (S , M) house and arrested him, his friend Y who is an eye witness was sitting with him when they arrested him and took him to unknown destination.

On May 11th 2014 a state security force raided (H ,A) mobile phone shop and confiscated his personal computer, they found videos of demonstrations and some pictures from the battles of the free Syrian army, on January 2nd 2016 his father went to Damascus and appointed a lawyer to search for his son without any results. (4)

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1. [HRG interview via Skype](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 11/11/2015](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 16/3/2016](#)
 4. [HRG interview on 6/2/2016](#)

Sixth: People disappear while traveling to their work places

(A , W) brother says that his brother disappeared on February 7th 2012 while he was going from Edlib to Hama to watch the exams on an official mission from the ministry of education, he has a master degree in economics and about to get his PHD and he has no relation to the events in Edlib, a patrol from the military security arrested him on the city entrance and he disappeared since. (1)

Also (D , Z) uncle says that elements from the army arrested his niece while she was going to her job in the technical services in Jsr-alshogor on November 5th 2014, they searched for her and recently knew that she was sent to the central prison of Hama the transported to Damascus. (2)

Seventh: some rich people are arrested to blackmail their families

HRG knew from sources that one of the officials in ISIS abducted (B , M) and accused him of being related to the regime to force his family to pay a ransom.

(B , A) also told how the national army in Salameh abducted him for 5 days without food, then they called his mother and asked for 5 million SP to release him, after negotiations they accepted 2 million SP. (3)

Eighth: people disappear on the border ports while leaving the country

Syria became a big prison where many families told how their relatives disappear while trying to leave the country for work or to escape from war where joint patrols or border guards arrest them.

In this context we mention the case of (H , R) who was arrested on August 5th 2014 by the military security on Dabouseh border port on the Syrian-Lebanese border while he was going to work in Lebanon to cover his study expenses and he hadn't any revolutionary activities. (4)

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1. [HRG interview on 1/3/2013](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 5/1/2016](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 1/6/2016](#)
 4. [HRG interview on 24/1/2016](#)

Ninth: people disappear because of name similarity

Only in Syria your name could be a reason for disappearance, many people were arrested because their names are identical with the names of wanted people, especially on check points and many of these people died under torture.

An example on this case is (L , M) who was arrested on Dabbouseh border port on November 8th 2014 while he was going to Lebanon to work, he was transferred to terrorism court afterwards. (1)

Tenth: people disappear because of informers

Some people work as informers for secret service, their job is to write reports to the branches they work for, and it's enough to write a report about someone to make him disappear, sometimes those reports are Vexatious.

(D , K) wife of (M,L) says that her husband disappeared because of a Vexatious report, he was arrested and his cellphone was confiscated.

Informers get active in crises and the regime usually puts an informer in every neighborhood to know how the people think. (2)

Chapter Six – Searching For Disappeared People

36 % of the disappeared families did not look for their relatives out of fear of being arrested by checkpoints which teared the cities, as what happened to (M , M) who did not search for his brother.

In (Y , R) case who was arrested on September 4th 2013 by military security, the family also didn't look for him out of fear of being arrested or questioned. (3)

As for the rest of people they didn't have much choices.

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1. [HRG interview on 11/3/2016](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 11/3/2016](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 1/1/2016](#)

Some people authorized HRG and Alkarama to search for their relatives

By searching through the UN, HRG and Alkarama raised 100 compliant registered by the enforced disappearance team.

An example the case of (H , L) who was arrested on August 17th 2014 by the military security in AL-qunaitira, where the military security raided their house and arrested her and took her to the military security branch and then transferred her to branch 248, nothing known about her afterwards, when her father asked about her they threatened him. (1)

In addition the case of (A , L) who was arrested on November 26th 2011 by secret service and the army in Homs where they arrested him and beat him and his brother on public then took him. (2)

Also (M , A) who was arrested on June 30th 2013 by the secret service in Homs, where he was staying at a public residence, three young men were arrested with him. His family knew from a former prisoner that he was transferred to Al-faihaa branch in Damascus. (3)

Some people searched by themselves with no results.

About 34% of the families of the disappeared searched by themselves for their relatives

(H , A) father says: military security arrested my son in his shop in Qamishly on May 21st 2014 and took him to Damascus. We searched for him in the security branches in Damascus and appointed a lawyer to search for him, former prisoners assured us that he is alive and he is in Sydnaya prison.

Also the case of (A , R) who was arrested by air force intelligence in Jableh on February 10th 2011. (4)

And the case of (M , A) who was arrested on November 14th 2012 by the air force intelligence in Homs. (5)

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1. [HRG interview on 12/12/2014](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 27/1/2016](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 1/1/2016](#)
 4. [HRG interview on 27/2/2016](#)
 5. [HRG interview on 24/4/2015](#)

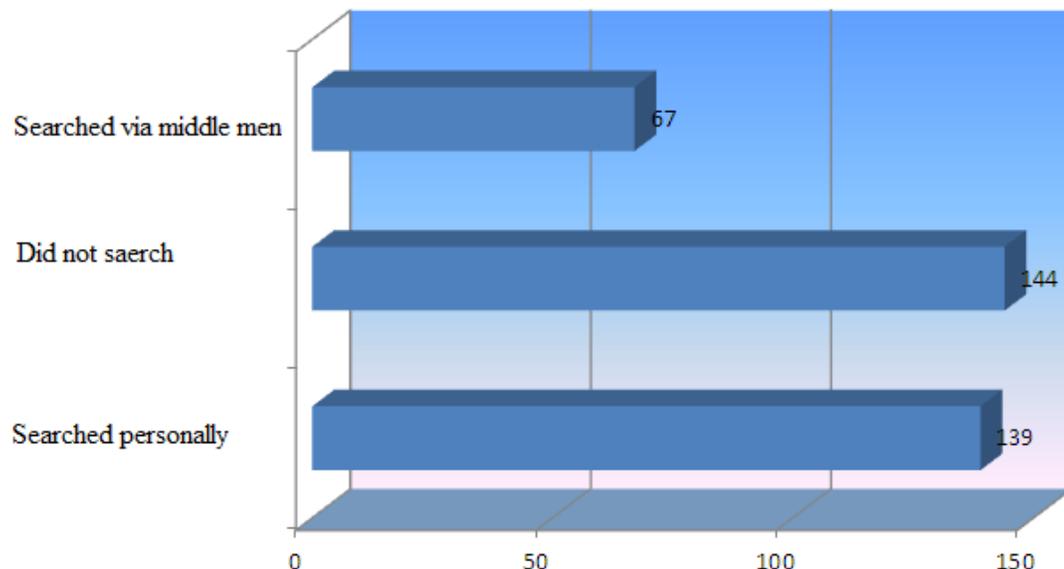
Some people resorted to the middle men and black-market

Maybe the need to know anything about their beloved ones or the hope to get them released made the families of the disappeared pay a lot of money, such market prospers in crises, where sellers are middle men and those who are close to the regime, and the currency is information about the disappeared or some promises to release them or transfer them to court or a visit.

(B, D) mother who was arrested by the military security on May 13th 2013 says: we searched for my son via middle men, one of them took a sum of 500,000 SP for one information which is our son is in Sydnaya prison. (1)

Also (M, Y) who was arrested by the military security on February 2nd 2013 in Shaddadi city, his family says that they searched for him and we were told that he is in branch 239 and then he was transferred to Sydnaya, we paid 400,000 SP to get this information. (2)

(H, R) wife says: that a man from intelligence claimed to be a storage keeper in Sydnaya prison called his brother in Saudi Arabia and asked for 8 million to send him a picture of his brother and a sound track. After negotiating for a week they agreed on 1.5 million but he turned out to be a liar. (3)



1. HRG interview on 1/2/2016
2. HRG interview on 5/4/2016
3. HRG interview on 2/6/2016

Chapter Seven- practiced torture on prisoners:

Where activists, human rights defenders and human relief workers are being arrested according to antiterrorism law or enforced disappeared, their families are not told where they were taken, secret detaining opens the door for more violations including taking confessions under torture.

It should be noted here Report of the Syrian network issued on January 2016 under title “Away from the eye away from the heart” which sheds light on the fate of thousands of prisoners who suffered great violations by the regime and supporting forces. Chairman of the UN committee Paolo Benero says: “almost everyone got out alive from the prison suffered unimaginable violations” Syrians believe that it is impossible to escape the terror of being arrested and what follows of torture and suffering which resulted the paralyzing of an entire community. In addition to the abuse and the lack of medical care and food.

In this context we mention the case of (A , O) a college student who was arrested on November 5th 2011 in a charge of filming demonstrations and corresponding with Al-Jazeera channel and calling Turkish numbers. He was arrested by the army in Bdama city in Edlib and he was tortured in the military security branch in Edlib which broke his spine then to the branch 291 where he died under torture, his body was delivered to his family from Teshreen military hospital in Damascus. (1)

Also many prisoners were sexually violated and humiliated.

Prisoners were also threatened by sexual violence against their relatives. (2)

1. [HRG interview on 1/2/2016](#)

2. [Investigation committee report away from eye away from the heart](#)

Chapter Eight-Examples On Enforced Disappeared Cases

Military

(N , D)

A former colonel in the military college in Aleppo and a pilot in Syrian air forces, 48 year old. He was abducted on May 25th 2013 between Kfaria and Alfouaa in Edlib, his family believes that the reason behind his disappearance is his desertion from the army.

Before his disappearance (N , D) was mediating to release some prisoners who were arrested by the army including his nephew, his efforts got the attention of the air force intelligence which bombed his house and killed all his family. He deserted army after this event and became wanted until he was arrested on May 2013, his family believes that he is in the air force intelligence branch in Aleppo. (1)

(F , L)

A 42 year old customs officer who was arrested by the military intelligence on September 29th 2012 in a hotel in Qamishly north of Syria where he lived, the hotel employees who saw the incident said that intelligence elements showed an arrest warrant before taking him, his family later knew that he is detained in the military branch in Qamishly and were allowed to visit him on October 15th 2013. After that visit the family was informed that he was transferred to another detention facility and they will not be allowed to visit him anymore, they don't know anything about him since. (2)

(M , Y)

A 34 year old sergeant in Syrian army, works in weapons repository in Mehin city in Homs, elements of the military intelligence arrested him without an arrest warrant, his Colleagues in work confirmed that he was taken to the military intelligence branch in Homs. (3)

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1. [HRG interview on 28/8/2015](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 30/3/2016](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 30/3/2016](#)

On December 2012 (M , Y) family tried to ask about their son in the military police who gave them the death certificate but didn't deliver the body, but a former prisoner assured them that he saw him in the military headquarters in Homs.

Officer (R , K)

A captain in the Syrian army who was arrested by the air force intelligence on June 10th 2012 where they raided his house and arrested him according to his neighbors who witnessed the incident. The victim was working in legion 29th nearby Damascus airport, after searching for him his family knew that he was in Sydnaya prison, they visited him one time where he told his brother that his health condition is bad because of torture and he is accused of booby-trapping a fighter jet, after that no knows anything about him. (1)

Soldier (S , T)

On March 3rd 2014 he was arrested in Homs alongside with other soldiers and taken to unknown destination, on November 2015 his family was informed that he is in the branch 215 in Damascus. (2)

Soldier **Mohammad Al-sadony**

He was doing his army service in special unit 44, on the day he disappeared a group of soldiers arrested him, soldiers who witnessed the incident said that the arrest was because he helped two soldiers to escape. (3)



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1. [HRG interview on 1/6/2016](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 11/6/2015](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 11/11/2015](#)

Policeman (N , R)

He was arrested on July 7th 2012 by the secret service in Damascus when he was serving in the Guards department, his uncle said that he is married and have children, he was summoned to the secret service branch in Damascus and accused of trying to desert and took him to unknown destination, his family looked for him and knew via middle men that he was in Sydnaya prison on the end of 2014. (1)

Major (R , A)

An officer who was arrested on August 4th 2012, his father told HRG that air force intelligence arrested his son in his service place in air defense brigade NO:77, after asking about him his family was informed that he is in branch 201 but they couldn't make sure of it. (2)

Peaceful Activists

On July 2014 (A , O) who is an activist and a PHD student in Damascus university disappeared from Adraa prison where he was imprisoned, the prison administration denied his family from meeting him then sent him to unknown destination, authorities doesn't give any information about him since then, HRG raised his case to the enforced disappearance team in the UN. (A , O) who was an activist got arrested on September 2006 by the military intelligence in Damascus, after about a year his family knew that he is in branch 215 which has a very bad reputation.

He was accused of trying to change Statehood via terrorist means, after three years a state security court confirmed the charge and sentenced him for 15 years in jail, Alkarama notified the Arbitrary Detention team in the UN which issued decision NO 36 /2014 which states that the arrest was arbitrary and asked the authorities to immediately release him,

On July 2014 the authorities suddenly forbidden the family from seeing him and took him to unknown destination.

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1. [HRG interview on 12/5/2016](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 10/5/2016](#)

(R , D)

His family reported that their 25 year old son was arrested by the Syrian army alongside with two of his friends on July 23rd 2012 without reason. A former prisoner told his family that he is in Sydnaya prison. (1)

(A , L)

On December 20th 2013 (A , L) a 37 year old driver was driving a truck loaded with tea from Latakya to Homs when a checkpoint of the national army and state security stopped him and took him to unknown destination. (2)

(K , Y)

On July 9th 2011 elements of the Syrian army wearing civilian outfits raided his store in Aleppo and arrested him and his cousin with allegation of participating in demonstration against the regime, they were kept in military intelligence branch for 12 days then transferred to the air force intelligence branch till the end of the year, his cousin was released by a presidential pardon, since then nothing is known about him. (3)

(M , Y)

On January 6th 2011 after six months of arresting his father, elements of military intelligence raided his cell phone store in Aleppo and arrested him, his family tried to find him but all in vain. (4)

(H , R)

Air force intelligence arrested him in Homs while he was going to fix his car when a checkpoint stopped him in Resten and arrested him under the pretext of participation an coordination in the revolutionary activity, one of the former prisoners told his family that he saw him in Sydnaya on May 3rd 2012 and he was in bad shape because of hunger and torture.

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1. [HRG interview on 15/3/2016](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 20/11/2015](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 30/8/2015 Aleppo](#)
 4. [HRG interview on 30/8/2015 Edlib](#)

(A , D)

A student who was arrested by the shia militias in Busra alsham on October 10th 2012 when they raided his house and arrested him. His family paid a lot of money to know the number of his case in the terrorism court, his sister asked HRG to help unveil his fate.

(A , Y)

On August 16th 2012 (A , Y) was in bab-sharqi in Damascus with a relative when the national army arrested him and took him to unknown destination, his family contacted the national army elements which asked for big sum of money the family couldn't afford, so they sent him to another intelligence branch, his family appointed a lawyer to help them look for their son. (1)

(M , L)

On November 2012 he was heading to Syria from Lebanon with his family when elements of the military intelligence arrested him on Al-arida border port in Tartos for interrogation, his family was informed that he was referred to a competent court without naming it. (2)

(A , N)

On July 14th 2012 while he was coming back to his house from Lebanon in a taxi, he was stopped on a checkpoint of the state security in Sermen, the taxi driver called his family and told them about the incident, the family began searching for him immediately without any result, after 25 days his mother called the major of Edlib who told her that her son is detained in the state security branch in Edlib, his mother was allowed to visit him there and she saw torture marks on him and told her that he was forced to sign on confessions without having the chance of reading them.

1. [HRG interview on 30/8/2015](#)

2. [HRG interview on 28/8/2015](#)

Seven months later his brother was arrested in the same branch, he said that he heard his brother's name, his family tried to know about his whereabouts but the authorities deny knowing any information about him. (1)

(M , Y)

In June 2012, members of the Syrian army and the Air Force Intelligence wearing military and in civilian clothes, raided the house of (m. y) in Alhafa town, located about 33 kilometers east of the city of Latakia, and arrested him along with his father and two of his brothers. Released the brothers and the father shortly after the abduction, but authorities kept him. Transfer in the beginning to the Air Force branch in Latakia, then moved to the balloon prison in Homs, where he stayed for six months, to convert it to the section 291 of Military Intelligence in Damascus, the main intelligence body in Syria, known to practice torture systematically.

Since then, the authorities refuse to provide his family with any information about his fate and whereabouts. His family believes that he was arrested for fleeing from compulsory military service. Both attorneys Appointed by the family have been unable to follow up his case to obtain any information. His relatives lives since his abduction in a grave concern for fear of being subjected to torture or reprisals, such as what happened too many of the soldiers, because they fled from compulsory military service. (2)

(M , S)

On February 13, 2013, he participated (m. O) in protest, he was wounded by a sniper from the Syrian military forces. Then arrested and taken to the military hospital in Latakya, where he underwent surgery, then he was transferred to an unknown location. After his disappearance, forces burned down his home, forced his family to leave for fear of further reprisals. (3)

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1. [HRG interview on 6/2/2016 Damascus](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 3/10/20015 via Skype](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 6/2/2015 Antakya](#)

(H, Y)

In August 2012, members of the military and military intelligence arrested 30 years old (H, Y) at a checkpoint in Homs, he was taking part in peaceful protests his city since the start of the Syrian revolution in 2011. He was shot so the security raided his home in June 2012, until he was arrested in August of the same year news for his family, who did not take any formal measures to search for fear of retaliation. (1)

(A, T)

He went, accompanied by one of his relatives, on April 8, 2012 in the process of crossing Jsr-alshogor checkpoint, which is controlled by the Syrian army and security forces in Edlib, 60 km south-west of Aleppo, when he was asked to stop his truck then he was arrested by a group of officers, some of them wearing military uniforms and others in civilian clothes without bringing them arrest warrant.

As soon as he was arrested his relatives tried to know his whereabouts by visiting the National Hospital and the branch of military security in Jsr-alshogor. And they were told that he was transferred to the military security branch in Edlib, a week later his family was able to visit him there once before they were told that he was transferred to Damascus, without providing any details. The fear of being subjected to the same fate like many in similar circumstances, especially when they cross a military check points and numerous growing on the road to Damascus, the family preferred not to go to Damascus to look for him. (2)

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1. [HRG interview on 10/5/2015 Homs](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 3/8/2015 Edlib](#)

(M , Y)

Where he received a telephone call from his friend Abu Al-Hassan, asking him to meet him in the ALzahra gardens in Damascus, he was unaware that Abu Hassan was then detained on charges of financing Free Syrian Army. Mohammed went to the park mentioned to meet him, and upon his arrival at the scene was arrested by elements of section 235 of the Military Intelligence, also known as the "Palestine Branch" of the Ministry of Defense and the famous practice of torture and ill-treatment of detainees. Despite all the efforts made by his relatives to search for his whereabouts, including their meetings with security officials, the fate of Mohammed and place of detention is still unknown yet. (1)

(K , Y)

On his way to visit a friend of his in the coastal city of Latakia when it was arrested at a checkpoint public arena by plainclothes military intelligence. It was then the military security campaigns to arrest the protesters, and they have this in the context of the arrest of many of the citizens who have suspected in their participation in previous demonstrations.

His relatives tried to find out his whereabouts official channels, and informal contact one of the officers where he blackmailed them and still to this day they do not know anything about his fate.

A year after those events, on May 2nd, 2013, his cousin (a. D) on his way to visit his family and upon arrival at the checkpoint between the village of Albaidaa and the port of Banyas 60 km from the city of Latakia, the members in military clothes called the " Syrian resistance "a militia loyal to Assad, arrested him and disappear since then. His family did not dare to look it up for fear of retaliation, especially since militias torched his home shortly after his arrest (2)

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1. [HRG interview on 2/9/2015 Antakya](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 2/9/2015 Antakya](#)

(A , L)

A 28 years farmer. On the January 22nd 2012, he was at a checkpoint on the road to Jsr-Mards, south of village of Soran north of Hama province, when he was stopped by a group of members of the Air Force Intelligence military and in civilian clothes and disappear since then. His family learned from an unofficial source of his presence in the Central Air Force Intelligence Directorate in Damascus. (1)

(R , Y)

On the 15th of August 2012, he was 41 year old (R , Y) and his father were arrested in Zor Alehish village, south of Al-Lataminah in Hama during the arrest campaign launched by the Syrian army. His family has been unable to find out his whereabouts, did not reach any news of him so far, despite numerous attempts. (2)

(A , A)

He was arrested at Masnaa border point between Syria and Lebanon border , at a distance of about 40 minutes' drive from Damascus, when he was arrested by members of the Syrian military in civilian clothes - without bringing them any arrest warrant or justification for his arrest, he disappear since then. One former detainee told his family that he had been detained with him in section 291, also known as the administrative branch or central branch. And well known for the practice of torture systematically. (3)

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1. HRG interview on 10/5/2015 in Hama
 2. HRG interview on 2/9/2015 in Hama
 3. HRG interview on 11/5/2015 in Homs

(A , H)

On August 6th 2013, a teacher at the age of 49, leaving the Directorate of Education building in Edlib, northwest Syria, when he was stopped by a patrol from military intelligence officers, some in uniform, others in civilian clothes. According to eyewitnesses, he was arrested without presenting any arrest warrant or giving reasons then taken to an unknown location. (1)

(G , A)

On April 2011 (G , A) disappeared a worker in the repair and painting cars, after being arrested by members of the Military Intelligence Division at a checkpoint in the province of Homs. His family has been unable to get any official information on his whereabouts. HRG on December 1st 2015 to lift these facts to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the United Nations, in the hope that the UN procedure helps to shed light on his fate. (2)

(G , S)

On April 11th 2011, while 45 years (G , S) was traveling accompanied by his neighbor, they were stopped by a group of a military security, also known as the Division of Military Intelligence in formal clothes, at the security checkpoint in Deir Maaleh, a village in "Homs". The two men were forced to get out of the car to be arrested and transferred to an unknown location. Shortly after that his neighbor was transferred to the central prison in Homs, while the whereabouts remained unknown the family appointed a lawyer to determine his whereabouts and work on his case.

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1. [HRG interview on 10/5/2016 in Edlib](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 6/1/2016 in Homs](#)

(A , D)

35 years old, took a taxi accompanied by one of his relatives and his wife on the highway to Damascus International Airport on June 27th 2012, when they were stopped by members of the military at a checkpoint, some of them were in civilian clothes and others in uniforms, then took (a. d) and his relative and the taxi driver to an unknown destination. After his disappearance, his wife demanded Zablattini court knowing his whereabouts but to no result. (1)

(F ,L)

On September 24th 2012, (F ,L) was traveling with his family by bus on his way to Damascus, when they were stopped by members of the military security in civilian clothes, and others in military uniform at a checkpoint in Homs province. Officials from the checkpoint asked for personal papers of passengers when they saw his papers they arrested him and took him to an unknown destination and prevented his family from completing their journey to Damascus. Later the family tried to search for him in prison, which lies a few kilometers north-east of Damascus, and there were informed that he "died"then later unofficially told that he was detained by the military intelligence in Damascus. (2)

Ahmad Alabed

On February 25th 2013 Ahmed Abed was Arrested, , a 52 years old taxi driver between the neighborhoods Alkadam and Zahra in Damascus during a campaign carried out by a group of State security forces. His family subsequently filed a complaint to the Prosecutor on the fourth of March 2013, but received no response



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1. [HRG interview on 28/12/2015 Skype](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 24/11/2015 Antakya](#)

(S , A)

On March 25th 2015 40 years old (S , A) was driving on his way to the Suaidaa, where he works two years ago, when he was arrested at a checkpoint on the main road to Suaidaa by members of the military security, who took him to an unknown location. On the same day a security personnel went to his house to inquire about his family, and then repeat it after three months. The family did not dare to make any complaint about his disappearance for fear of arrest. (1)

Ahmad Shamma

On May 19th 2013 33 year old, who disappeared after being arrested in Homs by the Syrian army and members of the military intelligence and other members of the state security forces, Ahmed left from Damascus to Homs accompanied by three of his relatives, and when they arrive at a checkpoint in Palmyra they were stopped by a patrol which was composed of members of the Syrian army and military intelligence and other members of the security forces dressed in civilian and military clothes. Ahmed was told that his name is on the list of wanted persons, they kept him for investigation and that the subject might just be a match names. Ahmed was arrested in time to show him without any permission or a court order giving them permission to do so. Since then, his family had not heard any news of him and the authorities did not provide them with any official information about his fate or whereabouts authorities.



His relatives inquired about him in various subsidiaries of the security forces detention centers in Homs, including branches of military intelligence, and hired a lawyer to look for him and determine his whereabouts, but all their efforts did not give results. (2)

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1. [HRG interview on 24/11/2015 Antakya](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 31/9/2015 Homs](#)

(A , N)

His wife said that her husband was arrested by the Shiite militias stationed in set Zainab in Damascus on September 4th 2012 arrested by the militia (p. N), where he has a farm and this farm close to Rabat points of the free army then against him a number of free soldiers and agreed with him on a plan to arrest the figures of Shiite militiamen that were arresting people and the plan was to arrest two of them and exchange them with civilians, according to the plan and it requires came two of the men of the army free and sleep in a nearby ranch, hoping to arrest alive people from the militia, but the plan failed and died two people from the militia due to the exchange of fire and fled the free army fled and then the militia arrested his cousin until he gives himself up he gave himself up to them and still his fate is unknown. His parents Searched for him and paid an amount of 300,000 pounds, according to people of those close to the militia he is still in prison in return for the militia and others said he was taken to Lebanon. (1)

(A , A)

Dealer from the city of Latakia, 62 year-old who HRG and Alkarama sent an urgent appeal to the Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to inform them of his condition and seek the intervention of the team to the Syrian government for its demand to release him and put him under the protection of the law

On August 23, 2013, three men attacked from a pro-government militia wore uniforms of the Syrian army his shop and arrested him and then forced him into a car and took him to an unknown destination

According to the families of the disappeared, Mr. (a. A) has received numerous threats by militia elements who were heading to his shop and threatened to blackmail him for money before they arrest him.

His family has many endeavors the official circles to determine the place of detention but all their efforts were unsuccessful, and remained the Syrian authorities deny responsibility for his kidnapping and denied arresting him. (2)

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1. [HRG interview on 5/5/2016 Antakya](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 1/10/2014 Antakya](#)

Abdolhamid Othman

His mother Sakina was born in 1987 Aleppo arrested by air security barrier on July 3rd 2013 where he was with a person named Abdo's Khattab when they were coming from Aleppo and lost on the road where his friend came down in an area under the authorities of the FSA, the victim continued his journey until he found himself on the barrier of Alandhirat in Aleppo he then disappeared and taken to an unknown destination. (1)



Mohamed Al-jouaier

A young man born in 1989 in Shaddadi area disappeared by the hands of military security on February 2nd 2013 and taken to an unknown destination, his father asked about him in many of the security branches, and after much effort they told him he is in section 291 and he will be forwarded to the Sydnaya prison, his father went also to the ministry of national reconciliation without result, then he hired a lawyer in Damascus and agreed to pay \$ 400,000 in order to follow the search for his son without any success. (2)



Maher Alkhder

His mother primer born in Edlib in 1987, air security forces arrested him while he was traveling from Edlib toward Latakya to Tishreen University to complete his undergraduate studies and took him to an unknown destination he was working during summer in Lebanon he had nothing to do with protests, we were informed by his colleagues and passers-by and the driver of the car that he was captured by the a barrier before the city of Latakya, his father searched for him through middlemen and paid a million Syrian pounds but to no result and his family don't know anything about his fate. (3)



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1. [HRG interview on 8/1/2016 Antakya](#)
 2. [HRG interview on 5/4/2016 Antakya](#)
 3. [HRG interview on 1/3/2016 Antakya](#)

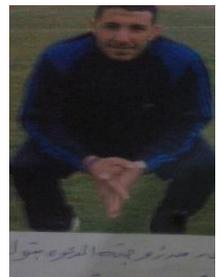
Mohamed AL-jaryan

From Hama Soran born in 1989 he was arrested by military security forces on July 24th 2013 in Damascus, he was working in Lebanon and stayed for a year there before his arrest he came to visit his uncle in Damascus and on the highway of Mezze there a security barrier took him and put him in a prison called Khatib prison, the parents asked about him and they were told it's just a similarity of names and so far no information about him. (1)



Yousef al-khalef

Born in 1985, he was arrested by a barrier of security and the army located in Bustan Alqaser crossing, known about this barrier that hundreds of innocent people were arrested in Aleppo and this is the only crossing at the time between the FSA and the forces of the government, his father searched for him in the security branches, but to no result despite his father was formerly sergeant works in the department of political security. (2)



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1. HRG interview on 22/1/2016 Antakya
 2. HRG interview on 29/1/2016 Antakya

The doctors, Peaceful activists and distributors of the drug aid workers have suffered the same fate also, the Syrian government did not spare any one in order to eliminate anyone has a humanitarian activity.

(M , O) a 34-years old medications distributor said, who disappeared after being arrested by the Syrian military personnel and other members of security. On July 28th 2012 while he was distributing medicines in Damascus when he was arrested by members of the military hardware Syrian security wearing military and in civilian clothes, and took him to an unknown location. Eight months after his disappearance, the family was able to contact Nada Mahfoz who used lend him her car to do his job. Nada's family was told that she had been held with him in section 215 until she was released, and no information is available on his whereabouts. Following the arrest of (M, O) his family hired a lawyer to inquire about him without any success. (1)

Anas al-Husseini

Syrian Kurdish citizen who was arrested by security forces on December 2012, and disappeared after presentation of his confessions on Television, 40 men of the Division of the State Security known as the Counter-terrorism Division arrested Anas al-Husseini, the cleaning company agent in Damascus, aged 32, on December 13, 2012. Also arrested on the same day his cousin, Abdul Rauf alias "John" in Jaramana, located some 10 kilometers south of Damascus, and forced him to get in a car where he found his cousin Anas and signs of severe beatings on him. The two men were took to the branch 40 in Damascus, and then to a branch of al-Khatib known branch 251. It follows branches to the General Intelligence Directorate in charge of internal control of the citizens, and the famous torturing detainees in various detention centers affiliated.

Put Anas Abdul Rauf in a cell accompanied by two other men for nearly a month, tasted where all sorts of torture. Anas al-Husseini confessed under torture that he was planning to assassinate Bashar al-Assad, Walid al-Moallem the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Taking advantage of his access to the government's buildings palaces and residences in the cleaning company. A confession that was filmed and broadcast on a public channel in the March 3rd 2013, and has since disappeared. (2)



1. HRG interview on 1/6/2016 Antakya
2. HRG interview on 29/10/2015 Qamishly

The disappearances included lawyers and human rights activists such as activist Razan Zeitouneh and lawyer Khalil Maatouk and others

Lawyer (A . M), aged 40 years, and (A , O) a worker at the age of 27 years, from Kafr al-Tun village, west of the city of Hama. Were arrested together by members of the Syrian armed forces on March 20th 2012. That was when the Syrian armed forces approached the village of Jabriya (also located in the province of Hama) after the implementation of the campaign of mass arrests in a small town near Tel Hawash.

The victims tried to escape together on a motorcycle, but did not manage as they were quickly arrested by the Syrian armed forces, elements of which set the motorcycle on fire and showered them with a barrage of brutal blows.

After their disappearance, the family members of (A . M) Searched for him in various detention centers without being able to locate him, until they were informed after a year of detention that he was being held in one of the air intelligence centers. Since then his fate and location are unknown.

(A . M) Mother visited Kaboun police station where she was told that her son was being held by the Air Force Intelligence, but witnesses said they saw him early in 2013 in the military Mezze Airport.

(A , A)

In August 30, 2012 (A , A) was arrested a worker at the age of 48 years from Al-Lataminah Village, which is located 39 kilometers northwest of Hama, which has been the scene of intense bombardment by the Syrian government in early 2012 before it seizes by the rebels in December 2012, he was arrested on the road to Mahrhdh, located some 20 kilometers northwest of the city of Hama, by members of the air Force intelligence. An eyewitness later said that the victim was being held at the Air Force Intelligence center in Damascus, and his fate and place of detention remains unknown so far. (1)

The violations committed by non-governmental forces or non-government armed groups are considered enforced disappearances banned in international humanitarian law and The international law of armed conflict, and is considered a violation of fundamental human rights.

Every armed groups involved in the conflict must respect international humanitarian law and international human rights law "and the officials cannot shirk their responsibilities in the abuses they commit against civilians.

Models for people disappeared by YPG

(R , M)

December 2nd (R , M) was coming from a visit to his relatives in the village of Zubaydh heading to Qamishli. While he was stopped by a patrol of the Asayish Syrian Kurdistan at a checkpoint in the village of Hasaka province.

His family contacted Asayish forces to know the fate and place of detention. However, despite its recognition in the first arrest, they was soon denied arresting him. His family approached the Ministry of National Reconciliation Office in qamishly, but the complaint remained unanswered.

The victim (D , H)36 years old owns a shop, located in province of Hasaka. On October 27, 2013 People's Protection Units, known as the YPG, which is the armed wing of the Democratic Party, the Union of Syrian Kurdistan, broke into his shop and arrested him without justification for that.

The incident occurred days before the control of Kurdish forces near the Turkish border town of Yarubia, after heavy fighting against the jabhat alnosra and the organization of the Islamic state. Relatives believed that he have been kidnapped because of the alleged relationship with these groups.

His family asked in several detention centers belonging to the units. And was able to locate his arrest in Maalikieh in prison, and visit him several times before they prevented them on November 4, 2014. Since then his relatives everything no nothing about him. (1)

Jazaa village, located about 100 kilometers east of the city of Hasaka near the Iraqi border, People's Protection Units YPG arrested about two dozen people, including (A ,S). Witnesses said that members of these forces who were wearing uniforms of YPG and spoke Kurdish and Arabic.

(A ,S) was Transferred to Maalikis prison, and his family visited him regularly until March 2015 Transferred to an unknown place. the authorities did not provide any information about his fate, and his relatives feared the he have been transferred to a secret detention center, the relatives came to HRG in the hope of getting help to determine the location of his detention.(1)

Jabhat alnosra

Raad Ramadan

From qamishly, he was travelling with his friend and partner when a checkpoint of jabhat alnosra stopped them and arrested him because he was Kurdish while they let his companion go, when Raad was arrested there was a conflict between jabhat alnosra and Kurdish forces to control Ras-Alein city and the Kurdish forces controlled the city while the surrounding areas remained out of their control, so we believe that the arrest was an action of vengeance.(2)



The Islamic state ISIS

Walid issa

A 27 year old from Yarubiya in Hasaka province, while he returning to his home from Turkey through Raqqa when he passed a checkpoint by the stadium, men in black uniforms arrested the university student. His sister tried to call his mobile but a person answered her and presented himself as a member of ISIS and told her that her brother is arrested based on an arrest warrant and he will be released soon, that person didn't unveil the reasons behind the arrest and later his family received a letter with his hand writing and a picture of him, the letter states that he will be released soon. (3)



1. [HRG interview on 29/10/2015 Qamishly](#)
2. [HRG interview on 20/11/2014 Qamishly](#)
3. [HRG interview on 5/10/2015 Skype](#)

On April 2015 tow former prisoners were in the same prison said that they were with him, his mother went to the prison and asked about him but they didn't give her any information. On July 22nd 2015 his family got a call from unknown person who said that he was executed without giving any details about it.

Sulaima Isaa the executive manager of HRG says: "all this cases represents the systematic actions of enforced disappearance on a large scale, such actions are considered crimes against humanity"

After the fail of all diplomatic efforts after 5 years of the beginning of the demonstrations, global community must take responsibility towards this violations.

Abdolmajeed ALSatem

On October 14th 2015 HRG and Alkarama lifted a complaint to the international independent committee about the disappearance of Abdolmajeed one of the free Syrian army members who was abducted by ISIS on August 2013.



He was arrested on August 1st 2013 by members of ISIS wearing black outfits and masks on a checkpoint on the road leading to Altabka city in Raqqa province.

His family believes that the reason of the arrest is because he is a leader in the free Syrian army, by the time ISIS arrested him there was war between ISIS and the free Syrian army to cease control on Raqqa province, his relative tried to locate him but they had no success. (1)

Chapter Nine – obedience to the international law and humanitarian international law

Enforced disappearance is defined as the arrest, detain, abduct or any sort of depriving freedom by the state members or groups and individuals act with the permission of the state followed by denying the arrest or hiding his fate or whereabouts which deprive him the protection of the law.

Rights violated by Enforced disappearance crime:

First: the right of personal freedom and security

A person's freedom and personal security are sacred in all religions and countries, the international declaration of human rights states:

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or exile

According to Article IX in the European Convention of Human Rights: Everyone has the right to liberty and no one shall be deprived of his liberty except by legal means

It also stated in Article 7 of the American Convention on Human Rights in 1969

Everyone has the right to personal liberty and security of person

No one may be deprived of a physical liberty except for the reasons stated in the constitutions of states

Second: the right not to be subjected to torture and cruel treatment:

According to Article V: in the Universal Declaration for each man to be personal, mental and moral integrity respected

Third: the right to recognize the legal personality of the man:

Crime of enforced disappearance deprive rights of personal freedom and legal as it is a forced disappearance on top of that makes his fate unknown

Fourth: the right to life:

Crime of enforced disappearance leads to deprive and usurp the right to life of person, this right of the simplest rights conferred by the most divine laws

Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person

Penalty of the crime of enforced disappearance:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Article 3 states:

- Each State shall ensure who has knowledge or reformer legitimate claims subjected anyone to enforced disappearance have the right to complain to a competent and independent authority in the framework of the state that perform immediate and urgent and prompt and impartial investigation into the complaint and when it has reasonable grounds that an enforced disappearance has been committed, the state must take the initiative without delay, to refer the matter to the authority to conduct the investigation and did not provide a formal complaint is not permissible to take any measures to shortcut or impede the investigation here it should be noted that, due to the importance of the subject promotes the jurisdiction of the international Criminal Court because the prosecution and punishment of international crimes primary purpose is to safeguard the rights of rights and respect for international humanitarian law.

However, the International for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance Convention, oblige states to criminalize this act in addition to the formation of special committees to research and record the probability of occurrence as well as the states on the grounds of crime are not covered by extradition system if there were an agreement between countries about it and here the Syrian regime invoke it is not a party to the Convention and has not ratified the Convention on enforced or Involuntary disappearances, but the ninth item of the Special political and civil Rights in 1966, denied emphatically enforced disappearances and the Syrian regime is a party makes him liable to all staff, in front of international courts.

And also that enforced disappearance constitutes a violation of customary rules contained in international humanitarian law, including the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of liberty and the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and a ban on the murders and is a violation of the rules of war crimes without prejudice to individual criminal responsibility.

Chapter Ten – Recommendations

To the Syrian regime

To disclose the fate of the disappeared and their bodies to be delivered to their families and reparations people chelates process

Shall the Syrian government stop kidnappings, hostage-taking and to take specific steps to ensure accountability and punish People working in its ranks who commit violations

Establishment of a DNA database of all the families of the missing base and take appropriate measures to protect the mass tombs in order to keep information may be vital in any search for the truth In the future.

To cooperate with the competent authorities in the United Nations and with the Human Rights Council mechanisms

Shall ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances

Shall ratify the Second Optional Protocol on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant

Shall ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which was signed in 1987

Compiling lists of detained persons to enable their families and their lawyers may access them at any time with locating detention and the charges against them and the disclosure of the names of persons who died during forced disappearance, and the settlement of their legal status.

The integration of the concept of enforced disappearances in the Syrian Penal Code and the criminalization of enforced disappearance in the law criminal and Syrian officials in order to prevent impunity

Identify places of detention, arrest and subject to legal oversight, necessary, and to desist from detention in the branches of the security services that are difficult to be counted and not be subject to any oversight need to hold accountable

Any security agency to prove involvement in enforced disappearances, Allowing Special Rapporteur Forced Disappearance to enter Syria.

To the international community

First, the failure of the international community in general for carrying out its duties towards war crimes and crimes against humanity, led a green light for the Syrian regime to continue to commit crimes.

The continuation of the case as it is will lead to a catastrophic situation right of all States and to affect other countries follow their urged the Syrian regime of committing these crimes if they are not accounting, will serve as an international knew allows states to violate international humanitarian and criminal International Laws and it's something you do not.

So it seems incumbent upon States to move for the protection of human rights in Syria, and is making all possible efforts to stop these massacres.

Second move to hold accountable the criminals if possible in terms of they do not escape justice for crimes against humanity committed

Third, support for human rights organizations working in the field document abuses and encourage

Fourthly pressure through the United Nations and friendly countries to the Syrian people to find a quick and practical way out of the crisis and stop targeting civilians.

To the Security Council

1-accelerate the implementation of the content of the Resolution 2139 and all its clauses and force them to stop the practice of enforced disappearances and to impose financial sanctions on those responsible for crimes

2-introduction of Syria's case to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

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