The Annual Report
Of the state of human rights in Syria
2010
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2010

Kurdish Organization
For the Defense of Human Rights and Public Freedoms in Syria (DAD)

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Card organization:

- Kurdish Organization for the Defense of Human Rights and Public Freedoms in Syria (DAD), is an independent voluntary civic organization, working to ensure respect for Kurdish human rights in Syria and the rights and public freedoms in the country.
- The organization works to promote a culture of human rights within the community of the Kurdish people in Syria and across the country, and strengthen the bonds of national solidarity and international human rights framework to become this culture, part of the components of the Kurdish culture and deepening the awareness of Kurdish citizen with fundamental rights and adherence to them.
- The organization works for the restoration of Syrian nationality to Kurdish citizen who are deprived as a result of exceptional census that took place exclusively in the province of Hasaka 1962 to racially motivated and compensating for it.
- The organization works for the abolition of Arab belt and correct the effects and compensating the victims of it.
- The organization works in order to stop all forms of national oppression and the abolition of policies and racism projects which are applied to the rights of Kurdish people in Syria, and works for the recognition of national and democracy rights for Kurdish people in Syria and the rest of Syrian people according to international charters and conventions, within the framework of the country's unity.
- The organization works for the drafting of the Constitution to achieve the rule of law and the principle of separation of powers and to build democratic institution to comply with international laws and modern developments and to ensure the constitutional recognition of national pluralism.
- The organization works in order to respect the rule of law and strengthening the authority of judiciary and its independence from all forms of the full pressure, and it seeks to ensure the separation of the three powers (legislative, judicial, executive).
- The organization works for the recognition of women's rights as an integral part of the human rights system and the struggle for real equality between the sexes, and the requirements of the need for a comprehensive review of the Syrian Personal Status Act, and the development of civil and criminal rules to allow prevention all forms of violence and discrimination against women.
- The organization works to prevent children rights violations across the country in all its forms.
- The organization seeks to promote the unity of society and its cohesion and strengthen the rule of law (the State of all citizens) for establishment of the principle of the independence of judiciary, trade unions and the principle of equal opportunities for all citizens and abolition of all legislation and regulations violations.
of human rights and against public freedoms and contrary to international
convention.
- The organization is a member of the Election Monitoring Network in the Arab
world.
- The organization is a member of the International Defense Organization.
- The organization is part of the global movement for human rights, working in
coordination and cooperation with local, regional and international organizations
working in this area.

- The organization based on the International Bill of Human Rights and all
international and regional conventions related with human rights, which include:
  - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.
  - The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966.
  - The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political
    Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty 1989.
  - Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or
degrading treatment 1999.
  - Declaration on the Right to Development 1986.
  - International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against
    Women 1979.
  - International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
    1965.
  - Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
  - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
    Discrimination against Women 1999.
  - The Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and
    Armed Conflict 1974.
  - Declaration on the Rights of People Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and
  - The Universal Declaration to protect the defenders of Human Rights 1998.

The organisation also works to progress the following tasks:

A - The release of all detainees in Syria because of their opinions and beliefs, and
referring the accused of offenses against state security to the regular, public and
fair courts where they have the full freedom of legal defense, and free choice of counsel without any pressure, and the abolition of all exceptional courts.

B - working to empower organizations and NGOs concerned to visit prisons and Syrian detention centers periodically to monitor the conditions of prisoners and detainees during their arrest, and working on the legal level for the continued payment of their salaries during the period of detention, and working on restoring civil rights to those who have been denied of them because of the trials and special Conditions as compensation for them for the period they have spent in prison.

C - working for a general amnesty allowed the return of all exiles with legal guarantees.

D – working for the lifting of the state of emergency in the country.

E - working for the abolition of all rules and regulations that restrict and limit the freedom of opinion and expression and publication. Issuing a modern law of parties and associations considering Syrian national, religious and cultural community and the abolition of laws that limit or restrict their activities.

F - monitoring human rights violations in Syria and working to remove their effects through the legal process.

G - working for the recognition of the official authorities of the legitimacy of the Organization and its right to exist and work in public official, license and access to the legal guarantor of that.

The organization based on the following means for the implementation of its objectives:

1 - Issuing statements, declarations, communications and Pleas which monitors human rights violations in Syria.

2 - Issuing monthly newspaper means to foster the culture of human rights, monitoring and documenting human rights violations in Syria.

3 - issuing joint statements with Syrian human rights and civil organizations about violations of human rights in Syria.

4 - Issuing reports and studies about the human rights situation in Syria.

5 - Issuing an annual report about the state of human rights in Syria in the political, social, cultural, civil, economic and legal situation.

6 - A website publishes news and activities of the organization and human rights and civil organizations in Syria and abroad and located violations on human rights, and legal materials relating to human rights culture.

7 - The establishment of training courses, workshops and conferences on human rights.

8 - Cooperation and coordination with international and regional organizations and local communities in accordance with the directions of the organization.

9 - The activity of committees and organizations can not be active without an effective relationship with government agencies on the one hand and with trade unions and local NGOs on the other hand and the culture of human rights can not
recover if it existed between these parties the estrangement and hostility, so the organization considers that the relations of interaction and permanent dialogue with the executive and government bodies is the right way to activate, protect and promote a culture of human rights in Syria. Forcing the government to sign and ratify the international conventions that have not signed on it yet. In addition to issuing constitutional and legal provisions in line with international conventions and the International Bill of Human Rights.

10 - Advocacy and engagement with the various human rights organizations and civil peaceful protests that take place inside Syria and in accordance with the directions of the organization.
The activities of organisation in 2010:

The Kurdish Organization for the Defense of Human Rights and Public Freedoms in Syria (DAD) did many events and activities in these following aspects:

1 - Monitoring human rights violations and following-up
   The organization monitored the various violations located on human rights (individual and public) whatever was its source (a governmental or not a governmental) and issued numerous statements, declarations, reports, news and appeals ... etc.

2 - Attending trials and monitor them:
   The organization has monitored the trials of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience and expression in Syria in front of the Supreme State Security trial in Damascus and the military justice and the courts in the field. The lawyers in the organization play an important role in the presence of many of these trials.

3 - Assembly:
   Organization held its third General Assembly in 24.12.2010 and elected its various entities.

4 - Media:
   - Statements and declarations: The issuance of more than (225) statement and the statement of the appeal and the news. In addition to many of the data in common with human rights and civil organizations in Syria.
   - Justice Newspaper was issued the following numbers: (38, 39, 40, 41, 42).

5 - In the field of internal and external activities:
   A – workshops and regional and international human rights meetings: (DAD) shared in a number of workshops and regional and international human rights meetings including:
   - The workshop that organized by a group of assembly and organization of the network of European-Mediterranean Human Rights in Geneva - Switzerland from 12 to 22/3/2010 to discuss the annual report of the state of human rights in the Mediterranean region for 2009 and a draft of version of the annual report for 2010
   - The workshop that organized by a group of assembly and organization of the network of European-Mediterranean Human Rights in Beirut - Lebanon from 30 to 31/10/2010 to discuss the annual report of the state of human rights in the Mediterranean region for 2010 and a draft of version of the annual report for 2011

B - Training courses:
   - Participation in a training course on the work of special courts and how to work with them that organized by the International Jurists Union in Cairo - Egypt from 8 to 9/5/2010
   - Participation in a training course to prepare trainers in human rights education that organized by Kord Watch site in the city of Antalya – Turkey from 25 to 30/10/2010
C - Annual Report:
The organisation has issued its annual report on the situation of human rights in Syria in 2009. These activities were the result of extraordinary efforts of the members of organization in light of exceptional circumstances and unusual situations in Syria that governed by the state of emergency and martial law and the absence of rule of law and also the absence of the authority of judiciary and its independence and the absence of a law regulating the political and civic life and other factors and circumstances that lead to the blocking of activity and disability.
The situation of human rights in Syria did not change in 2010 in basic features from the previous year, in terms of quantity and large size of flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the citizens.

This year has also continued the arbitrary arrests extrajudicial the right of Syrian active citizens in public affairs in various fields and bring them to justice (ordinary and extraordinary) and issuance of unfair, unjust and cruel provisions against them based on the security false claims that adopted by the judiciary without the research and scrutiny.

This year has continued the violations of Syrian government on the right of citizens to peaceful and democratic assembly and the right not to be subjected to torture and cruel, humiliating and degrading to human dignity, the right of travel, the right of work, the right of participate in public and political life of the country, the right to form political parties and civic associations, and the right of decent living, and the right to be healthy and the clean environment, and the right of education ... etc..

The Authority continued this year, in violation of the right of Syrian citizens in personal safety and the right of life which is the basic rights which was supposed to protect this right and ensure through legislation and its application on the ground but instead of that as we say it continued to violate this right sometimes using deadly lead (as in Raka on 21.03.2010) and sometimes the impact of severe torture by
security services and other times using the death penalty which is still in place in Syria.

This year was also the absence of democratic freedoms and the rule of the repressive regime authoritarianism and the absence of the rule of law and entry into a state of emergency and the spread of the phenomenon of unemployment, corruption, nepotism and the continuation of the phenomenon of enforced disappearances and activating the role of laws and special courts and other policies and practices that are contrary with basic principles and international conventions of human rights.

The Syrian authorities has also continued this year to bring more pressure and restrictions on the Kurdish people in Syria who is suffering, as well as the absence of democratic freedoms and human rights, oppression, tyranny and bad economic and social situation, the policy of national oppression and the negative effects of projects and actions racist and discriminatory (Statistics exceptional in the province of Hasaka in 1962, Arab belt racial, Decree 49 of 2008), and the prohibition of teaching and learning in their mother tongue and elimination of its history and existence and to pursue a policy of Arabization, displacement and ignorance, and the militarization of its regions ..., and fight it out in a living and filling employment opportunities in front of them. The government in this year expelled a large number of Kurdish students from colleges and universities and also transferred large number of Kurd teachers and staff from their place of working to places far from their place of residence and write off the names of some of Kurdish peasants from wages ideals and rent contracts. In the context of a systematic practice of ethnic conflict with the principles stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions and other international covenants that have signed and ratified by successive Syrian governments.

All of this taken up in the body of this our annual report, documentation, study and analysis, with our perception of what should be the case for human rights in Syria through the recommendations that we offer at the end of the report.
Chapter I:
The violations located on human rights
In the of constitutional, legislative and legal areas
First - special laws in Syria:
1 - Emergency Law issued by Legislative Decree No. (51) 12/22/1962

It is perhaps the most serious special repression law in Syria on human rights and fundamental freedoms which gave the government the absolute power in dealing with the citizens (arresting, seizure of funds, ban rallies, investigation of people at any time, monitoring the messages and calls, control the press .. etc.) without indicating the reasons and justifications or giving the right of citizens to review the law to object to these acts which constitute crimes under international law.

A - Declaring the state of emergency in Syria:

On 3/8/1963 "Revolutionary Command Council" issued the Military Order No. (2) which provided for the declaration of the state of emergency in all parts of Syria from the same date and forever.

This was issued on the basis of Legislative Decree No. (51) of 1962 which provided in paragraph (a) of Article (1) provides that: (declare the state of emergency in the state of war or threatening situation to occur in case the security and public order in the territory of the Republic or in any part because of the risk of occurrence of internal disturbances or disasters general).

By that we can say:
That the state of emergency is the state of special emergency, and calling for treatment of an unusual and temporary and exceptional. It must be deal with on this basis and are subject to the regulations and specific conditions, as stated in the text of paragraph (a) of Article (1), namely:
- There will be a state of war or threat of locating the case.
- There will be the event that the security or public order in the territory of the country or in part of it because of the risk of internal disturbances or disasters in general.

We believe that the situation which was announced on the basis of a state of emergency has ended and passed practically and effectively over time and the developments in the power (a change that took place in Syria following the military coup in 08/03/1963), and the stability of the government there is no longer any justification for the continuation of this temporary situation.

B - The negative effects of the state of emergency on human rights:

The application of a state of emergency and its continuity has left many negative effects on human rights, namely: lack of exercise of judicial power to use any powers in connection with the arrests, both in terms of order of arrest or execution, and responsible for the investigation with the detainee, or punish him, or be released, and this is contrary to the third paragraph of Article (9) of the International
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as to deprive citizens from exercising their right to demand of the judiciary to decide the legitimacy of the arrest of any person, and this is contrary to the fourth paragraph of Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as it has been prevented the detainees relatives from the knowledge of the fate or the charges against them and they cannot visit them, as it has been blocked right of defense for detainee or hire a lawyer to consult with him and then it was prevented lawyers from exercising their functions, which is contrary to the seventh paragraph of Article (14) of the International Covenant on Civil and political, as well as it has not been any judicial decision to cancel customary orders and prevent access by citizens to their rights ,it has also been blocking the return of Sentenced criminal to return to normal life and resume their business because of the stigmatization of all their documents in the records of civil and justice status to these provisions ,it has been monitoring phone calls and postal and monitor e-mail and block many sites on the Internet in order to prevent subscribers from accessing specific information, as well as it prevents the convicts and activists after their release in the public affairs of getting passports on the orders of the security services and they are prevented from traveling, and it abolished the immunity of private property. It was confiscated thousands of residential homes under the pretext of security ,it was lost the personal of punishment, where relatives and friends of the required person are arrested to exercise pressure on him to surrender himself, which led to loss of immunity of the citizen.

All this has led to retreat of thought and the decline of creativity and the deterioration of the scientific state, has also led to rampant corruption, where there is not one to exercise criticism corrupt because they enjoy immunity and their presence at the responsible sites and the work of the three powers (legislative, executive, judicial) disrupt, if overlapped commands and communications and signed of these authorities under the influence of fear of security agencies and signed a great imbalance in social and legal relations because of the long period of detention without trial, and not knowing the fate of the detainee or his place of existence, such as the marital relationship, inheritance, property ... etc

C – Customer ruler is the boss:

Under the state of emergency the management of customary ruler has become (President of the Council of Ministers ,representative of Military Governor who is the Minister of Interior), legislative secrecy institution order and end the violation of any statute or judicial ruling.

Article (4) of the Emergency Law provides that: the governor of customary or his representative to issue written orders to arrest suspects this amounts up, and this article makes the arrest warrants confined to the Military Governor or his representative, but the practice is otherwise, as each security device in Syria, is authorized to issue orders to detain any citizen without statement of reasons, and all the apparatus of the security services has
printed orders customary, the place is empty for the name to be arrested, and place and date of arrest, signed in blank by the Minister of the Interior in his capacity as representative of customary ruler.

D - The unconstitutionality of a state of emergency imposed in Syria:

Paragraph (a) of the second article of Legislative Decree No. (51) of 1962 says as following: (a state of emergency declare depending on a decree adopted by the Council of Ministers meeting under the chairmanship of the President and two-thirds majority of its members, to be presented to the House of Representatives at its first meeting).

Since it was not then in Syria, parliament, and this Decree should has been presented to the People at the first meeting of this Council after the election. On the other hand, the Syrian constitution of 1973 had been exposed to a state of emergency, except in Article (101) which says:

(The President of Republic announced a state of emergency and cancel it in the manner prescribed in the law) and the law referred to is the law No. (51) of 1962 because it is still the law in force, though its provisions inconsistent with the principles of the Syrian Constitution, especially in the chapter on civil liberties in materials No. (25 - 33) but Article (153) of the Constitution, has kept to this law, through the following text: (Existing laws shall remain and issued by the announcement of this Constitution shall remain in force be amended so as to match its provisions).

The approval of council people is the essential conditions to the effectiveness of an emergency because of its attach to people, including a state of emergency that was not presented to any legislature in Syria, so it is unconstitutional so that all actions that were based on are invalid for violating the Constitution.

E - The international standards to declare the state of emergency:

Article (4) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights says as following:

1 - In cases of emergency which threaten the nation and its official declared, the Parties States in this present Covenant may take in the narrower limits that required by the situation, measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant, provided they are not inconsistent with these measures of other obligations arising under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, color, language, religion or social origin.

2 - This text does not allow any violation of the provisions of Articles / 6-7-8 / paragraphs / 1 and 2 / materials / 11-15-16-18 /.

3 - Any State that is a Party to the present Covenant used the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other Parties States through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the provisions which it has derogated and the reasons which actuated. And shall
on the date that ends the non-compliance to tell it again through the same way.

Then the paragraph (2) of Article (4) of the Covenant provides for the inviolability of all in case of emergency conditions or rights contained in the following articles: Article (6) of the Covenant on the right to life, and Article (7) of the Covenant on the right to freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, Article (8) of the Covenant on the right to freedom from slavery, and Article (11) of the Covenant on the right not to be imprisoned because of inability to fulfill a contractual obligation, and Article (15) on the prohibition of application of criminal law retroactively, and Article (16) of the Covenant on the right to legal personality, and Article (18) of the Covenant on freedom of religion, thought and conscience. These rights may not be compromised, while other rights can be narrowed as much as possible in order to remedy the dangerous conditions threatening the nation.

Despite of Syria's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1969 but it did not offer to take legislative steps towards amending the provisions of the emergency order to consistent with the provisions of the present Covenant pursuant to the provisions of Article (2) of the second paragraph which states:

(Each State that is a Party to the present Covenant, whether legislative or non legislative list does not guarantee actually the work of the rights recognized in the present Covenant to adopt in accordance with its constitutional processes and the provisions of this Covenant as may be necessary for this work from the measures legislative or non legislative).

On the other hand, the Syrian authorities launched the provisions of the legislation that contrary to the present Covenant as well as with the Syrian Constitution, which grants more powers to the security services, and limited the legal and judicial guarantees for the citizens.

2 - The law against the objectives of revolution:

This law was stated by Legislative Decree No. (6) in 7/1/1965 which is contrary to scientific principles, regardless of the formal or procedural aspects, where this law confirms that the special military court has jurisdiction over the following crimes:

A - The acts which are contrary to the application of the socialist system in the state

Without specifying what are the acts which are contrary to the application of the socialist system which leaves the door wide to abuse, because of the basic features of the penal law to be accurate and specific explanation is not likely only a linguistic interpretation.

B - Anti achieve of unity between the Arab countries, or against any of the goals of the Revolution or obstruct
This law also does not specify what are the actions that can be considered against the unit and the objectives of revolution, and it does not also identifies what are the objectives of the revolution, and as we said, the law (especially penalties) must determine the act which is punishable by precisely so as not to leave the area any attack by the administrative authorities and security legislative on the rights of the citizen and his freedom. The Syrian legislature leaves the ability for the authorities of tampering with the rights of the citizen.

The Syrian General Penal Code is full of articles that punish for any act or omission detrimental to security and order, such as bribery, embezzlement and abuse of the post. So, what is the purpose of this law?

We can say that freedom of opinion and expression that is sacred in all the documents, declarations, constitutions and local and international legislative have been canceled under this Act, because the facts that are contrary to the application of the socialist system which governs the perpetrator of any of them placing it in the prison of hard labor for life may be up to the death penalty if accompanied that aggravating circumstances, rely on that statement or act or talk or publication contrary to the views of the ruling party criticized as a crime (violation of the socialist system).

The existence of this law in Syria considers a violation of the principles of humanity and a departure from the conventions, regulations and international covenants on human rights signed by the Syrian government and regarded it as part of its domestic legislation.

3 – Law of making military field courts:

This law was stated by Legislative Decree No. (109) in 17/08/1968. It is considered of special laws which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the citizen, this courts, consider the crimes within the jurisdiction of military courts and committed in time of war or which the Defence Minister decides referring it, and the judges of these courts are from the military. They're not lawyers, and there is no provision in the law of this Court the necessary in trials generally.

The composition of these courts by the decision of the Minister of Defens. The prosecutor at the courts have all the powers and authorities granted to the public prosecutor and the military investigating judge, and the decisions of public prosecution in this court are final and does not accept any way of review and the court may and on behalf of the public not to comply with the assets and the procedures set forth in the legislation in force.

4 - The development of the law of the State Security Department:

This law was stated by Legislative Decree No. (14) in 15/01/1969 under which was
the development departments of the security and intelligence many powers overlap and intertwine in many cases, as stated in 05/12/1969 the law of internal organizations for management of the State Security Decree Law No. (549). All these departments intervene in the privacy of citizens and their own affairs and their daily lives. General Security, State Security and the Political Security Division and the Air Security and Military Security. All of them interfere in the same issue of the same person.

In addition, all departments and branches require citizens to achieve them without warrants a formal invitation, and detained them without judicial warrants. This constitutes a violation of the right of the citizen.

And this law deprived all citizens the right of access to justice, for the prosecution of any security man has committed against him a crime (torture, freedom reservations and loss of the soul), if it had been committed because of his or her duties, or while exercising them, and in accordance to Article (16) of the Act make management State Security promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (14) in 25/1/1969 and Article (74) of the Code of Regulations interior of the State Security Department and the rules of service of employees of the Legislative Decree No. (549) in 05/25/1969.

In the 30/9/2008 the Legislative Decree No. (69) issued which was amended the Military Penal Code in Syria, where the text of the articles of this new decree to limit the decision to prosecute police and political security, customs, accused of torture, the General Command of the Army and the armed forces, although they follow the administrator of the Ministry of internal and not for the General Command of the Army and the armed forces.

The Attorney General shall establish public interest litigation and conducted against the perpetrators of crimes, the Criminal Procedure Code has provided that prosecutors are forced to stay proceedings, when erected injured himself claiming personally and that whatever the status of the defendant, and there is no exception, except in the person of the state President, as the constitutions have provided for the assets, especially in pursuing it if he commits a crime, but the laws referred to above may prevent prosecutors from prosecution to members of the security forces, even set up the victim himself, claiming in person, that is, those laws and decree gave the privileges of a man security, thus destroying the principle of legal equality among citizens.

And these two laws and the decree contrasts with charters and constitutions approved by international legal equality among citizens, such as: Charter of the United Nations in 1945 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966 and the Syrian Constitution in 1973, as well as the Syrian General Penal Code in particular the materials (8 and 10) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the materials (3 and 14) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the third paragraph of...
Article (25) of the Syrian Constitution and the materials (555 and 556) of the Syrian General Penal Code.

5 - Law No. (49) in 1980:

This law was stated in 7/7/1980 which is considered one of the most serious emergency laws in Syria and it incompatibles with the simplest rules of law, it constitutes a violation of the Syrian Constitution in particular Article (30) thereof that is relating to background of criminal laws that means the criminal laws do not apply only to What takes place after that date (do not have a retroactive effect) and may be provided otherwise in the non-criminal matters, and therefore this law is unconstitutional and is non-existent and void.

On the other hand, this law was not presented to the Constitutional Court, for ratification, and that this law is a contradiction with Article (1) of the Syrian Penal Code. Article (1) of the Syrian General Penal code that is relating with impact of retroactivity of laws penal.

This law also constitutes a violation of international treaties, materials (6, 15 and 19) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Syria is among countries that have ratified this Convention and are therefore it is bounded by it and it may not state legislation contrary with, in accordance with Article (2) of this Treaty, which states:

(Each State Party to this Treaty must be adjusted every law is not in accordance with its provisions).

Secondly - The fundamental guarantees of human rights and the legal system:

The basic guarantee for the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world are the conventions and international charters and conventions on human rights, and this is a legal system needs to ensure that local legislative rights and freedoms.

The existence of laws and legislation that provides for these rights and freedoms are not enough but it must be available along with the basic tools to apply and are available for the protection of constitutionality, the agent can the executive and legislative authorities violated. And any act of government authorities (executive, legislative, judicial) go out from the legal and constitutional framework specified in advance, it loses the legitimacy.

In other words, the Constitution determines the basic principles of rule of law in the field of human rights and personal freedoms which determines the functions of three
authorities state that determines the rules and political procedures and this is a safety valve for the functioning of the rule of law.

1 - Constitution:

As we emphasized in our previous annual, the Syrian constitution that issued in 3/13/1973 devote significantly the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Syria, and remains of an amendment mentioned despite of the many claims do that, and we will here remind the most important of these violations:

A - Article (8) it seizes political pluralism and repeals the principle of (the sovereignty for people) which limit the country's leadership and society on the Baath Party.

B - paragraph (a) of Article (84) devoted the absolute powers of the President of Republic, where he has all the absolute powers and people do not have the right of choosing of him. The President is immune under the Constitution of accountability except in the case of high treason, and the Constitution set conditions that is impossible to provide for his trial or accountability.

C - The Syrian Constitution did not take into account the principle of separation between the three powers (executive, judicial, legislative). Authority legislative subjected to the will of executive power, and there is no law of parties and there is not any freedom of the publication of newspapers. There is no outlet for freedom of thought and opinion, all media in Syria are the property of the state, exercised by the ruling party in absolute terms.

The judicial authority has lost its full independence especially after the expansion in the formation of special courts, and the President of Supreme Judicial Council under the Constitution, is the President (executive authority).

D - Article (53) states to maintain the existence of special laws such as state of emergency and law protection the objectives of revolution and the Law on the creation of the State Security Courts and the law of creation of military courts which means the abolition of personal liberty and freedom of thought, conscience, religion, and political freedom, and maintenance of housing, the right of movement, right to work stipulated in Articles (25 and 39) of the Constitution.

E - paragraph (a) of Article (3) confined the religion of the President of republic with Islam, and this violation of religious pluralism and the confiscation of the rights of religious people of other religions as it is: ignore the components of the Syrian society, national, religious, political, and this constitutes a breach of the covenants, conventions and international covenants on human rights. In addition to all that it did not pass by the Constituent Assembly chosen by people, but set by the Government took over power through the so-called "motion correction" This government has appointed a Council called it the name People's Assembly, and demand the ratification of this Constitution, and put to a referendum.
2 - Human Rights in the Syrian Constitution:

The Chapter IV of the Syrian Constitution Ensures (rights and public freedoms), but the exercise of such rights and fundamental freedoms was placed to the many and great limitations and obstacles.

The judiciary Constitution, the Constitution did not grant its independence and many of its terms of reference offered to the special courts which led to the creation of a major crisis in the unity of the Syrian judicial system.

The most important restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the Constitution are:

A - The right of personal safety:

Constitution addressed a number of rights relating to the entity of material and moral support for citizens such as arresting, detention and torture.

- Arresting and detention:

The constitution addressed the subject of arrest and detention in the text of the second paragraph of Article (28) but it left the organization of law. It did not warn of the using of arbitrary arrest and detention, as stipulated in Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as it also did not refer to the obligation of the State for compensation in case of arrest of a person and his freedom reservation without valid reason.

- Torture:

Article (28) of the Constitution stated that the Syrian Constitution should not use the torture in all its forms explicitly, although of this the defendants subjected to torture during interrogation by security agents to coerce a confession of them before they bring them to justice, in this case the Reserve who was tortured while being interrogated by men Security, they can not claim to justice and punish who torture them and demand a fair compensation because of the presence of several decrees prevent to refer the security men to justice regardless of the effects of torture on detainees. And this contrasts to the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

- The right of life:

Although the right of life is a sacred right. The Syrian constitution did not provide for citizen's right to life, but that the Syrian legislature punished on multiple crimes by the death penalty.

B - Freedom of expression:

The article (38) of the Syrian Constitution stated freedom of expression but it put
many restrictions in the following articles and practically in Syria does not exist any outlet for freedom of expression. The Ministry of press monopolizes all the newspapers and it shall not be issued any publication without their consent.

C - the judicial rights:

The constitution is also addressed in a number of legal rights, but it issued in formula and unclear form on the one hand. On the other hand, there is a significant lack of constitutional guarantees.

- The right to litigation in front of impartial and independent judiciary:

The Syrian Constitution did not provide that it should be litigation in front of an independent, impartial and competent court, as it came in the fourth paragraph of Article (28) as following: *(the right to litigate and the behavior of remedies and the defense in front of the judiciary protected by law)* although the right to a fair and equitable and the right in the system of impartial and independent judiciary, is the conditions indispensable for the achievement of justice and protection of human rights.

- The right of defense and appeal:

Syria's constitution did not refer to the role of the lawyer and his independence and his immunity, as addressed in the fourth paragraph of Article (28) limited the right of defense is saying that *(the law protected the right of defense).*

In fact the role of the lawyer is not exist during the ongoing investigations by the police and marginal in front of the Public Prosecutor and the investigating judge and it was supposed to be the Syrian constitution in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which affirms the right to a lawyer even if the offense is simple and the court may assign the defendant's lawyer at the expenses of the State in the event that the defendant does not have money or whatsoever was the reason.

The Constitution has left the independence and immunity and integrity of the legal profession to special laws. practically the lawyer should has a lawyer immunity derived from the right to defend the sacred enshrined in the Constitution and it must be provided by the freedom in the exercise of his profession, as the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession complement and support each other as the both sides of justice.

the Constitution has dealt with the right to challenge in the fourth paragraph of Article (28) by sayingthat: *(the right of appeal shall be maintained by law)* and the most important problems that arise here that the lawyer demanded by the criminal court is not entitled to appeal in cassation, but its mission limited to discuss witnesses and submit a list of defense, This means that the right of the convict to a lawyer in the case in the cassation appeal against him.
- The original patent:

According to the text of the first paragraph of Article (28) of the Syrian Constitution states the following: *(each defendant is presumed innocent until convicted by a final court judgment)*. In the text of the second paragraph of Article (14) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states as following *(each defendant charged with a criminal offense is presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law)*, and this commitment must abide by all States under this Covenant and can decompose it at all, except in times of emergency threatening the nation which are declared in an official capacity, provided that they are not contrary to this procedures with its other obligations under international law and without discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin, and if the precautionary detention (reserve) arbitrary, called the International Conference on Penal Law, held in Rome in 1953 that:
*(The state must compensate trapped backed up in case of a miscarriage of justice visible, if the circumstances suggest that this solitary gained the status of abuse)*, but nevertheless it did not provide in the Syrian Constitution, the State's obligation to compensate for the pre-trial detention or conviction as a result proven professional error particle, it also not provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but the Syrian Constitution provided for the obligation of the State for compensation after the judgment of conviction and of entry into force, where Article (11) which state as following: *(each person sentenced to a judgment is final and carried out the punishment and proved wrong judgment to demand from the state the compensate for that)*.

3- Public rights and fundamental freedoms in the Syrian Constitution:

The Syrian Constitution neglected the protection of many of the public rights and fundamental such as:

- The right to form political organizations and parties:
The material (48) of Syrian Constitution restricted the right to form social, labor and service associations where they do not have terms and conditions that threaten the general policy of the authority. The article (49) of Constitution restricted the work of these organizations to participate effectively in the achievement of building Arab society and the protection of his regime and thus the political pluralism canceled in the country for AlBaath party and the concept of public freedoms was limited in the Syrian constitution in line with Baath Party.

- National and religious diversity in Syria:
The Syrian Constitution ignore absolutely the national and religious diversity in the country. It did not refer to the rights of these ethnic groups or to non-
discrimination in origin, race, sex, religion, color, and this fully applies to the religious rights.

4 - The judiciary in the Syrian Constitution:

The Syrian constitution did not provide in its texts and materials the required guarantees to enable the judiciary to play its role and duty freely and fairly where these texts are in general. In addition to the dominance of the executive branch represented by the president to the Supreme Constitutional Court and the exceptional courts (State Security Court and the courts military) which lacks the minimum legal safeguards.

1 - The ordinary courts:
The existence of laws and decrees (private and special) led to the separation of the judicial system and the demolition of the unity of the Penal Code and to depart from its provisions which it led to the intervention of the executive branch in matters of the judiciary as well as interference in the formation of the court and thus make the judge an opponent and a person for oppression and persecution. The Constitution did not take into account the unity of judicial system which has made the achievement of justice is elusive. In addition to that the constitution did not provide the required things for argument. Whether the case is civil or criminal or administrative. Also it didn’t required the need for the court to remind its legal grounds which had invited to make its award after discussing the facts and its legal application. As so as it restrict the salaries of judges with other salaries in the country which don’t agree with texts and international conventions on human rights and reform of international justice.

2 - The Supreme Constitutional Court:

The Supreme Constitutional Court is the authority that decides on the constitutionality of laws. The applicability of the normal law with the Constitution and in order to achieve strength in the legal construction of state. The common law constitution should restrict (constitutional law) and in other words all state authorities must abide by to the provisions of the Constitution. In the Syrian Constitution there is dominance by the President to the Supreme Constitutional Court and judicial control over the constitutionality of laws according to the Syrian Constitution by the president or a quarter of members of the Peoples Council (control of case cancellation). The Constitution have deprived private individuals from their right to control (case cancellation). The Syrian constitution did not provide the control (claim payment), which means it is permissible for individuals the right to raise challenges to the constitutionality of the law in a dispute before the ordinary courts. Then the judge do the scrutiny of law, if it found that it is a constitutional action work with it and if it found it is unconstitutional action refrain from work.
The doctrine stayed in light of the jurisprudence that the acceptance of ordinary courts make the individuals the unconstitutionality of a law is one of the requisite safeguards to protect their rights and freedoms. The ordinary or administrative courts grounds to decide to pay for the unconstitutionality of the law, it usually concerning the laws that infringe on the financial rights of individuals such as: (confiscation, expropriation without compensation, ...), where the ordinary courts completely unable to decide the pretext of payment not to refer the constitutionality of the law to prevent the security men to justice for crimes committed during the performance of their duties such as: (acts of torture against detainees). Although the Syrian Constitution, prohibiting the use of physical, moral or degrading treatment and punished by the Syrian Penal Code.

3 - Exceptional courts:

If the constitution make the judiciary law to determine the fundamental principles upon which the judiciary led to the exit on the legal principles, as well as the retention of the legislation in force before the Constitution in force under Article (53) of the Constitution led to the continuation of the courts of special sessions as a result of force state of emergency and martial law and criminal laws. This is what led to the result of lack of commitment to the fundamental principles in the Code of Criminal Procedure, as in:

A - Military Justice:

In the Syrian military there isn’t judge for referral, but the indictment issued by the investigating judge is the subject to appeal for judicial review, It is known that all the constitutions of the world agree that the validity of military tribunals to be a time of war, which is normal if formed according to the rules of judicial organization and confine its jurisdiction over any military offenses that occur by the military and its courts were followed in the ordinary assets of the trials and it was exceptional if it formed unlike the law of the judiciary.

That military tribunals set up in Syria unlike the judiciary law as it considers the crimes for which the parties have a military or even civilian if the offense provided for in the special decree transmitting the consideration in such a jurisdiction of military justice.

The courts of the field of military and considering the numerous crimes, especially in the political and ordinary crimes whether the all parties of whom were civilians or one of them was military. These courts created under the Legislative Decree No. (109) Date 08.17.1968 and they shall consider the crimes within the jurisdiction of military courts determined by the Secretary of Defense in time of war or during military operations. He is called the court and prosecutors that have the powers granted to the General Attorney and the military investigating judge. This Court may not comply with the assets and the procedures set forth in the legislation in force.
and it does not accept the provisions issued by any way and the death penalty is subjected to ratification by the President of Republic. The remaining provisions are ratified by the Secretary of Defense and both of them have the right to reduce the penalty, replaced it , canceled it, save the case, retrial it, or stop the execution of the sentence, and these powers consider work of authority .

B - Higher State Security Court:

It is a special court established by Legislative Decree No. (47) Date 28/03/1968 amended by Legislative Decree No. (79) Date of 02/10/1972 and Legislative Decree No. (57) Date of 01/10/1979 and upon the decision of the provisions of the national leadership of the Interim of Baath Arab Socialist Party No. (2) Date of 25/02/1966 and the decision of the Council of Ministers No. (47) Date20/03/1968 . According to the decision of establishing they are orders of the martial law decree of the President of the Republic and its members could be military or civilian or both of them together according to materials (1 and 2) of the decree of its creation, and this court can prosecute every person including the ones who have diplomatic immunity or the like in accordance with Article (6) and this Court replace the Special Military and consider the following offenses:

1 - violation of the martial law orders.
2 - Take money or any other tender or obtain any promise or any other benefit from a foreign country or entity or individuals or any contact with Syrian foreign third party in order to do any act or tell a real subject of the revolution.
3 - The crimes located on the State Security that punishable by Articles 263 and 311
4 - The acts which are contrary to the application of a socialist system whether they already signed or saying or writing by any means of expression or publication.
5 - Crimes against contrary to the provisions of the legislative decrees that issued or will be issue that linked to the socialist transformation.
6 - Against the achievement of unity among the Arab countries or against any of the subjects of revolution or obstruction, whether by doing demonstrations or rallies or riots, inciting or dissemination of false news with a view to confusion and undermine public confidence in the revolution.
7 - Attack on places of worship or the practice of religious rituals or at the command and military institutions, departments and other government institutions and public and private institutions, including laboratories, factories, shops and the housing, or inciting or strife or religious sectarianism or racism, as well as the exploitation of the frenzy of the masses and demonstrations of the burning, looting and pillage.

And after the enactment of the security of the Arab Socialist Baath Party No. (53) Date08/ 04/1979 and the authority of this court expanded though this law did not specify the competent authority of the Court to consider the acts set forth.

This court has the right to decide any issue referred to it by the martial law under Article (5), and also have the right to consider the case even if the accused is eighteen years of age. And it is concerned with the application of the law (49) Date of 07/07/1980 which punishes every member of the Muslim Brotherhood to death.
This Court does not follow the rules and procedures stipulated in the laws and regulations in force in all the roles and proceedings for the prosecution, investigation and trial, the prosecution of public has all the powers of the investigating judge and referral in the applicable laws and in accordance with paragraph (b) of Article (7), and have the right to adjudicate the rights and compensation civil damages resulting from the crimes that separate them in accordance with paragraph (c) of Article (7) and provisions made concluded and not subject to appeal, but it does not take effect only after ratification by the President of the Republic who has the right to annul the judgment with the order a retrial, and the right annul the judgment with the conservation of the case or reduce the penal, and his decision in this regard does not accept the contract by any of the review methods.

5 - public life under the present constitution:

The current Syrian Constitution did not achieve the required balance between public interest and ensure the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizen, since the establishment of this balance is not possible without the existence of democracy, which is a safety valve to achieve this and respect the freedoms and the rule of law.

And the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the consolidation of the principle of separation of powers based on a constitution that meets this need and is consistent with the requirements of the changing times and with international covenants and treaties on human rights and which have signed and ratified and thus we see that the most important elements of the Constitution modern democracy is the following:

- It is based on the principle (the people are the source of authority).
- Emphasis on the principle of full citizenship rights and equal duties.
- Emphasis on the principle (the separation of powers).
- Carrying on the rule of law.
- Emphasis on the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens including non-discrimination on the basis of race, religion or sex.
- The recognition of political pluralism, nationalism and religion in society as well as the recognition of rights of national democracy, cultural and social development of all components of society.
- Recognition the peaceful rotation of power.

But if the recognition of constitutional rights and freedoms is a positive and important step, it is not enough alone to make these rights and freedoms are protected, but it must be escorted guarantees makes its way to practical application, as well as the need to have an independent judiciary and impartial to keep it and transcends it to all other legal texts, and makes its provisions applicable to individuals and groups.

The right application of the rule of law needs too many safeguards and conditions, in order to give value results and become stable and optimal in the community, and
most important of these conditions and safeguards are:
- Rule of law and judicial oversight which is an essential means to protect "the rule of law" and ensure that they meet.
- The independence of the judge would maintain "the rule of law" and to impose respect.
- Control of the constitutionality of laws is a prerequisite to state "the right and the law" without it is the Constitution as if it was not.

It must be pointed to the importance of peaceful transfer of power, through the establishment of a culture of transition on the basis of recognizing the legitimacy of difference, but transition requires a plurality of legitimate political institution on the values of competition, dialogue, mutual recognition, in terms of being a transition of power from one party to another, not achieved without a degree of competition that makes rotation possible in practice, so there are conditions to any verification that:
A - law regulating the work of political parties.
B - The consensus among all political parties, social and cultural expressions that located within the community about the functioning of state institutions and how they work including domestic and foreign policy.
C - The presence of democratic life to ensure that the opposition to express its opinion and seek to persuade the citizens to their positions.

The elections are the basis of the plurality of trading and it is possible to imagine achieving the succession of power outside the circle of competitive elections free and fair, and vote free and independent ..., enhanced circulation and democratic culture.

Finally, the law is the essential foundation of any society and state, in which the individual learn assets of the organization, and coexistence, building mass, and the values of dialogue, tolerance, and differences, and is establishing the concept of citizenship in all its dimensions of culture and civilization and humanity.

**Third – People s Council :**

Rules of procedure of the Syrian peoples Council is a violation of the independence of the three powers (executive, judicial, legislative) and integration and cooperation provided by the Constitution as each of the candidate of the People need to be approved security, and members of the Baath Party should be more than half of the members of the People, Add to the members of the National Progressive Front parties and this is what provides the only guarantee to pass the resolutions on one hand.

On the other hand, the article (70) of the Rules of Procedure of the Select Standing Committees of the Council of the People twelve of the Commission and this restricts the powers of the Council in the formation of new committees required by the necessities of development and progress of the times, and the irony that there are
among these committees twelve, the Commission human rights which are the most vulnerable to abuse in Syria.

In Article (86) of the Rules of Procedure required the committees of the executive authorities to be represented by staff to indicate its view on matters under consideration by the Committee or to give what requires clarification on the issues within their competence, it may not decide on the decrees or projects or proposals under consideration by the hear the minister concerned or his representative except in the case of preventing the executive branch to meet the demand.

With regard of confidence from the government, it must submit a written request by five members and must attend all applicants meeting the withdrawal of confidence under pain of falling demand and whatever the reasons for absenteeism, and requires no confidence the approval of two-thirds majority in accordance with articles (157 and 158) and this is very difficult to achieve.

In addition to that any proposal to amend the Constitution must take into account the provisions of the Constitution in accordance with the provisions of Article (186) of the Rules of Procedure and recorded in the Office of the Council and it shall include in its agenda in the first session following the presentation, the Council is a committee of the relevant members to study the proposals in accordance with articles (187 and 188) and reported to the President of the Republic who is entitled to send his representative to discuss the proposal of the Committee.

And material (189) gave a period of fifteen days plus five days to the Committee shall submit its report on the proposed amendment, as a condition of Article (190) to be the amendment becomes effective:

1 - approval of three quarters of the members of the People associated with the approval of the President of the Republic.

2 - If the Council ended the session has not associated with the outcome of the amendment, extend the session by the President of the Council to discuss only the amendment. The Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs was not competent to amend the Constitution neither those rules of procedure of the Council associated with the consent of an absolute majority of total membership. Through these texts and materials we can say that the amendment to the Constitution is impossible unless accompanied by the will of executive authority and in conformity with the will and interests.

- Mechanisms to promulgate laws and legislation in the Syrian People's Council:

Any decree or project or to propose a law shall not discuss unless it is registered in the agenda with the exception of the decrees, projects and proposals for laws that the Council decides to add to the agenda after gaining a majority vote of those present in absolute accordance with Article (36) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

And the rules of procedure of the Council gives the members of the Council the right to propose draft laws and the need to be raising the bills submitted by the members of the Council for the government to formulate, but it did not specify a
timetable for so the government can take that to the end of the legislative role. If a role that must be followed by telling the President of the People Council dangers of Prime Minister within fifteen days following the opening of a session, the first draft laws which have not been decided the previous board. If the government did not ask for continued consideration within two months of telling the Prime Minister, these projects don’t accept and this is what actually happened to many of the laws such as the Nationality Law and the Penal Code and the law of personal status.

And all roles approved by the Council of the People by more people submitted to the President for ratification and the president may be asked always book a reasoned recovery bill submitted by him or postponed a certain period, and may also be asked to postpone the discussion of any proposal to the law of a certain period according to Article (108). The President of Republic or the quarter of the members of the Peoples Council have the right to challenge the constitutionality of laws before they are issued, until the Constitutional Court decides that, within fifteen days from the date of filing an objection in accordance with articles (112 and 113).

Quick View of this we can deduce the large overlap between the three powers (legislative, judicial, executive), and this creates a negative impact on the principle of separation of powers and independence, and we also deduce that there is no actual authority of the Peoples Council making decision and legislation.
Chapter II
Violations located in the area of the judiciary in Syria
That the achievement of justice and the preservation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, is not possible without judicial independence, impartiality and integrity ..., and this was affirmed by international charters and conventions on human rights, so the observance of human rights in any country requires a human legal system and effective, ensuring citizens' rights and freedoms.

The United Nations confirmed that the judiciary is separated and distinct in terms of its basis and its technology and style, and generally, the judiciary is a distinct rule for all, regardless of the principle of separation of powers in this system.

That the justification for the existence of the judiciary, is the integrity, impartiality and application of the law away from the limitations or pressures or threats ... and the judge must be independent from the executive, legislative and even from his superiors and his colleagues, the judge has the right to rule fairly and in accordance with the law as he sees it.

All the constitutions of the world almost gathered to respect the principle of judicial independence and recognized it as a distinct and a separated function from the system of government, and indeed, the principle of separation of powers and considering the judiciary as an independent authority from the executive and legislative branches is necessary to ensure the independence of the judiciary.

If the independence of the judiciary is the first pillar and the basic one to be respected, the sovereignty of law will be the citizens’ way to organize and determine their rights and protect their freedoms, there is no way for the administration of justice without the sovereignty of the law.

For that, the authority must be subjected to the rules of the law and must be the sole basis for legitimacy and legality of its work, and the sovereignty of the law become meaningless without an independent judiciary, fair and be able to be applied, so the state must support the independence of the judiciary and streamline
the system of litigation and facilitate its procedures and the elimination of its problems to alleviate the suffering of individuals and enable them to safeguard their rights and protect their freedoms.

The international charters and treaties of the independence of the judiciary has stabilized to establish a system and make provisions for all financial and administrative affairs and social development of the judiciary and judges, to ensure this independence and its preservation and its perfection, as well as with regard to the selection of judges.

And here we will deal with the judicial fact in Syria and the violations located in this vital area which is very important to the human rights and fundamental freedoms.

First: in the Field of Legislation:

A - violation of the Judicial Authority Law No. (98) of 1961 with the provisions of the Constitution:

Article (65) of the Judicial Authority Law No. (98) Date of 15/11/1961 dictated to:

(Supreme Judicial Council, composed of seven members as following:
- Head of the Presidential Council acting by the Minister of Justice, as president.
- President of the Court of Cassation, a member.
- The Minister of justice Assistant, a member.
- Minister's Deputy of the Ministry of Justice, a member.
- Chairman of Judicial Inspection Department, a member.

If the absence of Minister deputy or the President of IES, Director of the legislation administration and in the absence of one of the other members, the oldest adviser complete the quorum in Court of Cassation).

Based on this text, the executive branch are going practically the Supreme Judicial Council, as four out of seven members, follow the executive branch, and this is what makes it a subordinate authority and not independent, and this is what constitutes a violation of the Constitution.

B - Dependence of the judicial authority to the Executive:

Article (67) of the Code of Judicial Authority concerning with promotion, private transportation and isolation, dictated to:

(1 - give a decision concerning with appointing judges, disciplining and dismissal them should be on the proposal of the Minister of Justice or the President of the Supreme Judicial Council or three of its members).

Once again we say that the presence of four members of the executive branch in the composition of the Supreme Judicial Council, make the power of discipline, promotion, dismissal in the hand of the Minister of Justice, and make the judge at his mercy, often forcing him to satisfy the Minister or who are related to him to ensure
to promoted and non-isolated them or transferred or disciplined.

The text of the articles (65 and 67) of the Judicial Authority Law, break the constitution and does not ensure the principle of separation of powers and independence of the judiciary, so we see the need to:

1 - to review the composition of the Supreme Judicial Council:
With amendment of the text of the article (65) of the Code of Judicial Authority, so that make the actual separation between the executive and the judiciary authorities and to devote the independence of the judiciary, by making the Chief of the supreme judicial council, and should not be included in its composition any one of the members that follow the executive branch. As well as the amendment of Article (67) of the Code of Judicial Authority, so that the competent authority in proposing appointment and dismissal judges and ..., should be the head of the Supreme Judicial Council.

2 - Activating legislation administration:
Legislation administration, is the authority to draft the legal texts that show social and economic developments and ..., the need for a codification of its own on the proposal of the legislative authority or other authorities having jurisdiction, and where there are several bills, is the subject of discussion and revision, and because the management of the legislation is off, lacks of qualified scientific and technical staffs, that achieve the desired object, so legislations will com integrated and non-contradictory and with accurate formulation protect the unity of the legislation, which requires: workers in this administration should have a high degree of scientific and technical competence and juristic expertise in all rules, and this needs for high training and qualification.

3 - Unification of the judiciary:
That the existence of special courts and special committees, constitute an attack on the competence of the judiciary, the head of universal jurisdiction for all disputes, because it derives its legitimacy from the Constitution, and this requires: to review the competence of military justice, so that should be limited only on the military offenses, and the administrative court and the supreme Constitutional court should be subjected to the judiciary authority.

4 – The impartiality of the judge:
Neutrality is a prerequisite for the administration of justice, and in Article (81) of the Judicial Authority Law, the judge may not express political opinions and leanings.

5 - Repeal all administrative and financial links between the judiciary and the executive branch:
The relationship between the Ministry of justice and the judiciary must be re-regulate, so that the powers will be the responsibility of the Supreme Judicial Council instead of the Ministry of Justice in accordance with Article (1) of the Judicial Authority Law.

It is important that the Supreme Judicial Council, after the amendment of its structure, to have the whole judicial authorities, provided for in the Constitution, all courts, judicial, and administrative bodies, including the special courts, special commissions and the real estate judiciary and sectarian courts and the assistants of the Judicial, heads of departments and administrators associated with bodies mentioned above.

Accordingly, reference of a any judge violates the law to the Disciplinary Board, and not to the orders of the Minister of Justice, who owns a great deal of influence over the judiciary, and administratively, the Minister of Justice is still responsible for the movement of the judges, and all decisions he made toward the movement of judges should be obligated. And administratively, the general lawyer's function is still following the Minister of Justice, which constitute a violation on non-independence of the judiciary and its impartiality.

C - slowness in modifying the basic laws:

That the process of modernization and development of laws in Syria is too slow, that does not match with the developments of social life. Therefore, it is necessary to amend some laws in order to keep convoying with these developments, and the most important of these laws are:
- The General Penal Code.
- Personal Code.
- Evidence Act.
- Procedure Code.
- Law of the selection and editing ...

That the failure of the texts relating to the procedures of litigation to keep convoying with developments, particularly with regard to the notes of invitation and notification, play a major role in delaying proceedings separation, so it is necessary to amend the text of article (117) of the procedural law, to notify the litigants only once, and not to postpone the meeting for more than fifteen days, and also amendment the text of the article (26) of the procedural law, so that it is and only publish notification in newspapers without notice board and popularization the principle followed in the State Council on taking place day of the hearing on a holiday or festival, or sorry, but there should be the announcement of the new date on the
door of the court and considered as a procedural notification. This requires modification of the third clause of Article (121) and treat the representative of the state cases, like the rest of the parties in the suit, and put an end to the issue of notifying the management of the State Issues, so the process server of the court authorize to announce it and treated him as if to treated individuals when to refrain from reporting or notification.

**Second: in the Field of Appointment and rehabilitation of judges:**

To choose one for the post of justice, must have qualities and virtues, make him to be the right one for this post, the one who has the high education, be precious and rightful. So there are many problems, in terms of how to select judges, and their rehabilitation, promotion, transferring, and their immunity, ... etc..

There are international criteria and foundations of an selection of judges, where you must rely on the CV in terms of education and behavior and upbringing, away from the political views and affiliations, as required for those administering justice, to have a high degree of science and knowledge of the laws and the fundamentals of litigation, and to be the first in his class and be subjected to the training sessions or to be send in a mission to be provided with science and knowledge.

To fix the Syrian judicial system, we suggest the following:
1 - delete clause (d) of Article (70) of the Judicial Authority Law and replace it, including the following: (to be the first in his class and to be graduated from the High Judicial Institute with a good discretion at least).
2 - amendment clause (c) of Article (70) of the Judicial Authority Law and replace it, including the following: (He should not be governed by any delinquency or criminal sentence related to honesty or integrity or outrageous works, and should have a good CV and reputation).

**Thirdly: the guarantees required for the judges:**

**A - the rights of the judge:**

To delegate one to carry the message of justice and establishment of justice between citizens, deserves to be surrounded by complete and intensive care, and not be distracted from the justice by any other thinking, such as fear of destitution, disease and poverty, ..., the judge determines the disputes that form the basis of society movement, so it should be reconsidered, the financial return to him that go well with the social need, so to devout himself to perform his functions accurately, but with all regret, the law of the judiciary in Syria didn’t provide for the chapter related to the rights and duties of judges in the articles (77-91) on any of the rights of judges, All he did in recent years, is the adoption of the jurisdiction label which goes
from the pockets of citizens to cooperation fund of the Ministry of Justice?!!!

B - judicial immunity:

The judges have the use of a required immunity according to the law of the judiciary, and that the penalties that came in this law relating to breaking their duties and abuse of personal dignity or the dignity of the judiciary.

And the judge must be strictly accountable after giving him his rights, by increasing the emphasis on the management of judicial inspection and activating their role, and their apparatus should be of the judges who have a good degree of knowledge, contrary to what is the case now as they are authorized by unwanted judges or who have made mistakes in their work.

C - the upgrading of judges:

upgrading of judges must be connected to the juristic and scientific qualifications, based on a report from the Judicial Inspection Department, including the rightness of judicial decisions issued by them.

D – retirement of judges:

According to the law of the judiciary, the judge referred to retirement by reaching the age of sixty years, and because the judge in this age acquire considerable practical experience and gain a good degree of juristic knowledge..., which leads to the loss of the judiciary to their wisdom, experience and knowledge, which requires raising the retirement age for those as long as their health allows them to follow-up work, but that should be after the judicial reform and taking the rotten people away.

Fourthly: retardation of structural frame of the Ministry of Justice:

1 - the role of the courts:

The role of courts in Syria, has lost a lot of its holiness with the passage of time, in a time it was a role that urges awe and holiness in the hearts of litigants, in which each judge has a special room provided with legal references and jurisprudence, hygiene, special robes suit magistrates, and the procedures for starting the trial..., turned today in many of them to be one room to the judge and his assistant, if not room for more than judge, which reduces the dignity of the judiciary and his respect in the hearts of litigants, which requires, create a new role of the courts and develop the old ones.

2 - informatics admission:

The maintenance of the rights of citizens, judicial documents and decisions from damage in accordance with its legal value, calls for work on the archiving of these documents and the provisions through computer programs, in order to preserve them from damage and loss of the rights of citizens and the state.
3 - rehabilitation of the judicial assistants:
The judicial assistants, according to the Code of Syrian Procedural Law, are part of the court staff, except that the assistants are in charge of organizing the court procedures and proceedings, which the judges rely on to make judgments. The omission of Judicial Assistants mention in the sessions and the judgments make these sessions and judgments void and nonexistent, and this indicates the importance of the legal effect of the level of Justice Assistant, it is not enough to be able to read and write or meet eligibility requirements for education is eligible to work as an legal assistant, but must be qualified scientific and juristic, to guarantee the safety of procedures and sentencing, and this requires the rehabilitation of the judicial assistant by founding an average and juristic institution, to educate them and prepare them to become eligible for this delicate and sensitive task.

- Violations located on the lawyers:
It couldn't be any way to achieve the judicial reform in isolation from the legal profession, being the second section of justice, and this should be reviewed in the law of regulating the legal profession, in that, despite the amendment of the law of regulating the legal profession that issued by the number (39) of the 1981 Law No. (30) Date 07.11.2010 but what it is taken:
1 - Amending Article III as it was, one can see the independence, but the problem is in Article IV, in "coordination" and the pragmatic concept of this word, it is known that coordination is through the contribution of the equal Parties, parallel to arrange a specific command or to organize a particular case and therefore the parity is required be provided to all parties involved in the coordination, so is the parity available between the association council and the relevant office in the national leadership? Certainly not, because the relevant office brought the association council to this place, and one the other hand, the relevant office also works in accordance with Article (8) of the Constitution, which has a non-negotiable decisive and leading power.
2 - Article III dictated that the association (is a scientific, social and professional organization according to the provisions of the Constitution), as well as Paragraph (3) of the constitutional principles that contained in the Constitutional premises, provided that the constitution based on the following main principle: 3 - to continue towards the establishment of the socialist system as well as is emanating from the essential needs of the Arab society, it is essential to hurl the Arab masses energies in their fight against Zionism and imperialism. This perspective is an integral part of the Constitution, according to the Article (150) of the Constitution: (The
introduction of this Constitution is regarding an integral part of it).

Remove the word (socialism of all texts and maintained it only during the characterization of the Baath party, indicates to an unconstitutional orientation as to economize the social market.

3 - paragraph / 4 / of Article / 28 / ensured: (the right to litigate, contest and defend in the court) and said in its conclusion that those rights (protected by law) in the sense that any law that does not guarantee these rights, law is regarding as an unconstitutional and therefore it is false.

Article / 107 / of the new law in conformity with article / 107 / of the old law in the number and the content about the legality to dissolve the General Conference, the Council of the Association and the boards of branches by a decision of the Council of Ministers in the case of deviation from the tasks and objectives (and this decision can't be reviewing or appealing in any way).

It is quite clear that this provision is unconstitutional, especially that the meaning of (deviation) is not clearly defined and subject to many interpretations: security, political, governmental, personal .. , Here lies the particular importance of the independence of the judiciary and convert it from an institution to authority, because the who rules to devoid this constitution and opens the ways to review and appeal is an independent judiciary.

4 - Article / 108 / of the new law match the number and content of the article / 108 / of the old law. Paragraph / b / has given the right to the Prime Minister to appoint interim council of the association, an observer of the Retirement Treasury Corporation and an assistant, and this is a blatant interference and has concealing of union personal.

Paragraph / d / of this article has committed the general assembly to the ending branch. In despite of that the general assembly is unsolvable. The general assembly exists by a (table) and doesn't end except by crossing out this (table) by an impossible decision to be review or appeal.

The general assembly is composed of all lawyers, professors and trainers that are registered in the branch table and can be ended if the courts can be after the Minister of justice be committed, is this possible???

5 - Article / 7 / of the two laws (the Ministry of Justice has the right to control, review and inspect in the Bar Association and its branches according to the laws of judicial inspection provided for in the law of the judiciary), Article / 2 / of the law as well (the Bar Association has a legal personality).

The question is: Is this go with that????
This, in addition to many other texts, confiscated the independence of the Bar Association, which means that the amendments of the old law were just formal, rather than essential, objective ones, as if the purpose of the new law is to change the sign and not amendment the law.
Chapter III
Violations resulting from the National Discrimination:
Syria is characterized by diversity of ethnic and nationalist and religious frequently which is supposed to be an agent of development, progress and prosperity where the mixing of different cultures and diverse lead necessarily to the prosperity of any society and accelerate its development.

But what we observe in Syria, does not reflect that where this diversity in the structure of the Syrian society made Syrian successive governments to pursue a policy of discrimination one race to the rest of the races to dominate the state and its resources and make them the preserve of the nation alone, and monopolizing the country as a whole, according to the racist policy denies the other, and the culture of inclusiveness aimed at the exclusion of all that is contrary to and different from those of nationalism, Over more than half a century has pursued a policy of tyranny, stopped the speech and the pursuit of opinion and the other element and denied in order to reach one aim which is demanding Arabism.

1 - Violations of the Kurdish people in Syria due to racial discrimination:

Kurdish people descended from ethnic strain different from the Arab people and live with Arab within the modern Arab Syrian state which its borders were drawn under the Sykes-Picot agreement which as a people entitled to all the qualities of its own, which distinguish from Arab nationalism.

Kurdish people as one of the original people in this part live on the geographical and historical home and share the homeland with the other original peoples that inhabit it like the Assyrians, Syriacs, Armenians and Arabs.

Kurdish people who share a living make modern Syrian state, although the clear difference between these components only the Syrian constitution recognized only Arab people in Syrian society.

All of these and added to the policy of Syrian succeeding authorities in matters relating to nationality of Syria (stripping Kurdish citizens of the nationality) and
strengthening of the national character of the Arab in the school curriculum and the omission of the other components in Syrian society and its historical role, contributed to creating an atmosphere of culture of ideology of Arab nationalism based on racial discrimination.

Kurdish people in Syria suffer from discrimination and persecution because of their ethnicity where tens of thousands inventor of their Syrian nationality arbitrarily and without any right and they do not enjoy equal rights in education, employment, mobility, health care, property and other rights that Syrian people enjoyed of them. The Kurdish defenders of human rights and civil society activists and people who are linked to parties or Kurdish political groups who raise concerns about the treatment of Kurds in Syria, in particular, who are subjected to arbitrary arrest and torture.

Kurdish people who are the second national in Syria, are 15% of the total population of Syrian. They live in a historic northern and north-east of the country along the Syrian-Turkish border (Al-Jazeera, Afrin, Koban). In addition to their presence in different proportions in the Sahel region, Aleppo, Damascus and its countryside, AlRaka and Hama and others.

Despite the quality and historic heritage and as a fundamental part of Syrian governments. Syrian successive governments still exercise the right policy of ethnic discrimination and national oppression and deprive them of all their national rights and democracy humanitarian implementing the right projects racist actions and extraordinary measures included various aspects of political, economic, social and cultural which left a negative impact on the historical coexistence between Kurd and Arab.

The Syrian governments of successive past and present, the policy of Arabization of names of Kurdish village towns in order to change the demographic composition of the region and the use of various methods that lead to the migration of Kurdish families to inner cities. The non-official statistics indicate to the migration of nearly 40% of Kurdish people of the province of Hasaka to inner cities in recent years and especially the city of Damascus and its countryside which form the poverty in these two cities (Wadi AlMasharee, Shebaa, Sbeineh, Kharbat Alshiapp, Alzyabeeh and Harasta).

what the Syrian authorities do of discrimination against Kurdish people violates and contrary to all convention and international agreements on Discrimination and excellence of national, ethnic, and in particular paragraph (1) of Article (I) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Article (2) of the United Nations Declaration the Elimination of All Forms of Racial
Discrimination, and the first article of the Declaration on people who belonging to national minorities and ethnic minorities, religious and linguistic minorities. Syrian successive governments in particular the Government of the Baath did not pay any attention to those conventions and declarations, and continued its policy of systematic based on ethnic discrimination and ethnic towards the nationalities that make Syrian state especially Kurdish nationalism.

the following are some violations of Kurdish people:

**A - Strip Kurdish people of Syrian nationality under the extraordinary statistics in the province of Hasaka in 1962 - Nationality in the laws of Syria:**

According to the text of Article( I) of Law No. (68) 1951 that Syria is ruled:

(A – a person who was born in Syria of unknown nationality and religion. B – a person who was born in or outside of Syria from a Syrian father.

C - a person who was born in Syria and he was not entitled at birth to acquire another nationality.

D - a person who is belonging to Syria who has not acquired another nationality.)

The text of this Legislative Decree No. (21) 1953 as well as Degree No. (82) 1958 which proves that he has the nationality of United Arab Republic who was in the second of February 1958 enjoying Syrian nationality in accordance to the provisions of Legislative Decree No. (21) 1958 as well as Decree Law No. (67) 1961 and the Legislative Decree No. (267) 24/11/1969 to take two kinds of principles and criteria for acquiring Syrian nationality and they are:

The first - right blood: As stated in the text of paragraph (a) and (b) of Article (III) the following:

*The person is surely Syrian if :

A - a person who was born in Syria or outside of it but of a father of Arabic Syrian.

B - a person who was born in Syria of Arab Syrian mother but he did not prove to his father legally.

This is the original standard for the acquisition of nationality in the Syrian law, so as to strengthen the National League between people of the homeland.

The second - the right of the region: It says in paragraphs (c) and (d) and (e) of the same legislative decree the following:

*The person is surely Syrian if :

C - a person who was born in the country of unknown parents or of unknown citizenship or nationality. The foundling who was born in the country in the place where he was found unless the contrary is proved.

D - a person who was born in the country and he was entitled at birth to acquire a foreign nationality.
E - a person who was a member of his origins from the Syrian Arab Republic and he has not acquired another nationality and he has not applied for the selection of Syrian nationality in the limited time under the previous laws and decisions. The provisions of this Article shall apply even if the birth before the effective date of this Legislative Decree.

These two criteria that mentioned in the Syrian Nationality not applied in the case of Kurdish people, they are deprived of their nationality. In addition to the deprivation of the nationality of Syrian Arab that came in the legislative decree is restricted to some cases which may not be expanded under any cover or the name they came for limited, and its use leads to disable the individual's right to a nationality and is incompatible with the principle of the inadmissibility of the disarmament of citizenship arbitrarily which is one of the harshest penalties and the consequent results in very serious.

Article (20) of the Legislative Decree mentioned the following:
(Every one must deprived of citizenship on the acquisition of a false statement or through fraud, and include the acquired extension of abstraction).

Article (21) of the same Legislative Decree mentioned the following:
The citizen may be deprived of citizenship by a decree on the proposal of the Minister reasoned in the following cases:
A – If a person acquired a foreign nationality that is contrary to the provisions of paragraph (a) of Article (10) of this Decree.
B – If a person chose to enter in the military service with a foreign country without a permit issued by the Minister of Defense.
C – If a person is used in a foreign country whatever was its capacity, whether in or outside the country he did not do the request of minister to leave the service within a certain period.
D - If a person did an activity or worked for the country that is at war with the country.
E - If it is proven that he left Syrian territory illegally to a country is at war with the country.
F - If he accepted into citizenship based on the provisions of Article (6) The inquiry indicates that this abstraction is in the interest of the country's security and safety.
G - If he left the country permanently in order to settle in non-Arab country and exceeded his absence abroad for three years and the most dangerous return did not return or restitution of the reasons are not convincing within three months from the date of notification. If he refrain from assuming or did not know his place of residence or he could not be notified for any reason. The publication consider in the Official newspaper is a report.

Of the preceding paragraphs we can see that the cases of deprivation of Syrian nationality was restricted to some acts that constitute crimes of national treason and high treason which aren’t exist in Kurdish Syrians who were stripped of the nationality.
In the chapter of naturalization, it says in Article IV as following:
The foreign may be granted the Syrian nationality by decree on the proposal of the Minister and the written request of the person but he must have full capacity and residence of successive five-year in the country and free from communicable diseases and impairments precluding application of the practice and good behavior and a lack of judgment and possess the competence or experience and knowledge of Arabic reading and writing.

In the eighth article, the husband (Syrian) can to grant his wife (non-Syrian) the nationality by a ministerial decision. There is in Article (16) the provisions of the naturalization of Arab people and always by a decision of the Minister of the Interior.

Since 25.02.1976 date of issuance of Resolution No. (92), the head of the Department of Immigration and Passports (branch nationality) and heads of branches of this administration in the provinces to accept applications for naturalization and recovery and give up, selection and drop Syrian nationality and all that is set forth in Legislative Decree No. (267) Date of 24.11.1969, under receipt to the owner gives the relationship. The amended paragraph relating to possession of the competence or experience who has a legitimate way to earn or have they hardly need the help of others.

The Syrian legislature know as a result of the spread of Syrian in many countries of the world and have to acquire another nationality to spend special interests not to apply the death penalty or imprisonment for those who acquire the nationality of another without his government's approval in force until 1961 and not to apply such punishment only when required interest with the text allows for abstraction Syrian nationality of the decree upon the proposal of the Minister of the Interior.

According to the text of Legislative Decree No. (17) Date 13/02/1972 paragraph (2) of Article state the following:

All Arab Syrian naturalization of a foreign nationality at his request before allowing him to give up their nationality still enjoy them in all respects and in all cases if it was felt stripped of them pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of Article (21) and is punishable by imprisonment from one month to three months and a fine of five hundred pounds to two thousand pounds or both of them).

Despite all this, we note that the Syrian government did not pay attention to these rules and laws and continued discriminatory in its approach towards Kurdish people in Syria.

In 05/10/1962 According to Legislative Decree No. (93) Date 23/08/1962 the Syrian authorities and through committees exceptional census which has spread in the province stripped tens of thousands of Kurdish families in the province of Hassaka (AlGazira) of their Syrian nationality randomly, through a special census in the province of Hassaka exclusively for a period of (24) hours.
As stated in the reasons for this statistic (in order to purify records of civil status current - intended to records in 1962 and before - of all people who are not Syrian intruders), this according to the causes of the phenomenon, but the real hidden reasons are (in order to purify records of civil status current of all persons who are not Arabs i.e Kurds exclusively), and the result that tens of thousands of Syrian citizens of t Kurdish slept as Syrian citizens and woke up in the morning to find themselves deprived of their citizenship and deprived of all civil rights by the contract decision that does not accept any way of review methods.

The Minister of the Interior during the parliament session on 03/11/1992 on the Commission on Central Bureau of Statistics concerning the maintenance saying: (the task of Committee had concluded because it dealt with what has addressed and set what proved to be and not proved of no worth it) which Lock the door to the reinstatement of citizenship for those who dispossessed them unfairly and arbitrarily and closed all means of appeal or review decisions of the Committee.

The situation of Kurd who deprived of Syrian citizenship status is unique and doesn’t exist in all parts of the world as there is no person in the world's stateless (no nationality) has led to the deprivation and misery, many of citizens of this state is not for anything only because they are of Kurdish nationalism.

We believe that the survival and persistence of this problem without a solution and without addressing the legal and humanitarian has only one interpretation is to continue to racial discriminatory approach towards Kurdish nationalism which is an essential component of the fabric of Syria.

It should be remembered that this exceptional census record two categories of persons people of their citizenship:

Category I: they registered in the records called the (Hasakah province foreign) and given a red card (a definition certificate) written these words (they did not have a name among the Syrian Arab as a result of the census of 1962) where this card don’t conferred him the right to leave the country and return to it. And if he allowed to leave, it required not to return to Syria, this card does not give him the right to sleep in hotels only after obtaining the approval of the Division of Hotels.

Category II: They had not been registered in any official records and knew (non constraint), They did not name and do not have any document except a definition certificate of mayor or support the establishment and that is not to give it only after obtaining the approval of the political security, and therefore, they do not have any right of citizenship altogether.

As a result of increases resulting from the birth, the number of those deprived of
citizenship at the present time more than 250 thousand people, a child who born of a father and a mother who are deprived of Syrian nationality is "foreign". A child who born of a father who is deprived of Syrian nationality and a mother who has Syrian nationality is( non constraint ), and to become a "foreign" he must do a very complicated procedure??! As well as when a father is deprived of cc Syrian nationality and a mother is non constraints and in the case of both of the parents are non constraints .

That nationality such as eligibility depends in determining the legal status of the individual, it is an association of legal and political issues between the individual and the statue to become the person one of the basic contents and without the nationality he becomes eligibility .

This statistic that over-stated deprive victims to exercise all their natural rights attaching to the right citizenship (civil, social, political, cultural, economic ...), and cost them the most important factors and requirements to exercise their natural right to labor and employment, education, travel and the right to own property and the right of use of agricultural land and the display of the loss, poverty, ignorance and homelessness 

The people who study the issue of Kurds whom deprived of Syrian nationality, notes the following paradox:

- The father has Syrian nationality and some of the children or all of them are deprived of Syrian nationality.
- The father is deprived of Syrian nationality and some of children or all of them are deprived of it or even are non constraint.
- A lot of people who are deprived of Syrian nationality have military service books before 1962.
- Some of Kurdish citizens were stripped of their Syrian nationality in 1970 for they were against Arab belt apartheid.

Despite the continued claims by the victims to return to them their Syrian nationality, but it is up to the moment of writing this report, we did not find any solutions to the reinstatement of citizenship to whom deprived of them.

Comparing the statistics with the laws and international conventions that signed by the Syrian government , we see:

The exceptional census of 1962 in the province of Hassaka that was stripped under it tens of thousands of Kurdish families in the province of Hassaka (AlGazira) of their Syrian nationality randomly, contrasts totally with the international laws as stated in Article (15) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that stated the following:
(A - Everyone has the right of nationality.

B – It may neither arbitrarily to deprive people of the nationality nor the right to change their nationality).

It is known that Syria voted on the announcement in 1948

On the other hand, Syria has joined the International Convention on the Nationality of married women ratified by the United States in 1957 and considered the law of people who were born in Syria of Syria mother and they did not prove to their father are legally Arab Syrian.

Syria has also signed a number of conventions on the rights of the child, specifically the Universal Declaration for the Defense of Rights of the Child in 1959 which confirmed the third principle of a consensus States to the child’s right to citizenship at birth, regardless of the fact that his parents are stateless or not, as well as the Convention on the Rights of Child signed by Syria in 13/6/1993.

Syria has ratified the International Covenants on civil and political rights and social rights, economic, and cultural in 1969 without reservations to articles on nationality, as also signed for anti any form of racial discrimination from Convention issued by the United States.

Although this, the Syrian judiciary did not issue any decision on the subject for whom deprived of citizenship in accordance with this international commitment, as well as Kurdish children don’t have nationality (as a result of marriage of whom are deprived of nationality or when the couple are non constraint) that contrary to paragraphs (2 and 3) of Article (24) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which state as following:

(......... 2 -Every child shall be registered immediately after the birth and he/she shall has a name.

3 - Every child has the right to have a nationality.)

It is also a violation of article VII of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 that ratified by Syria in July 1993, which states as following:

1 -Every child shall be registered immediately after the birth and he/she shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality.

2 - Parties States shall ensure the realization of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under relevant international instruments in this field in particular where the child is stateless in the event of failure to do so).

Based on all this, the factors that led to the stripping Kurdish citizens in Syria of Syrian nationality under the exceptional census mentioned, has a political racial dimension not only especially with the absence of any normal legal text allows arbitrary deprivation or deprivation of nationality.
B - The policy of demographic change for the Kurdish historical areas:

- Draft Arab belt Arabization policy of racial and historical Kurdish areas:

This project was implemented apartheid in 1973, along the Syrian border with Turkey and Iraq in the province of Hasaka (AlGaaizra) and length (375) km and wide between (10-15) km. under this project it Has been resettled thousands of Arab families in these areas, who brought from the provinces of Raqqa and Aleppo, and distributed for them more than 750 thousand acres of fertile agricultural land, which was owned by peasants and invests the Kurd. The National Leadership of the ruling Baath Party has set up (41) settlement center, they are:


We believe that the basic objective of this racial project is to obstruct the development of the Kurds in Syria and put them of Arab ationalism and displaced from their historical places of and changing the demographic composition of their places.

- We believe that the second episode of the draft Arab belt racial and Arabization of the Kurdish historical places (did not enter the stage of actual implementation yet)

On 13/06/2007 contracts has been signed between the Association of farming in the city of Direk and 150 (family affected by the expansion of protected Abdul Aziz mountain, and dam of Basel as alleged by the authorities) to get the following land: A Kharab- Rchkh that it changed to Arabic name (Swedish East) 3520 dunums. B – Cey Rash that it changed to Arabic name (Tel Asood) 1500 dunums. C –Qadeer bak that it changed to Arabic name (Kadriye) 240 dunums. D - Krka Miro that it changed to Arabic name (Tel Alomraa) 220 dunums. E –Qazer Ghebi that it changed to Arabic nam (Kada Rajab) 80 dunums. There is also in the contract: In the case of insufficiency of this space, it will be complete from other regions.
This means that the authorities will bring those people who are 150 Arab families from the countryside of Al Hasaka (AlShadadeh), and distributed on them 5560 dunums of fertile land in the time that thousands of people of these villages (the Kurds) are displacement whether inside or outside Syria in search for their livelihood.

This step (if it is implemented) is not only in pursuance of the national leadership’s decision No. (521) Date 24/6/1974 containing operational instructions for the application of the draft Arab belt apartheid.

This project is completely contrary to all the Syrian obligations with international covenants on human rights and in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on civil and political rights and social rights, economic, and cultural in 1969. Ant it also contrasts with the international conventions issued by the United States on the elimination of any form of racial discrimination.

**C - The Kurds stripped of their property in order to change the region demographically:**

Continuation of the approach of discriminatory racial towards the Kurds in Syria, it issued on 10/09/2008 a decree for the legislative degree No (49) which amended some articles of Law No. (41) of the year 2004 which was amended Legislative Decree No. (193) of the year 1952 which has devoted over half a century the discrimination of national and ethnic right of the Kurds, the region's population indigenous, so they have deprived of their right to own agricultural land outside the organizational charts in the border that separates the Syrian state from the Turkish state (the geographical area inhabited by the Kurds historically), to link the decree right to own property in these areas approval of the security, which has not been given a day of response, and under this new decree (49) for the year 2008, all sales located on the estate farm and also within the organizational charts within cities, subject to the approval of security, which prevent the creation o, transfer, modify or acquire any right of a real estate a property object in the border area without a license, whether the property is pre-built or not built and is located within or outside organizational charts, as well as it prevent the registration of claims relating to the request to install any of the above-mentioned rights or status signals that were not associated with licensing.

The most dangerous of all those is the response of all claims existing on the date of the provisions of the law if the license is highlighted in the file the case and where the security authorities did not grant one day the license in question of the Kurds for
reasons related to discrimination of national and ethnic, and in order to change the demographic of the Kurdish areas and preventing the registration of land to their names, which practically means that all the rights that had been since the date of issuance of the decree (93) 1952 to obtain legal authorization may be lost.

From the above, we note that the Syrian government has begun a policy of the most serious of which were exercised, the more discrimination against the Kurds. If we said that the Legislative Decree No. (49) for the year 2008 is considered one of the most dangerous Syrian laws and regulations on life and the future of Kurds in Syria and their natural rights (the right to own property), in the border areas that they live historically.

And the said decree, is part of a series of special laws and projects policies of racism and chauvinism, and extraordinary measures applied against the Kurds in Syria.

D - the double discrimination against the Kurdish Alyazdidah:

The number of Yezidis in Syria is about (70) thousand people, and distributed in the areas of the provinces of Hassaka and Aleppo and in particular cities (Qamishli, Ras Al Ain, Amouda, Derbassiyeh, Afrin), because of they are of Kurdish nationalism, they suffer of discrimination and persecution, as well that they are suffering from religious persecution, the fact that Syrian law does not recognize the Yezidi religion.

Historical account of the persecution against the Yezidis:

According to unofficial sources the Yezidis exposure to (72) decree to exterminate them especially in the Ottoman period, and there are a lot of heinous crimes committed by Muslims against the Yezidis especially in Iraq.

The Islamic has analyzed captivity of their wives and kill their elders and children looting their property, and the most important of these opinions are the opinions of the religion man Ahmad ibn Hanbal in the ninth century AD and the religion man Abu Laith Samarqandi and Masoudi, Emadi and Abdullah Alrpetki who died in 1159 as well as the Prince Mohammed Al Rawandozi in order to spread Islam in the areas that has eluded on them repeatedly.

In Turkey (According to the Yezidi organizations), the Yezidis were located within the (366) village. Then, because of the persecution they suffered to and under the guidance of the federal State in order to wipe them ethnically and religious. They have been subjected to repression and prosecution forcing them to migrate to Europe especially to reach their number according to the latest statistics to only thousand.

In Iran the situation is worse than in Turkey, Iraq and Syria where because of persecution, repression and religious qualifying of the Islamic Iranian regime's there
are only (5) villages and there is no news about them because of the situation of Iran and its Islamic regime.

In Iraq the situation is more detailed because of the presence of information of Yezidi organizations there, during the authority of the Baath Party, the government has destroyed many Yezidi villages that they are more than (360) a village belonging to the yazidein, as well as in AlBareg in the center of city and their people were housing in12 forced camps in 1975 . Also the destruction of village of Yezidis in Tel kif, sheikhan , AlQush, Dohuk and Fayedh In 1984 . In 1977, all Yezidis were recorded Arabs under decision of the Iraqi authorities. The persecution continues terrorists against Yezidis by Islamic extremists after the fall of the Baath regime in Iraq.

In Syria we find that the Yezidis and throughout history have been subjected to persecution, discrimination, and because of this discriminatory policy the migration of majority of those people to Europe especially to Germany where there is a large community of Yezidi in Europe, and the numbers of the remaining members of those people in Syria are mainly in the provinces of Hassaka and Aleppo. In AlHassaka Yezidis present in the villages (Ela rash where there are 40 families, Autljh 35 families, Tel Khatun 60 families, Mzakvt 50 families, Drigik 50 families, the town of Qahtaniya (Terbspia) 60 family, and in Afrin (Cardag), Guibara, AlAsadia, Lelan, Abo Gharada, Khalidiya, Qaza, Khirbat al-Ghazal, Khirbt banat, Cino Pre, Tel Khanzeer, Ras Alaeen, Tel Sakher , Te Bayder, Jhvh, Aldrdar, Jan Tamer Sharki, Jan Tamer shamali, Dokr, Gazzlaj, Mrkp, Kharba, Amouda, Condor, Khirbat al-Khoi, Tel Alasheq, Bor Saeed, Khirbet Delal, Hichera, Maak, Ava Ker, Kharbet Gabel, Barzan Kabeer, Barzan Sagheer, Tolko, Tel Taweel, Tel Sagheer Sulaymaniyah, Camer, Tel Taweel, Morika, Krresh, Basoufan.

By returning to the Syrian Constitution and its laws, we do not find any official recognition by the Syrian government of the Yazidi religion as a religion separated from the rest of religions, although it is stated in Article (35) of the Syrian Constitution, the freedom of belief and the freedom to practice religion.

As a result of non-recognition of the law in this religion, or lack of reference to it in school books, the Yazidi are deprived of education of the assets of their religion in public schools and the government force of the adherents of this religion to study Islamic religion in public schools, despite the marked difference in belief between the two religions which constitutes a violation against right belief laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Also the courts do not apply Yezidis legitimacy asset and do not recognize it even as a community (similar to the Ismaili or Druze) which the state allows for them in the
followers of assets legitimacy in their own guardians of legality and the application of the rules for them in matters of personal status (marriage, divorce, filiation .. .), and it does not allow them to follow the civil courts as in European countries.

We believe that it should have been on the Syrian authorities to open a private room for Yezidis in the courts legitimate private matters of marriage and divorce. Because the ritual of marriage Yazidis trace of the Yezidi religion by specialists (Kalpeshmam) but the state does not recognize such rituals.

Because of the lack of faith Yazidis religion of Islam has put the judiciary in confusion during the oath in the courts (witnesses), for example, where Yezidi section on the Koran, because they are registered in the records of civil status as Muslims that is contrary to the truth and reality.

E - Some of the special procedures and other discriminatory measures against Kurdish people in Syria:

- The Syrian government continues to prevent the Kurds from exercising their fundamental rights inherent in the national existence , they practiced various forms of pressure to prevent the Kurds from celebrating Nowruz (the National Day of Kurds), and various pressures exercised annually to prevent them from celebrating.

- The Syrian government continues to prevent the Kurds by all means to exercise their natural right to speak their mother tongue. In addition to that, it does not recognize the Kurdish language as an official language in the state, working in various ways to prevent speaking or debate of the Kurdish language among the Kurds in Syria and practiced in order to that all means including Torture and leading to criminality by court orders.

- The Syrian government is still work with communication the Interior Minister in 1963 which prohibits people of province of Hassaka of transport civil chains to other provinces.

- Working still continue with communication of Interior Minister of the province of Hassaka the Resolution No. (122 ) the date of 03/09/1992 which request the validation filiation between the child and his parents by one of the security for all births (new and old).

- The Kurds students and workers are still subjected continuously to measures of arbitrary separation and transport institutes of government departments and institutions under false and unjust pretenses, racist taking off from an ethnic background.

- The Syrian authorities still prevent the Kurds from the citizens exercise their cultural rights, as prohibited to speak a language other than Arabic in official institutions and
here it refers to prevention of the Kurdish language.
- In 1967 the geography books abolished any mention of the Kurds in Syria. The pressure was on Kurdish citizens by the staff of the civil status for not naming their children Kurdish names.
- In 11/11/1986 the governor of Hassaka published the Resolution No. (1012 / Q / 25), which prevents the using of Kurdish language in the workplace.
- In 13/03/1989 the governor of Hassaka Mohammed Mustafa Miro issued the Resolution No. (1865 / r / 25) to confirm the ban again and adds the non-Arab songs at weddings and holidays.
- And new births in the province of Hassaka subject to the approval of the PSO . In addition to, the Kurdish areas in this province lacks to the facilities and projects of economic and service ...
- As well as Kurdish citizens suffer of depriving of their Syrian nationality discrimination in health care where the public hospitals and military refuse reception them (Tishreen Military Hospital, Assad University Hospital ). As well as the military hospitals that offers its services to the veterans. do not provide free medical care for the Kurdish veterans who are deprived of nationality and who have served in the army before 1962
- Kurdish Citizens treat the discriminatory treatment regarding the right of ownership where Kurdish citizen deprived of the right to own real estate and shops where the Kurds citizens and deprived of their nationality are not allowed to own real agricultural or house estate in some areas such as the city of Raqqa. This forces them to register their property to names of Arab citizens, as well as the people who are deprived of Syrian nationality forced in some areas to register their property names of Kurdish citizens in areas that allow them to register property to names of Arab citizens , and this is what constitutes a violation of the human right to own and lead many of social, economic and legal problems..
- There are many restrictions on Kurdish language and culture where it is still banned the Kurdish language, especially in the field of writing and publishing, and even speaking in governmental official departments . There are restrictions on Kurdish citizens to do their festivals and celebrations (Norooz) , as well as narrowing of the difference on the technical and folkloric Kurdish, Kurds are not allowed to open schools for teaching their mother tongue like other minority languages taught in schools (Armenian, Syriac ..).
2 - violations of the rest of the national minorities from racial discrimination:

In addition to Arab and Kurdish nationalism, there are other national minorities in the Syrian panel diversity (Syriac, Chaldean, Assyrian, Jerx, Turkmen, Chechnya, Gajan and others) in the forefront comes the Assyrians a national third in size after Arabs and Kurds, they have all the characteristics of independent nation. They are one of the ancient people that settled in Mesopotamia (we mean by Syria and Iraq) and this people have its language is the Syriac language which strain the Aramaic language, and although it is not recognized by the authorities to them as a component of a national of components of Syrian society, but they are learning their languages in the churches and monasteries and and as a result, these language lost much of its components and their properties as a result racist policy pursued by the Syrian government toward all that is different and the result was this people, many of the characteristics of cultural, linguistic and ethnic to belong to Arab culture.

The existence of the Assyrians are concentrated in the region of AlGhazeera particularly the city (Tel Tamer), Damascus, Aleppo, Homs and its countryside and ranges its number between (400) to (500) thousand people (according to unofficial statistics). The numbers are more than this number. And many of them have migrated to Europe, America and Australia, especially after the arrival of the rule of the Baath party and in Nazarene period has shown the unity between Egypt and Syria in 1958 due to growing Arab nationalism.

The Assyrian people have suffered like the rest of ethnic groups in Syria of persecution and ethnic discrimination by successive governments on the Syrian state after independence. This people had previously presented to massacres occurred at the hands of the Turkish federal government during the World War.

- The Armenians who are existence in Syrian in the region of AlGhazeera especially Qamishli, Deir ez Zor, Aleppo and Latakia. They have their churches that teach the Armenian language and have their papers for their language, but the Syrian government does not recognize officially deeply their presence like the other nationalities. Many of them have migrated to their home country of Armenia, as well as to America, Europe and Lebanon.

- The Jerx who are existence in the provinces of Aleppo and its countryside especially Manbej City, Homs, Damascus, the Golan Heights.

- The Cachan, most of them existence in the province of Hasaka (Ras Al Ain).

- The Turkmen, most of them existence in the rural province of Aleppo (Jarablus, aza,
in rural of AlRaka, in the rural of Damascus, the Golan Heights, Damascus and Latakia, and their numbers are approximately (400) thousand people (according to unofficial statistics).
And all of these nationalities is also recognized as components of a national of Syrian society and are thus deprived of all their nationalism rights.
Chapter IV
Violations in the field of civil and political rights:
These rights are the legal rules as part of the international public order, the fundamental rights as they relate to the right of citizen and human dignity including the human right to life and physical integrity and freedom from torture or inhuman treatment, freedom of speech, assembly, association, belief and expression and the prohibition of slavery and non-retroactivity of criminal laws.

A - violation of the right to life:

(Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person) from Article (3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(Right to life inherent in every human being. And the law should protect this right, no one shall be deprived of life arbitrarily) from Paragraph (1) of Article (6) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The human right to life, the right guaranteed by law and legislation heavenly protectors, and it may not under any pretext to deprive people of their right to life which it is very basis of the rights and therefore must protect this right and ensure through legislation and applicant it.

In other meaning, we must protect the human right to life of any attack, whether by individuals or by government agencies. The existence of judicial control of the actions of organs of power is primarily and especially after the cases of the disappearance of political activists in mysterious circumstances which have led to the loss of their lives, as happened with Sheikh Mohammed Ma'shuq Khaznawi who was found dead in 01/06/2005 after being kidnapped in Damascus in the month of May 2005.

The violation of the right to life is primarily borne by the state being responsible first and foremost to protect the citizen and the elimination of traditions, customs and social beliefs inherited, it is also requested to strengthen the confidence of the citizen towards the judicial and administrative institutions.

B - The right of people not to be subjected to torture or cruel treatment:

(No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel treatment or punishment, inhuman or degrading treatment. In particular it may not make any medical or scientific experimentation without his consent on a free) from Article (7) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel treatment or punishment, inhuman or degrading treatment) from Article (5) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(1 - Each State Party that all acts of torture are offenses under its criminal law, and the same
goes for any person in any attempt to commit torture and to carry out any other act which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.

2 - Each State Party make these offenses punishable by penalties appropriate to take into account the dangerous nature from Article (4) of the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or non-humanity.

The authorities and the Syrian security services exercise routinely torture in prisons and detention and interrogation centers. In order to extract confessions from detainees .It is one of the worst abuses committed against the rights and dignity.

Although the prohibition of torture has become a leading the global, regional and local communities calls, although the Syrian constitution in force paragraph (1) of Article (25) to (Freedom is a sacred right and the State shall guarantee the personal freedom and preserve their dignity and security) in paragraph (3) Article (28) the text of the following:

(No one may be tortured physically or mentally or degrading treatment and the law shall determine the punishment of doing so).

Syria has signed the International Convention against torture but torture different are still going on, especially in places which we have mentioned above in order to extract confessions from detainees.

There are also some provisions that protect the perpetrators of crimes of torture from the legal issue, Article (16) of the Legislative Decree No. (14) 1969 that it states the following: (It shall not be prosecuted any of the employees in the administration for crimes committed during the execution of specific tasks entrusted to them or in carrying out except by order of prosecution issued by the Director.)

Victims of torture in Syria rarely go to the courts to claim compensation for damage suffered as a result of torture during detention due to fear of reprisals by the security services and the weakness of the citizen's confidence in the judiciary and weak culture of human rights in general.

There are certificates for many of the detainees who were released this year. They spoke of being tortured by beatings with cables of electrical and bamboo sticks and rifle butts in various parts of the body and hold their heads and hit them with each other causing some injuries stroke and severe bleeding from the nose and de-nail the hands and feet, electric shocks on the hands and feet and sensitive parts of the body. This is in addition to degrading treatment and deprivation of basic rights, such as detainees are deprived of going out to breathe and humiliation of direct and cursing Baker-Hamilton words and the involvement of the places are dirty and the use of tools contaminated with dirt and deprivation of hygiene and contamination of food deliberately and denial of visits and to ban books , notebooks and pens in the prison.
and the isolation of prisoners in solitary confinement ... etc.

C - the right of people not to be subjected to arrest, harassment and the right to personal safety:

(No one may be arrested or subjected to arbitrary detention or exile) from Article (9) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(Everyone has the right to liberty and security and any person may not be arrested arbitrarily and they must not be deprived of their liberty except for reasons prescribed by law and in accordance with the procedure to be in it) from the first paragraph of Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(No one may investigate or arrest except in accordance with the law) from the second paragraph of Article (28) of the Syrian Constitution.

Arbitrary arrest without a warrant issued by the competent judicial authorities duly and without legal justification, it is the policy deployed in Syria strongly. Every security agency has the right to arrest any citizen, interrogated and subjected to torture and humiliating and degrading treatment of human dignity, and it comes as we mentioned earlier in the injury and disease and permanent disabilities or death under torture or as a result. The following are examples of arbitrary arrests by the security forces against Syrian citizens in the past year:

- In 01.01.2010 Air Intelligence Branch was arrested in the religious man Sheikh Abd al-Razzaq al-Ginco in Aleppo International Airport while he wanted to travel to the United Arab Emirates to visit some family members who were living there. The Sheikh Abd al-Razzaq al-Ginco was born in AlQamishli 1948 and has got a degree in Islamic law from Damascus University. He taught for a period of time the rule of Islamic religion in the schools of Qamishli. Also he taught religious schools in the United Arab Emirates. Then, he returned to Syria and was referred to retire because of reaching the legal age, which is in addition to convict him is one of the prominent national figures in the province of Hassaka.

- In 10/2/2010 the Syrian security services detained the Syrian writer and activist and political prisoner Raghda Hassan when she was going to the Lebanese Republic. The Syrian security forces arrest her later in her house and confiscated her laptop and a novel that she was writing that talking in it about her arresting which was the process of printing. She is from the coastal city of Tartous. She is thirty seven years old, married and has two children, as well as she is a previous political prisoner from 1993 to 1995 because of her belonging to the Communist Labor Party in Syria.

- In 15/2/2010 a Syrian student Abdullah Mohammed Esau who was studying law in Egypt was detained.
- The patrol of the Military Security branch in Aleppo, on the evening of 02/03/2010 raided the house of Abdel-Hafiz Abdul Rahman who is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Human Rights Organization in Syria (MAF) in Achrafieh, Aleppo in a provocative way. They searched the contents of his library, some of his manuscripts, all the CDs belong, the hard drive of his computer and some publications of Human Rights Organization in Syria (MAF), and then they arrested at his house Ghada Abdo who is a member of the Board of Trustees of Human Rights in Syria (MAF).

The security branch allowed Ms. Ghada Abdo to return to her home after about two hours of arresting on return to the security branch on the morning of 03/03/2010.

- In 4/3/2010 a patrol consisting of more than twenty element on a three-car security belonging to a security branches in Damascus raided house one of citizen Mr. Saleh Al Mullah Saeed Suleiman, known as (Abu Barzan) who was born in 194, his mother Hafsa and took him to unknown place without a note or a judgment issued by the competent judicial authorities knowing that he suffers from several diseases including inflammation of the middle ear (vertigo vestibular) and ischemic heart and inflammation of the sciatic nerve and hernia nucleus pulp between paragraphs 4 and 5. In addition to that he has diabetes.

In 05/03/2010 the security branches in Ain Al Arab -Kobani arrest these citizens Busan Busan, Abdul Qadir and they also arrested Waheed Khalil Yousef and detained for hours to return with a side to his arrest and transmit it back to Aleppo.

- In 8/3/2010 arrested the student Amer Ossman Aliko. He is a student of Journalism who was arrested in the province of Damascus, the village of al-Assad by a patrol of the political security and has also violated the sanctity of his home in provocative and contrary to the law introduced horror, fear and the seizure of many of his own purpose.

In 16/3/2010 Security forces arrested the student because they stand up five minutes of silence in the twenty-second anniversary of the massacre of Halabja that killed five thousand unarmed Kurdish in the city of Halabja in Iraq, and these students:

1 - Hanadi Mohammed Tamo, her mother is Maada and she is a student in the faculty of Mechanic.

2 - Ferman Mohammed Ali, his mother is Ghazala, he is a student in the faculty of Education.

3 - Simand Atta, he is a student in the faculty of literature - English.

4 - Aziz Atta, he is a student in the cllssas 9.
5 - Ronak Mohammed Abdul Rahman, he is a student in the faculty of electricity. The security patrol arrested four young from the village of khazn, Southeast of Qamishli for unknown reasons where they arrested three of them on 12 March 2010 and they are:

1 - Mohammed Abbas Khalaf and he was born in 1991.
2 - Mohammed Fawaz Khalf 1993.
3 – Akeed Anad Khalaf in 1994 and later they arrested the student Mohiuddin Ahmed Mahmoud and he was born in 1991 and he was one of the security services and he had been arrested earlier in the Mobile shop. He is Abdulrahman Ahmed Suleiman, he was born in 1977 without knowing the reasons.
- In 19/03/2010 the security patrol raided the village of Beraj Abdalu near Basoteh - Afrin – Aleppo. They arrested Mr. Fred Jammu and on the back of its preparation for igniting the fire festival of Nowruz the National Day Kurds.
- In 28/3/2010 the detachment of political security in the region of Dirk -Malikia - Hassakah arrested Mr. Mahmoud Safo, a member of the politburo of the party's leftist Kurds in Syria. Then, he was sent on 29/03/2010 to the Political Security branch in AlHassaka, until he was later referred to the judiciary.
- A patrol of the security branches in Qamishli - Hassakah on 28/03/2010 raided the shop of mobile phone whose for Rasho Abbas. Then, they arrested him and confiscated his computer.
- In 02/04/2010 one of the security authorities in Damascus arrested the Kurdish citizen Mustafa Fager Habash, his mother is Zahra and he was born in 1967 village of Gore Ali – Kobany - Ain Arab -Aleppo, without knowing the reasons for the detention and where he is at the time.
- In 04/04/2010 a number of citizens has been arrested in the city Ain Arabs – Kobani, and they are:
- in 7/4/2010 Shevan Velmz Faraho was arrested. He was a student in the third secondary class I the city of kamshili because of the tragic events of the city of Raqqa by one of the security authorities.
- In 15/04/2010 ten people were arrested on charges of taking part in the celebrations of Nowruz in AlRaqqa. They are the people of the village of Kourtek that is located east of the Kobani and those were arrested:
Mohammed Issa - Juma Mohammad Issa - Iskandar Mohammed Issa – Masoum
Mustafa Issa - Ramadan Mohammed Muslim - Ramadan Mohammed Muslim - Adnan Ramadan Muslim - Mohammed Mahmoud Muslim - Mustafa Mahmoud Muslim - Jacob Mahmoud Muslim.

In the same date all these citizens were arrested: Ali Mustafa who was born in 1968 in Tel Abeet in the city of Raqqa where he was asking about his brother who was wounded in the celebrations of Nowruz, and Mustafa Ali Nassan who was born in 1975.

-In 18/4/2010 a patrol of the State Security in Aleppo arrested the university student Azad Abdul Razzaq Wali arbitrarily without a note or a judgment issued by the competent judicial authorities. It is noteworthy that Mr. Azad Abdul Razzaq Wali who was a student at the University of Aleppo - Faculty of Engineering - Department of Informatics, and he lives in the neighborhood of Aleppo, Sheikh Maksoud.

-In 26/4/2010 one of the security services in Kobani in Ain Arab arrested three citizen after the establishment ceremony of mourning in 23/4/2010 in the village of Kortek Shaikhani and they are:

Haji Ismail who was born in 1950 in Kortek Sheikhlan - Mohammed Ismail who was born in 1955 in Kortek Sheikhlan – Sayad Mahmoud who was born in 1955 in Kortek Sheikhlan.

-In the same date Esmat Sheikh Hassan was arrested after he was summoned by a security branches in Ain Arab in Kobani, three times in one week and he was arrested at the last time and referred to Aleppo without knowing the cause of the arrest.

-The security services in the Syrian city of Rakka arrested in 28/4/2010 three people after raiding their homes after midnight, and they are: Mohammed Ali Cor Rash - Yasser Musa - Abdel-Qader Ali Saeed, also the citizen Shaker Mohammed Drdana after he was summoned by one of the security services in the city of Raqqa after the events of celebration of Nowruz.

-In 2/5/2010 one of the security authorities in Damascus arrested the university student Abdullah Nazir Mohammed and he was born in 1985 in Tel-Tayer Hassaka. He was studying philosophy at the University of Damascus.

- one of the security authorities in Damascus in the period between 2 to 5 May arrested a number of university student because of their participation in a journey in the countryside of Damascus and these are: Fedr Jalal Kalash, he was studying English - Firas Abdul Aziz Rasha, he was studying English - Nawaf Khalaf, he was studying Arabic - Kaniwar Darwish, he was studying philosophy - Yassin Abd AlMajeed Mohammed, he was studying philosophy.

- A patrol of the security authorities in the city of Aleppin 18/5/2010 arrested the
student Behor Saleh Ahmed who was studying Law after encircling their apartment and also a number of students at the University of Aleppo were arrested arbitrary because of their participation in a journey: Abdullah Nazir Mohammad - who was studying philosophy - Kaniwar Darwish who was studying philosophy - Yasin Abdul Majeed Mohammed who was studying philosophy, Heffidar Mustafa who was studying Education - Sabah Abdul-Karim Ali who was studying Institute of Management from the city of Derek - Zahid Hassen who was studying from Derek - Hussein Muslim Gerad - who was studying in the civil engineering faculty at the university of Aleppo who was born in 1988 in Ain Arab.

-In 20/5/2010 Mr. Mohamed Abdi Saadoun, a member of the Political Committee of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria, arrested after going to branch of General Intelligence (SSI) in Kamishli, upon notification by the complex educational area Dirk (Maliki) the need to review the section in question, As mentioned the security arrested him and detained incommunicado without a note or a judgment issued by the competent judicial authorities, until he was referred to the military justice to Kamishli later. It is noteworthy that Mr. Mohammed Saadoun Abdi Saadoun and his mother’s Kamria. He was born in 1960, he is a teacher in a school in the city of Dirk (Maliki), he is married and has seven children (six girls and a boy).

-In 25/5/2010 the young man Bankeen Mohammed Amin Antar was arrested and he is 21years old. His mother is Fatima, after raiding his house by a presidential decree. Mohammed Ridwan Sharif, his father’s employee of the Foundation Bakamhley communications, after he was arrested in a net cafe in kamishli by one of the security authorities. The increased and the frequency of arrest because of the Internet in the recent period, remarkably, especially in Internet cafes, despite the restrictions which are applied on the owners of these shops, and the confiscation of a computer of any person to be arrested one of the things to do in the case of arbitrary detention, although the reading substance does not mean the need to adopt, or adopt the opinion of the author by the reader.

-A security patrol armed in 20/6/2010 raided the house of Mr. Bashar Amin Al-Ali a member of the Political Committee of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria. They tried to take it off the door using the iron stairs brought from a neighboring houses and launched various threats against the owner of the house and the need to give him to the same security agencies immediately. It is noteworthy that Mr. Bashar Amin Al-Ali from the province of Hassaka who was born in 1946. He does the political action in the ranks of the Kurdish political movement since about forty years, he is married and has five children.
- In 10/07/2010 the political security in Aleppo arrested Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Sheikh Ahmed from the village of Sersehor - Kobani Ain Arab in the province of Aleppo, and resident in the city of Aleppo. The arrest took place as usual, without a note or a judgment of the competent judicial authorities, and it believed that his arrest came on the back of his interest in public affairs.
- In 15/07/2010 some Kurdish women have been arbitrarily arrested by Syrian security services, they were not submitting to the courts and their parents didn’t allow to visit them, they are:
  - Manal Ibrahim Ibrahim, she was born in 1981 in Al Corniche -Kamishli where she was arbitrarily arrested in the city of Aleppo in 15/10/2009 by the patrol of political security.
  - Fatima Ahmed Hawol, she was born in1976 in Khanh Sareha village -Dirk (Maliki)- Hassaka. She was arbitrarily arrested in terbah sebih (Qahtaniya) n 12/3/2010 by the patrol of political security.
  - Hadia Joseph Ali, her mother is Safia in Tel Khanzeer- Dirk (Maliki)- Hassaka where she was arrested in Afrin- Aleppo in16/4/2010.
- The patrol belonging to the sub-political security and military security in Kobani (Ain Arab) on 12/07/2010 raided the house of a Kurdish citizen in the neighborhood of Kanya Araba in Kobani (Ain Arab) and the arrest of Kurdish politician activist Aref Attoun Khalil who was hosted without a warrant or court order from the competent judicial authorities. It is noteworthy that Mr. Aref Attoun Khalil, his mother Nazli who was born in 1965 in the village of Hayat - Afrin – Aleppo. He is a political activist in the Democratic Union Party (PYD), and suffers from several diseases, including: chronic inflammation in the chest and the ear.
- In 10.08.2010 an armed patrol of military security in the city of Raqqa raided the house of Mr. Ahmed Ali Beghdik. They arrested his son Marwan Ahmed Ali Beghdik, he was seventeen years old. The arrest took place as usual, without a note or a judgment of the competent judicial authorities.
- Security authorities at Damascus International Airport in 19/08/2010 arrested Mr. Abdul Karim Hussein and took him to the Department of Immigration and Passport Department in Damascus, as it does not carry any document Syria shows his character, and after verifying his identity, was transferred to the prison's administration cited as a prelude to convert it to the political security, the existence of the arrest warrant against him by it, knowing that a law is only the judiciary issued arrest warrants for the citizens.
  It is noteworthy that the Norwegian authorities in 17/08/2010 arrested Mr. Abdul
Karim Hussein, his mother Jajana who was born in 16/12/1959 and decided to deport him to Syria in 19/8/2010 to refuse asylum application made by since 2006 and despite appeals by many human rights and humanitarian organizations to stop his deportation to Syria because of the danger this poses to the safety and security of the person, he was deported to Damascus on the date specified by the Norwegian authorities. Mr. Abdul Karim Hussein is a human rights activist and member of the Board of Directors of Syrian Kurds in Norway and Vice President of the Assembly concerned with human rights and civil society.

- The patrol of the State Security Branch in Kamishli in 27/08/2010 arrested Mr. Emad Eskan Ahmed without a warrant or court order from the competent judicial authorities, he was taken to an unknown destination. It is noteworthy that Mr. Emad Eskan Ahmed was from AlTanwria - Qamishli – Hassaka who was born in 1975. He is married and has six children (girls). He was working in the field of undertakings and suffering from many diseases.

- In 02/09/2010 the organization issued a statement for Tal AlMalohi, the Syrian young woman Tal AlMalohi is still being held by the security agencies. We do not know anything about its fate since her arrest by state security apparatus in Damascus in 27/12/2009 because of her writing some articles on the internet. She is a student at the secondary school who was born in 4/11/1991. She wasn’t doing any Trade Exhibition political organization.

- On 23/8/2010 Ismail Mohammed Abdi, a member of the Board of Trustees, he has been subjected to enforced disappearance by the security apparatus in Syria in 23/8/2010 without knowing the reasons for his arrest or his place.

Ismail Mohamed Abdi, his mother Amsha who was born in 01/01/1960 Aamudh-Hassaka, he is married and has four children. He is resident in Germany since 1997 and holds German citizenship since 2007.

- The State Security Branch in Kamishli in 14/9/2010 told four citizens of the city of Amouda – Hasaka to go to them in the morning of 15/9/2010 They went and we don’t know anything about them until now, as well as there is no right or provisions of the warrants issued by the competent judicial authorities. And they are:
  1 - Luqman Hussein Ibrahim (a veterinarian).
  2 - Saeed Salah Sheikhmous.
  3 - Abdul Ghafoor Hussein Hussein.
  4 - Saad Ferman AlHasan.

- The patrol of Political Security branch in Hassakah in 12/09/2010 raided the house of Mr. Muslim Hussein Abbas in the village of Tel-Karam - Derbassiyeh - Hasakah, and
t he arrested the owner of the house of Mr. Muslim Hussein Abbas and took him to an unknown destination, and the raid was without the permission of the authorities judicial, the arrest was without a warrant or court order from the competent judicial authorities. It is noteworthy that Mr. Muslim Hussein Abbas was born in the village of Tel Karam in 1975 and holds a secondary school certificate, he is married and has five children.

- A patrol belonging to the political security in Damascus in 20/9/2010 raided the houses of all these people:
  2 - Firaz Faisal.
  They are both live in Wadi AlMashareea- Damascus (Zoor Ava) . They arrested them after security inquiries because they set fire to the night (Nowruz) in 2010 , as usual without authorized judicial authorities and without a note or a judgment of the competent judicial authorities.

- The Political Security Branch in 21/9/2010 arrested the teacher Jamal Ibrahim Menjh in Kamishli - Hassakah after several calls started n 19.9.2010 because of his standing five minutes in protest against the decree (49) which was invited by a group of Kurdish parties in Syria in 10/9/2010 on the occasion of two years of its issuance and its application.

- A patrol belonging to one of the Syrian security parties at the same date arrested Mr. Massoud Ali Bachok Sallu from the village Derona Aggie (Der AlGhasen) - Dirk (Maliki) – Hassaka . They arrested him in Kamishli - Nisibis, when he wanted to leave Syria the current place of residence in Germany. They have been arrested as usual without provisions issued by the competent judicial authorities.

- The Department of Political Security in Kamishli in 20/9//2010 arrested the young man Gabriel Issa Iskandar , he was an electricity factor who is Assyrians (Syriacs). Gabriel did belong any political activity or to any political partie but because he raised symbols Assyrian heritage and cultural expression of joy during his participation in a concert of singers coming to Syria from the Diaspora . After questioning and the exercise of pressure on him to see the shop which he bought the symbols mentioned, the young man Nahir Hanna (printing worker) was arrested, and after two days of detention at the Department of Political Security in Kamishli, he was forwarded to the judge the individual military in Kamishli to stand trial in front of him, on charges: inciting sectarian basis of the material (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code . Also, the arrest of two young men has been mentioned without the presence or the provisions of the notes issued by the competent judicial authorities.
- One of the Syrian security services in the day 27/9/2010 arrested Mr. Hassan Abdul Kader Nasser from Afrin - Aleppo who was born in 1979 without knowing the reasons for detention.
- Security forces in 26/9/2010 arrested the Syrian young citizen Shiraz Sabri Nebo immediately after entering Syrian territory coming from the Republic of Turkey without knowing the reasons for the detention. The father and the brother of Shiraz Sabri Nebo were arrested because of the celebration of (Nowruz) in AlRaqqa in 21/3/2010.
- Security services arrested three Kurdish citizens who had emigrated from Syria to Cyprus and deported to Syria, and they are deported by the date:
  1 - Rakan Elias Junbula (since about five months).
  2 - Mohammed Sheva Junbula (was deported about a month ago, knowing that his wife who was born female and placed before At his deportation stayed there, because of the acquisition of Cypriot citizenship.
  3 - Hassan Elias Junbula (since about a week).
- The Political Security branch in Hasakah in cooperation with the security detachment in Ras Al-Ain in 17/10/2010 arrested six people from the village of AlFakira Ras al-Ain - Hassaka, they are:
  1 - Saud Mamdouh Haj Khalil who was born in 1972.
  2 - Nawaf Ahmad Farhan who was born in 1948.
  3 - Shukri Hussein Khalil Farhan who was born in 1966.
  4 - Abdel Rahim Mahmoud Farhan who was born in 1977.
  5 - Farhan Antar Mohammad who was born in 1959.
  6 - Kameran Mohammed Sadeeq Farhan who was born in 1971.

  The arrest took place as usual without a note or a judgment of the competent judicial authorities, it is believed that the arrest came on the back to tell except that they pay the contributions for the benefit of the PKK carried out by a cadre party mentioned, was so moving the case before the judge the individual military in Kamishli.
- The State Security Branch in Kamishli in 16/10/2010 arrested the Kurdish political activist Issa Hesso, a member of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), after repeated calls to him by the Branch in addition to the security of the Political Security Qamishli without knowing the reasons. It is noteworthy that Mr. Issa Ibrahim Hissou, his mother is Latifa who born Aburasin in 1952 and he was political prisoner for three times, most recently in 2/11/2007 because of assembly protest that took place in the city of Kamishli - Hassakah, to protest the threat of Turkish invasion of Iraqi
Kurdistan, and charged with: belonging to an illegal organization and inciting riots and sectarian strife during the assembly.

- The State Security Branch in Kamishli in July arrested Mr. Abdul Quddus Abdul Latif Hussein, his mother Turkaia who was born in Kamishli without knowing the reasons for detention.
- The detachment of the State Security in Derbassiyeh arrested Mr. Nader Nawaf Khalil, his mother Zakia who was born in 1981 Derbassiyeh since September 2010
- The patrol of the detachment of the Political Security in Derbassiyeh in 10/10/2010 arrested Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Oskan from the village of Berkny - Derbassiyeh - Hassakah who was born in 1960. He is married and has ten children (four girls and six boys).
- The patrol of the Political Security in Derbassiyeh in 14/10/2010 arrested the two brothers:
  1 - Sheikhmous Mohammed Mohammed Ali from the village of Aghannamih - Derbassiyeh – Hassakah. He is married and has two sons and three daughters.
  2 - Ali Mohammed Mohammed Ali from the village of Aghannamih - Derbassiyeh - Hassakah. He is married and has a boy and a girl, without knowing the reasons.
- The patrol of one of the security details Baldrbasih in 15/10/2010 arrested Mr. Mohammed Ashraf Musa Remo from the village of Kolan Derbassiyeh - Hassakah who is one of the Kurdish citizens deprived of Syrian citizenship under exceptional census in the province of Hassakah in 1962. He was born in 1955, he is married and has eight children (six girls and two boys) and suffers from heart disease.
- One of the Syrian security services in 16/10/2010 arrested a number of Kurdish citizens in the city of Ras Al Ain - Al-Hassakah. They broke into the beautify salo and arrested Miss Zozan Mohammed Shekhu, her mother, Fadila. She was twenty-three years old, and they suppressed as a result of registration statistics which was exceptional in the province of Hassakah in 1962 and converted into a single military judge in Kamishli misdemeanor inciting sectarian. It is believed that the reason for her arrest comes on the back of being accused of participating in the Nowruz singing and glorifying the PKK, as the political security IN Rasain - Hassakah in the same day arrested Mr. Abdul-Razzaq al-Suleiman Sino, his mother Zainab who was born in 1979. He is married and has two daughters and he was arrested after being summoned by the Political Security to inquire him about the treatment of marriage made by the order to install his marriage and proportions of his daughters, and it believes that his arrest comes on charges of participating in the festival of Nowruz. In the same day the joint patrol of the political security and security of criminal broke
into the shop and arrested its owner, Mr. Ibrahim Khader Hussein, his mother Manifa. He is married and has five children three girls and two boys (Malek, Mezkin, Jian, Benefh, Noblda).

- The branch of the General Intelligence in the province of Tartus in 20/10/2010 called a member of the Arab Organization for Human Rights in Syria Mr. Mustafa Badi Haji Bakri (Institute of decoration). They arrested his daughter Isheraq Mustafa Haji Bakri who was born in 1986 graduate of the Institute average and the confiscation of their computer in the same day. Both of them went to Damascus a week after the date of their arrest without knowing the reasons.

- The patrol of the state security apparatus in the Maliki - Hassakah in 26/10/2010 arrested Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Mulla Hussain from the village of Mullah Myers - Maliki - Hassakah and he was taken to unknown place.

- The patrol of the Military Security in the Maliki - Hassakah in 26/10/2010 arrested Mr. Hassan Obaid Baherm from the village of Takel - Maliki – Hassakah and he was taken to an unknown place.

- The patrol of the PSO in the Maliki - Hassakah in 28/10/2010 arrested Mr. Suileman Shawish from the village of Kerachuk - Maliki - Hassakah and he was taken to an unknown place.

- The General Intelligence (State Security) in Deir Al-Zour by letter from the Governor of Hassaka Moza Salloum in 30/10/2010 arrested Giwan Osmat Qasim (Osmat Sida) Chief of Division of Museums effects in Kamishli, who born in 1973 – Amouda- Kamishli. After his arrest in the branch of the state security Deir Al-Zour, he was transferred to the Department of General Intelligence in Damascus (Kevrsuseh) in 31/10/2010 and then was transferred to the Political Security (Branch Fiaha) in Damascus in 23/1/2011 and to the Central Prison in 26/1/2011.

- A patrol of the State Security in Kamishli in November raided the house of Mr. Joseph Amad Morgan in Kahtaniya (Terbeh SPIE) - Kamishli - the province of Hassakah, and searched in it and also the confiscation of personal computer without a note or a judgment of the competent judicial authorities, and without knowing the reasons.

- The patrol of the state security apparatus in the city of Hassaka in 15/11/2010 (on the eve of Eid al-Adha) arrested Mr. Ammar Eklh in his house and the confiscation of his computer and also his wifes computer and his mobile phone without knowing the reasons of the detention, The arrest was without a warrant or judgment of the competent judicial authorities. Ammar Faisal Eklh is an employee in the form of control and inspection in Hassakah. He is a patient scourge of serious heart, he
needs an inhaler oxygen, he is married and has two daughters.
- In accordance with the instructions of the Minister of the Interior and on the basis of the powers given under the Emergency Law, the Syrian citizens who have been arrested under the judicial conclusions issued against them on the basis of judicial decisions in absentia, shouldnt give to the judicial authorities only after the submission of names to the Minister of the Interior by the police chief and governor by fax and the receipt of the answer to the minister on that, and so it has been through about three or four days to arrest those citizens without right, by virtue of the decision in absentia of the Court is considered not to have been after the submission of the detainee to court and objected it and it is not lawful to remain suspended in detention centers more than twenty-four hours, unless there is an official holiday.

We have detected some cases for example, where the detention centers (in the province of Hassaka) do not have places for new detainees after the new instructions of the Minister of Interior and the application, and these cases are:
- The case of Khaled Suliman AlMohammed, a judgmental summary issued against him by resolution No. (158) in 30/6/2010 by the Court of Criminal events Hassakah the case number basis (411) described the crime of theft. He has been arrested in 03/11/2010 and he has not been presented to the Court until 07/11/2010 to be released, that he remained suspended for about five days.
- The case of Khader Farhan Khalif, judgmental summary issued against him by resolution No. (866) in 25/05/2010 for Magistrates' Court Criminal in Hassakah, the case number (1842) in 2010 offense Sir, where he was arrested on 6/11/2010 and he did not be presented to the court until 8/11/2010 to be released after two days.
- The case of Bashar Abdul-Halim Hamou, a judgmental summary issued against him by resolution (1197) in 28/10/2010 the case number (1968) in 2010 for a Magistrate's Court penalty in Hassakah because of the offense of electricity where he was arrested in 04/11/2010 and he has not been submitted to the court until 7/11/2010 to be released after four days.
- The case of Muthanna Saleh Mohammed Saleh, a judgmental summary issued against him by resolution (2220) in 28/6/2010 the case based on (4334) in 2010 for a Magistrate's Court penalty in Hassaka because of the offense of electricity where he was arrested in 03/11/2010 and he has not been submitted to the Court until 7/11/2010 to be released after five days.
- A patrol belonging to the political security in Damascus in 03/11/2010 raided the house of Mr. Farhan Haji Slou and confiscated some of his purposes and personal
computers and took him to an unknown place. Mr. Farhan Haji Slou who was born in 1977 from Dirk (Maliki) and he lives in Damascus - Al Mazza. He is married and has three children. 
- The Political Security branch in Hassakah in 04/12/2010 arrested Mr. Giwan Yusuf Mohammed, after repeated calls and reviews. It is noteworthy that Mr. Giwan Yusuf Mohammed, his mother Lamaa, he was born in Kerassor - Kamishli, he had emigrated to Cyprus earlier this year, and then the Cypriot authorities immigrants him with a number of other Syrian Kurds citizens in June of this year to Syria by airplane, and in the International Damascus airport confiscated his passport by airport security and asked him to go to the political security and after that he was arrested by political security in Hassakah in 04/12/2010
- The political security in the region of Dirk (Maliki) - Hassakah in 16/12/2010 arrested Mr. Yusuf Haji Yusuf (Abu Jekr) from Dirk (Maliki) - Hasakah.
- The patrol of the branch of the military security in Kamishli in 23/12/2010 to take Dr. pharmaceutical Walid Mahmoud Youssef, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Kurdish Organization for the Defense of Human Rights and Public Freedoms in Syria (DAD), from the clinic a doctor in Kamishli on the pretext of inquiry for some personal matters, and arrested him without knowing the reasons. Walid Mahmoud Youssef, his mother is Wasila. He was born in Amouda in 1971, he lives in Kamishli and he is married and has three children.

D - the right to a fair and equitable court:
(Everyone has a complete equal with the others, the right to hearing by independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.) Article (10) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(All people are equal in the courts. It is the right of every individual, the determination of any criminal charge against him or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.) The first paragraph of Article (14) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
Syrian authorities continue to work according to the special courts, which constitute a flagrant violation of the right of the citizen to be tried in a civilian court, independent and impartial for all effects authoritarian and security, and the most important of these courts are: the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus, military justice and the court in the field.
All the detainees on the background of their political activities, civil and prisoners of conscience and freedom of expression are referred to appear in these courts.
notorious that do not allow these detainees any legal safeguards enshrined in international laws on human rights as well as in the Syrian constitution in place, and usually they do not allow for detainees to contact their lawyers. It may not be briefed lawyers indictment and documents. After several sessions of the trial, it is not contained in the investigation of claims of coercion and torture to extract confessions, and does not have the defendant after the verdict the right to appeal the provisions of these courts because they are issued and concluded categorically and not to be challenged (SSSC).

Perhaps one of the most important conditions for a fair trial according to the laws and international regulations that Syria is a party:

1- Presumption of innocence until proven guilty according to law by virtue of a final court judgment.
2 - Provide all rights of the defense of the accused.
3 - strict adherence to the principle of legality of crimes and non-retroactivity of penalties and sanctions.
4 - The trial in the courts must be specialized, neutral and independent.
5 - Separate branches of government authority for the investigation and indictment.
6 - All judgments of the ability to appeal before the highest judicial authority.
7 - the invalidity of all the evidence obtained under duress and not arranging any results on it.

**First - the Supreme State Security Court:**

It is a special court established by Legislative Decree No. (47) Date of 28/03/1968 amended by Legislative Decree No. (79) Date of 02/10/1972 and Legislative Decree No. (57) Date 1/10/1979.

Upon the decision of the provisions of the interim national leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party No. (2) Date of 25/2/1966, and on the Council of Ministers Resolution No. (47) Date of 20/3/1968 according to the decision of establishing it, they are the orders of the martial law decree of the President of the Republic, its members could be military or civilian, or both of them together, according to materials (1 and2) of the decree establishing the court, and this court can prosecute every person including who has diplomatic immunity in accordance with Article (6). The Court resolved this place of special military tribunal, and consider the following offenses:

1 - Violation of the martial law orders.
2 - Taking the money or any other tender or to obtain any promise or any other
benefit from a foreign country or entity or individuals or any contact with Syrian
foreign third party in order to do any act or tell a real anti-goals of the revolution.
3 - The crimes located on the State Security that punishable by in articles (263-311).
4 - Acts which are contrary to the application of a socialist system, whether already
signed or saying or writing or by any means of expression or publication.
5 - Crimes against contrary to the provisions of the legislative decrees issued or to be
issued and linked to the socialist transformation.
6 - Against the achievement of unity among the Arab countries or against any of the
objectives of the revolution or obstruction, whether by doing demonstrations or
rallies, inciting or dissemination of false news with a view to confusion and
undermine public confidence in the objectives of the revolution.
7 - Attack places of worship or the practice of religious rituals or at the command and
military institutions, departments and other government institutions and public and
private institutions, including laboratories, factories, shops and the role of housing,
or inciting, strife or religious sectarianism or racism, as well as the exploitation of the
frenzy of the masses and demonstrations of the burning, looting and pillage.

And after the enactment of the security of the Arab Baath Socialist Party No. (53)
Date8/4/1979 expanded authority to this court although this law did not specify the
court competent authority to consider the acts set forth, as it has the right to decide
any issue referred to it by the martial law under the Article (5), and it has the right to
consider the case even if the accused is not eighteen years old. And it is concerned
with the application of law (49) Date of 7/7/1980 which punishes every member of
the Muslim Brotherhood to death.

This Court does not follow the rules and procedures stipulated in the laws and
regulations in force in all the roles and proceedings for the prosecution, investigation
and trial. General Prosecutors has all the powers of the investigating judge, referral
and the laws in force in accordance with paragraph / b / Article (7). It has the right to
adjudicate the rights and civil compensation for damages resulting from the crimes
that separate them in accordance with paragraph / c / of Article (7). The provisions
issued concluded and do not subject to appeal. But it take effect only after
ratification by the President of the Republic who has the right to annul the judgment
with the order a retrial. The right to annul the judgment with the conservation of the
case or reduce the sentence or alter the least of them. And this decision does not
accept the contract by any of the review methods.

This year the Supreme State Security Court has seen a significant activation both in
terms of its continued holding of or in connection with the harsh judgments made by
the right of Syrian activists, the following are the names of some who were tried in front of the sentences during the year:

- Higher State Security Court in Damascus sentenced on 18/04/2010 in prison for five years on each of the following: Nazmi Abdul Hannan Mohammed , Basha Khaled Qadir and Delkesh chemo Memo and Ahmed Khalil Darwish on charges of belonging to Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria, under Article (267) of the Penal Code under the pretext call to deduct part of the territory of the State and attached to a foreign country.

The file of detainee Taheen Khairy who had been arrested with them was separated because of his disappearance more than a year of prison Sednaya . His friends confirmed that the military police of the prison has taken him and they added that the prison administration has indicated that the investigation branch of the military security in Damascus took him later and until now he is disappearance . They were arrested in 31/1/2007 during a raid patrol military security to the house of Yasha Kader and they had taken to the military security branch in Aleppo and then to the investigation branch of the military security in Damascus and after several months to the Supreme State Security Court at Sednaya.

The harsh sentence issued by the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus does not belong to its details and justifications unrelated to the law because the charge of attempt to cut off part of Syrian territory, is facing trumped-up charge of more detainees Kurds in particular.

* - Assign each of the following:

- Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Saleh , his mother Nova. He is sixty years old. He is married and has many children, he is the secretary of Kurdish Party in Syria Yekiti. He was born in Tnoria . He studied geography. He is a retired teacher.
- Lawyer Mohammed Ahmed Mustafa , his mother Aisha. He is registered Branch of the Bar Association in Hasakah since more than thirteen year. He is married and has a child. He was born in 1962, He was detainee on the back of his participation in the children march in front of UNICEF 26/06/2003. He is a member of Political Party Yekiti.
- Mr. Marouf Ahmed Mulla Ahmed, he was born in Qamishli 1954. He is married and has four children. He is a member of the Political Committee of Yekiti. He arrested in 12/08/2007 by the State Security and he released in 03/03/2008 To justice, the sources said that the interrogation took place on 22/4/2010 in Damascus Police Command site in the absence of legal agents. They have been questioning by the judge is a public prosecutor.
While we can not ensure that the judicial body the interrogators or the charges made against them. Mr. Anwar Nassau was released who was born in Aamudh 1962, he is married and has three children.

- In 19/10/2010 the Court of the Supreme State Security (Extraordinary) in Damascus the case basis number (184) in 2010 did a session of the trial, and the session was intended to require the prosecutor at the Supreme State Security Court where it was to postpone the hearing until the Day 30 / 11/2010 to ask the public prosecutor again to non-submission for this meeting. And in the mentioned date it did not open the court and it was postponed without specifying a later date that was contrary due to process and the standards of international prosecutions. It is not the first time that postponed the trial with no legal justification for that, which leads to prolong the trial and damage of these detainees.

It is worth mentioning that the four detainees were summoned by the director of the Qamishi in 26/12/2009. Although they were present at the Political Security in AlHasakah and then in Damascus but their relatives could not contact them despite numerous attempts.

- In 06/06/2010 the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus based on the case number (184) for the year 2010 held the first session of the trial.

- A Higher State Security Court (Extraordinary) notorious in Damascus, held in 22/08/2010 harsh and unfair judgments according to the following:

  - Judge all of these people: Mohammed Omar al-Saadi and Khalid al-Saadi and Jabr Imran sentenced to eight years in prison, and the criminalization of a felony belonging to a secret society aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social pursuant to the Article (306) of the General Syrian Penal Code against the backdrop of accusing them of belonging to Islamist groups (militant).

  - Judge all of these people: Fares Jaber Alwan, Yasser Mohammed Khalil and Fares Jbawi sentenced to a term of six years, and the criminalization of a felony belonging to a secret society aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social pursuant to the article (306) of the General Syrian Penal Code against the backdrop of accusing them of belonging to Islamist groups (militant).

  - Sentenced to prison between 3 and 5 years on charges of undermining the prestige of the state pursuant to the article (285) of the General Syrian Penal Code and only apply the most serious.

  - Judge all of these people: Jamal Ahmed Marei and Mohamed Hussein Ibrahim sentenced to five year to a term of six years, after make it a crime a felony belonging to a secret society aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social
pursuant to the article (306) of the General Syrian Penal Code against the backdrop of alleged ties to Islamic groups (militant).
- Judge on the Iraqi citizen Ghaith Jacob sentenced to seven years and reduce his sentence to imprisonment for five years on charges of attempted to provide information on Syria to hostile state pursuant to the article (262) in penalties.
- Supreme State Security Court (Extraordinary) held notorious in Damascus an interrogation session in 31/8/2010 under the chairmanship of Judge Marwan Loaji and the membership of Judge Mohammed AlShamali and another judge the rank of colonel and a representative of the prosecutor at the State Security Court Judge Ayad Ismail for each of the activists politicians. These are their names:
  1 - Abbas Abbas. 2 - Ahmed Alinihawi. 3 - Ghassan Hassan. 4 - Tawfik Omran.
  A felony of belonging to a secret society aimed at changing the structure of the state of political and social provided in the Article (306) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
  The defendants confirmed during interrogation their innocent of these charges as had stopped their political activity in the Communist Labor Party since they came out of prison, and that as all political prisoners, former charges of belonging to the Communist Labor Party is banned in Syria, this has been postponed the hearing until the Day 21/10 / 2010 to ask the public prosecutor. After that provided prosecutors claim the date mentioned session each day 6/12/2010 for the defense where the presented Agents accused defense memorandum written and then make a note of defense. The Commission decided to raise the stock of the audit and the postponement of the court and determine the day of 23/1/2011.
  The security patrol in 21/5/2009 has raided the house of Mr. Hassan Zahra in Salmia city – Hama arrested him and detention of each of the following: Abbas Abbas, Tawfik Omran, Ahmad Nihawi and Ghassan Hassan who were in his house during a raid on security forces him. It is noteworthy that a security patrol in 21/5/2009 has raided the house of Mr. Hassan Zahra in Salmia city - Hama and arrested the detentions of each of the following: Abbas Abbas, Tawfik Omran, Ahmad Nihawi and Ghassan Hassan who were in his house during a raid on security forces him.
- A Higher State Security Court in Damascus in 10/10/2010 sentenced harsh sentences on a number of Islamists who appeared before it on charges of: belonging to a secret society aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social illegal means where it came from these provisions as follows:
  Judgment on each of: Ahmed Madi Alaboai ,Mana Zaal Altaeef and Saeed Alaloo sentenced to six years.
Judge all of these people: Hussein AlMatroud, Hani khalaf Sadi, Asaad Sadi Mohammad and Abdul Hadi Saeed Al Bustani sentenced to five years. Judge of the Palestinian Syrian: Moataz Abdel-Hafiz Wali sentenced to three years. After criminalized all felony belonging to a secret society aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social illegal means in pursuant to the article (306) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

**Secondly - the military justice:**

The original mandate of the military judicial authorities with respect to the prosecution and the investigation and prosecution of crimes exclusively military, and military crimes are crimes of a military incident. And almost unanimity in the doctrine held that the crime is determined by the military on an objective basis. The most important military offenses: escape from military service, rebellion, crimes such as the field in front of the enemy dispose of cowardice in the battle. The military offense imposed on him by the disciplinary sanctions by the military authorities which are not crimes reflected in the Military Penal Code, but in the law of armed forces, it follows that the crime committed by a civilian not military but true to be a partner in the crime of a military.

But the martial law in Syria under the emergency law to extend the jurisdiction of the court martial to include all claims which the military is a party even if the offense provided for in the General Penal Code, also included the competence specific cases even if the limbs of civilians, and the governor can be of customary under the Emergency Law to refer any proceedings before a military court for consideration, the following are some examples of trials that took place this year in the military justice:

- In 17/01/2010 a single military judge Qamishli in sentencing hearing based on the case number (156) in 2010 to trail all of: Abdel-Salam Sheikhmous Mahmoud, Khalil Ibrahim Mohammed, Mohammed Shehu Isa Hijo, Rami Sheikhmous Hassan, and after asking about recent statements, the judge issued the following resolution:
  - Judgment on all of Mohammed Shehu Issa, Khalil Ibrahim, Abdel-Salam Sheikhmous Mahmoud and Rami Sheikhmous Hassan is imprisonment for six months in misdemeanor inciting sectarian strife.
  - Judgment on all of Abdul Salam Sheikhmous Mahmoud and Rami Sheikhmous Hassan sentenced one month imprisonment and a fine of one hundred Syrian
pounds misdemeanor rioting.
- They took the most punishment for Abdel-Salam Sheikhmous Mahmoud and Rami Sheikhmous Hassn and that is imprisonment for six months.
- A decision subject to appeal cassation.
  Note worthy that these citizens were arrested randomly and without the existence of warrants or judicial rulings in March 2009 because of thir standing in the mourning for the victims of the Halabja massacre of 1988 and released in April 2009
- In 17/01/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli held a new session based on the case number (166) in 2010 to trail all of:
  In 22/03/2010 in the judge held a meeting of a new trial for Suliman Osso and his friends .The session was devoted to listening to the witnesses of the public right and not to the presence of all witnesses was for the judge hearing at the request of agents lawyers until the Day of 5/5/2010 to complete listening to the testimonies the rest of the witnesses. And in the mentioned date the Court held a session to try the accused and after completion of listening to the testimony of witnesses adjourned to the meeting in 14/6/2010 for defense and that date node Court a new session, and after the presentation of the defense team released a written memorandum, the judge decided to raise the file of the rule and set a date trial on the day of 24/6/2010 where the judge issued a single military in Qamishli on Sunday11/7/2010 the mentioned case verdict which came as following:
  1 - drop the public interest litigation against all defendants' offense belonging to political association and stir up trouble in materials provided for them (288 and 335) of the General Syrian Penal Code for the last Amnesty Law No. (22) for 2010
  2 - Innocence of the defendants:
  3 - the criminalization of all of the defendants:
    Suliman Abd al-Majid Osso , Delkhoaz Mahmoud Darwish , Delkhoaz Zainal Abidin
Mohammed, Salar Barzani Abdul-Rahman, Riad Kamal Hopan, Ayman Saleh Al-Mahmoud, Abdul Karim Mohammed Abdo, Riad Mohammed Ahmed. Deham Hassan Sheikhi and Rashid Romdhane Osman misdemeanor inciting racism provided in the article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code after a switch description of the criminal inciting sectarian strife inciting to racism, and sentence imprisonment for six months.

4 - Diluted for the reasons and legal discretion to mitigate the death penalty so that the jail for four months instead of six months.

5 - Depriving them from holding public office and positions.

6 - Account for the arrest of each of them from the date of the arrest.

7 - A decision subject to appeal of revocation was issued in 11/07/2010

It is noteworthy that these citizens were arrested because of Nowruz festival activities with no notes or the provisions issued by the competent judicial authorities, in the various Kurdish areas in the province of Hasaka. It has been charged with inciting sectarian strife in addition to all of them charged with belonging to a secret society is not licensed. For Suliman Osso, he also states that the single military judge in Qamishli had been released defendants earlier.

- In 17/01/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli held a new session based on the case number (925) in 2010 to trail political activist Bahjat Mohammed Ali Ibrahim misdemeanor (belonging to a banned political association.).

- In 17/3/2010 the court held a new session for the trial of the accused but the judge decided to drop the public case with him because of the inclusion of the offense by Legislative Decree No. (22) Date of 23/2/2010 containing the grant amnesty for crimes committed before the date of 23 / 2/2010.

The patrol of the political security in Amouda - Hasakah in 20/10/2009 arrested Bahjat Mohamed Ali Ibrahim (Becky). It was transferred the same day to the Political Security branch Hasakah without a warrant or decision of the competent judicial authorities.

- In 17/01/2010 a military judge in Qamishli held a new session the case number (542) in 2010 to prosecute Ms Rojeen Gamaa Remo misdemeanor (belonging to a banned political) where the session was devoted to question and have found after ask questions they recognized that she did not understand these questions because she did not speak Arabic. The judge decided to postpone the hearing until the interrogation request an interpreter by the competent authorities and the postponement of the hearing in 18/3/2010 for questioning.

- On Thursday 18/03/2010 Court held a new session to trail the accused and that
had been earmarked for questioning and the judge decided to drop the case public
with him because of the inclusion of the offense by Legislative Decree No. (22) Date
of 23/2/2010 containing the grant amnesty for crimes committed before the date of
23/2/2010 the armed patrol belonging to the political security in the city of Manbej -
the province of Aleppo, the security patrol has on the evening of 29/07/2009 raided
one of the houses in the city of Kobani (Ain AlArab) . Rojeen Remo arrested who was
an active in the rows (Star Union) , it is the organization of femal Kurd of the Union
Democrat, her hands was handcuffed and out of the house and escorted to an
unknown destination until the referral to the military judiciary. Rojeen Remo her
mother is Sabria who was born in the province of -Qahtaniya –Hassaka in 1970 and
she was suffering from several diseases, including chronic asthma.
- In 17/1/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli held a new session on the basis of
the case number (543) in 2010 to trail all of:
Falak Khalil Naz , Afrah Mosa Mohamed ,Mohammed Khalil a misdemeanor
(belonging to a banned political association ) where they denied the crime attributed
to them, and agents of the defendants provide written defenses. The judge decided
to answer their request to postpone the hearing for the day 22/1/2010 to the
defense. And a military judge in 22/3/2010 drop the charges against all defendants
Falak Khalil Naz , Afrah Mosa Mohamed ,Mohammed Khalil to include the offense to
which they were tried for it. It belongs to a secret society set forth in (Article 288)
sanctions, decree amnesty No. (22) dated 23/02/2010 states that On 03/8/2009 an
armed patrol of the political security in Damascus raided the house of a Kurdish
citizens in Zoer Ava (Wadi AlMashreea) and arrested all of:
Falak Khalil Naz ,her mother is Golai Omar . She was born in MaliKi- Hassaka in 1968 .
Afrah Mosa Mohammed ,her mother Zakia in Hassaka in1975. Mohammed Khalil
without a note or a judgment issued by the competent judicial authorities and
without knowing the reasons for the detention. It is also stated that Falak of Afra
were suffering from several diseases that need to care: Falak Naz was suffering from
heart disease and Afrah Mohammed was suffering from paralysis of the right lower
limb.
- In 17/01/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli held hearing the case based on
number (869) in 2010 to trail all of Kurdish artists:
Jamal Sadoun , Nihad Yusuf Hussain, Dijwar Munir Abdullah , Joan Munir Abdullah ,
Hozan Mohammed Saeed Ibrahim, Zahid Ali Yusuf and Abdullatif Malek Yakoub ( the
owner of restaurant where was the concert), where inciting sectarian strife.
Questioned and denied the crime attributed to them and they asked their agents to
study the file and the written defenses. The judge decided to answer the request and 
grace agents to make written submissions and the postponement of the hearing on 
17/3/2010 to the defense.
- In 17/03/2010 the court held a new session of the trial which was dedicated to the 
defense has provided their clients legal memorandum asking defense witnesses to 
deny the charges against the defendants which responded to the judge's request and 
decided to call witnesses and considered as witnesses of a public right and the 
postponement of the hearing for a day 28/04/2010 to hear the witnesses. The 
number of these artists are suffering from diseases where Jamal Sadoun confirmed 
as suffering from disc disease and detect the presence of cracks in some parts of his 
body (the feet).

The joint patrol of the political security and criminal security in the region of Dirk – 
Hasakah in 03/10/2009 prevented the festival of wedding of Kurdish citizens in Dirk , 
stopped the festival and arrested these artists on the pretext that they were singing 
Kurdish nationalism songs, and we knew that they have been subjected to torture, 
humiliation and beatings . They are subsequently transferred to the State Security 
Branch in Qamishli and then to the military justice in Qamishli.
- In 17/01/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli held hearing the case based on 
number (176) in 2010 to trail all of:
Ahmed Abdulla Tag , Yassin Sheikhmous Mohamed , Mohamed Sherif Suliman 
Mohamed, Fuad Ahmed Murad and Muhammad Mustafa where where the 
secession was for the defense, it postponed the hearing to 04/02/2010. It is 
noteworthy that these citizens and sent them a misdemeanor (belonging to a secret 
society that is not licensed ) .

- In 04/02/2010 a single military judge held hearing the new trial of the two 
detainees. The session was for the defense where they have provided a written 
memorandum that was read and filed the case, and after the judge decided to raise 
the issue of the papers and select the check on 02/03/2010 a new date for the 
hearing. And the date in question was scheduled to hold a new session to trail the 
accused. Misdemeanor (belonging to a secret society that is not licensed ). But due 
to the inclusion by Legislative Decree No. (22) Date of 23/02/2010 containing the 
grant amnesty for crimes committed before the date of 23/02/2010 the judge has 
decided to drop the case the public.
- In 22/2/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli held session of the trial of a 
university student Waleed Mohammed Ali Hussein. The session devoted to defense , 
then make a note of defense written by the defense team postponed the hearing to
23/03/2010 to rule.
- In 23/3/2010 the Court issued an unfair ruling on university student Waleed Mohammed Ali Hussein, included in the result:
1 - Drop the general case that contemp the head of state charges of contempt, as well as drop the case that contemp to charges of slander punishable by public administrations materials (374 and 378) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
2 - Imprisonment for one year and a fine of one hundred pounds, with respect to charges of inciting sectarian strife punishable by the provisions of Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
3 - The period of his imprisonment from 07/04/2008 to 11/4/2009 and where he was arrested more than the period of sentence so he had finished his sentence.
4 -A decision may be appealed in presence cassation.
It is noteworthy that a detachment of the Political Security in terms of Derbassiyeh – Hassakah arrested him in 07.04.2008 without statement of reasons or a memorandum or a judgment of the competent judicial authorities, and was transferred later to the military investigating judge in Aleppo which decided in 11/4/2009 to release him , and the accusations against him were: contempt of Head of State, inciting sectarian strife and slander the public administrations ..
- In 16/02/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli issued serving an unjust prison sentence for one year for the reasons mitigating the estimated reduction of sentence to prison for eight months, Mr. Hassan Saleh a member of the Political Committee of Yekiti Kurds in Syria, on charges of belonging to a secret society banned and inciting sectarianism and racism, also a single military judge in Qamishli issued at the same day and same cause of action also ruled unfair imprisonment for six months and the reasons for mitigating the estimated reduction of sentence to prison for four months on each of: Shahbaz Nazir Ismail and Sewar Abdul Rahman Darwish, against the backdrop of possession of publications belonging to Yekiti Kurdish in Syria. Mr.Sewar Abdel Rahman Darwish was arrested in 20/12/2008 by the security patrol criminal in Qamishli during its inspection of shops in Qamishli in search of smuggled goods where the seized publications of Yekiti in the shop of Mr. Sewar. He has been forwarded to the Political Security and admitted that he received those publications of Mr. Shahbaz Nazir Ismail who owns the place for glasses in Qamishli to be the arrested of Mr. Shahbaz also recognizes that these publications dating back to Hassan Saleh.
Later they were converted to military courts on charges of belonging to a banned secret society where after about three months of the prison was being released on
bail to be tried at large. The single military judge in Qamishli called Hassan Saleh who passed in front of him that those publications seized belonged to him and nothing to do with Sewar and Shahbaz will judge them. Mr. Hassan sentenced to one year and one month before the single military judge in Damascus in 15/4/2009 and the case was still pending before the Court of Cassation Chamber of the military on charges of belonging to a secret society banned and incitement to riot against the backdrop of the demonstration called for the Democratic Union in Qamishli in 02/11/2008 condemn the Turkish threats to invade Iraqi Kurdistan, although the witnesses stressed the non-participation in that event. Mr. Hassan also detained by the Political Security since 26/12/2009 without knowing the reason for arrest.

- In 22/2/2010 the first military judge in Damascus held the case basis number (3092) for the 2010 a session of the trial of human rights activist, prominent Syrian lawyer Haitham al-Maleh, after the offense of (insulting the President of the state and contempt of public administrations). This is based on the testimony of a prisoner Ahmed al-Nahar, this has been denied a lawyer Haitham al-Maleh crime attributed to him was postponed a hearing for the day 28/2/2010 to call the witness. Unfortunately they did not allow the wife of lawyer Haitham al-Maleh attend in the courtroom, despite she hadving the official visit to attend . They also did not allow for members of foreign diplomatic corps who were in the court to attend the session.

- In 28/02/2010 before the same case held a new session for the prosecution of human rights activist and prominent Syrian lawyer Haitham Maleh, he didn’t come to the court from Damascus Central Prison (Adra) where the judge decided to resolve the lawsuit to include the offense ascribed to him in this case by Legislative Decree No. (22) Date 23/2/2010 and Mr. Maleh remained suspended in prison for the presence of other charges against him. The lawyer Haitham al-Maleh was arrested in 14/10/2009 by the State Security Department in Damascus and was transferred later to a military court where he appeared before the military prosecutor in Damascus in 21/10/2009 and has been questioned before the military prosecutor in 21/10/2009 and decided to arrest and check in Damascus Central Prison (Adra) and the transfer of the case file to the military prosecutor to move the public proceedings against him. This has been decided that the Attorney General trigger public a crime spreading false news which would affect the morale of the nation , insulting the President of the state and contempt of public administrations .

- A single military judge in Qamishli issued in 08/02/2010 unjust prison sentence for four months and a fine of eighty pounds to Mr. Khalid Mamo Kengo Moukovih and the period of a decision subject to appeal cassation. Mr. Khalid was deported from
Germany to Syria earlier on the security agreement signed between the two countries regarding the deportation of illegal immigrants. He has been charged to the following: (broadcasting false news that could offend the dignity of the Syrian state.
- In 17/2/2010 a single military judge in Qamishli issued the case number (137) for the year 2010 an unfair judgment as following:
- A prison term of six months and a fine of one hundred pounds on each of:
  1. Ali Mohammad Masum Mamo , his mother Ghazala . He was born in 1959 , he resident in Beer AlHager -AlDerbassey.
  2. Salar Hussain Ahmed , his mother Saniha. He was born in 1990 he resident in Al Azizia - Hasakah .
- Sentenced to prison for three months and a fine of one hundred pounds of an offense of belonging to a secret prohibited society and punishable provided in Article (288) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
  Imprisonment for a period of six months and a fine of one hundred pounds in pursuant to Article (204) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- The amount of 9.75 to include the decision-making and the war effort.
- Taking into the account the period of detention according to the following:
  - Salar Hussain Ahmed and Banki Sheikh Musa Sheikhmous from 17/02/2009 to 17/05/2009.
- The decision in presence Ali Mohammad Masoom Mamo and serves as the right in presence Salar Hussain Ahmed , Mohammad Nawaf Al- Mohammad and Sheikh Musa Sheikhmous subject to appeal cassation.
- In 18.02.2010 the first military judge in Aleppo held the case number (271) of the 2010 a session of the trial of Mr. Mohammed Saleh Khalil (Abu Röhlat) a politburo member of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Syria (KDP) by an offense of belonging to a banned secret society according to the provisions of Article (288) of the General Syrian Penal Code, he has been deposited at Aleppo Central Prison. After questioning the judge decided to postpone the hearing until 25/03/2010 .The patrol of military
security in the region of Afrin in 11/11/2009 arrested Mr. Mohammed Saleh Khalil without a note or a judgment issued by the competent judicial authorities and without knowing reasons for the detention and remained in detention at the Palestine Branch until it was recently deposited in the central prison of Aleppo. Mr. Mohammed Saleh Khalil , his mother Soleil. He was born in 1953 in Nazucaghi - Afrin – Aleppo. He is married and has four children.

- In 22/3/2010 the third military judge in Aleppo issued the case number (2078) a trial of Mr. Nashat Hanan Mostafa from Afrin to six months for the reasons diluted to reduce the sentence to five-month crime inciting sectarian provided for in Article (307) of the Penal Code.

- In 18/3/2010 the third single military judge in Aleppo issued sentenced to Mrs. Munira Hamo Hanan , her mother is Fatima. She was born in 1967 from Arad Qbakar - Afrin, based on the petition basis no (3044) of the 2010 a judgment for six months was commuted to five months according to Article (307) of the Syrian Penal Code by offense of "inciting sectarianism and racism. She is married and has six children, she had been arrested allegedly carrying Mrs. Munira bouquet of flowers in A street in Aleppo to attend one of the seminars. It is mentioned that Munira was arrested in 15/1/2010

- In 04/02/2010 a single military judge in Damascus held a session trial Habib Nadeem Saleh and that the case number (2395) for the 2010 by offense insulting the President of the State and that had been earmarked for questioning, and after interrogation the accused he was sent to postpone the hearing to listen to the witnesses of the public right. In 04/02/2010 the Court held a new session which was devoted to witnesses, and after hearing the testimony of one of them the hearing was postpone to call other witnesses. In 21/2/2010 the court held a new session of the trial which was also dedicated to the witnesses. After hearing the testimony of witnesses, the hearing postpone of the audit. In 01/03/2010 the court held a new session for the trial a Syrian political Habib Nadeem Saleh, the judge decided to drop the case to include the offense ascribed to him in this case by Legislative Decree No. (22) Date of 23/2/2010 containing granting a general amnesty for crimes committed before the date of 23/3/2010

- In 23/3/2010 a group of Kurdish citizens forwarded against the backdrop of violence that took place on Nowruz to judge the individual military in AlRaka, four of them were under the legal age. They have been referred to juvenile court by charges of inciting sectarian strife and hit a state official and inciting riots and they are:

1 - Shirin Osman Mohammed. She had left after questioning.
2 - Adnan Bozan Sulaiman.
3 - Khalil Muhammad Ali.
4 - Mohamed Abdo Asmar.

As nineteen people were referred to the individual military judge I in AlRaka and they are:
Adham Mohammed Awsab, Farhad Abdul-Qadir Amin, Mohammed Ali Hussein, Ahmed Othman Mohammed, Serbst Imam, Sahin Mustafa Bozan, Jassim Mohammed Khalil, Qais Mohammed Khalil, Mohammed Abdu Othman, Fatima Mohammed Osman, Mamd Mahmoud Hoshu, Hussein Ali Ismail, Khabat Abdul Rahman Hussein, Ibrahim Al-Mulla, Fawaz Ismet Mustafa and Mohamed Ibrahim Bozan, to be tried. Khalil Shekhu Shekhu, Marwan Mahmoud Hoshu and Nagem Mohammed Abdo were brought to justice later.
- In 05/04/2010 the military judge in Qamishli sentenced Mr. Mahmoud Safo a member of the politburo of the Kurds left party in Syria, where he was questioned the charges against him and outcome of the trial, the judge decided to refer the case to the military prosecutor in Aleppo for the trigger public against him and a warrant arrest warrant and check in prison in Qamishli. The detachment of political security in the region of Dirk (Malikia) - Hassakah in the evening of 28/03/2010 arrested Mr. Mahmoud Safo and deported him in 29/3/2010 to the Political Security branch in Hassakah where he was converted later to military justice in Qamishli.
- In 20/6/2010 the single military judge issued in Qamishli an unfair ruling to Mr. Mahmoud Safo a politburo member of the leftist Kurdish Party in Syria where the guarantee of the result: one year prison offense, inciting religious and racial divisions and belonging to a secret society is not licensed and take a leadership position in it.
- In 08/04/2010 the case number (339) of the 2010 held a trial for a human rights activist prominent lawyer Haitham al-Maleh before the Second Military Criminal Court in Damascus where the session was devoted to questioning and then asked about the charges against him were kept on the questioned because of not being able to meet with agents and lawyers. The questioning session was postponed until the 4/22/2010

The charges are: felony dissemination of false news which would affect the morale of the nation and condemn the judiciary and the misdemeanor offense broadcast news abroad that would offend the dignity of the state. The lawyer Haitham al-Maleh was arrested on 14/10/2009 by the State Security Department in Damascus and he was transferred later to a military court where he appeared before the military prosecutor in Damascus in 21/10/2009 and he has been questioned before
the military prosecutor in 21/10/2009 and he decided that his arrest and filed in Damascus Central Prison (Adra) and the transfer of the case file to the military prosecutor to move the public proceedings against him.

- In 22/04/2010 a new session took place of his trial and that session was devoted to questioning. The hearing has been postponed until 13/5/2010 to provide written public prosecution claim. After the prosecution presented gave its right of the accused in the meeting of 13/5/2010 held a court defense session in 20/6/2010, offering agents the defendant's defense memorandum. The Court decided to raise the stock of the audit and to postpone the hearing in 04/07/2010 where the Court issued its ruling Gaira sentenced to three years. The resolution according to prosecutors claim the following:

1 - Drop the public case for the defendant Haitham Maleh for condemn the judiciary and the broadcasting of false news abroad that would offend the dignity of the state and provided them with articles (376 and 287) of the General Syrian Penal Code, including last law number (22) for 2010

2 - Accused criminal Haitham al-Maleh for spreading false news that weaken the morale of the nation. He sentenced for that term of imprisonment for a term of three years according to the provisions of Article (286) in terms of Article (285) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

3 – Stripped him civilians and prevent the measure of residence in accordance with articles (50,63 and 83).

4 - Included fee and expenses of the decision.

5 - A decision may be appealed in presence of revocation. It was issued in public in 04/07/2010.

6 - Underline the book’s to the central prison in Damascus to calculate the period of imprisonment from 14/10/2010.

The military Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation in Damascus issued a decision to refund the appeal submitted by the defense for the Syrian human rights activist and prominent lawyer Haitham al-Maleh and install the sentence by the Court of Criminal Second Military in Damascus in 04/07/2010 in terms of the result is sentenced to three years of a felony: spreading false news that weaken the morale of the nation.

- The management OF Damascus Central Prison (Adra) In 16/06/2010 referred the writer and political analyst Mr. Ali al-Abdullah a member of the National Council of Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change to the security authorities in
preparation for his release after the expiration of his sentence, but he was surprised to be referred to the judge Military Investigation in Damascus who decided to arrest him in the central prison of Damascus (Adra). He was charged before the military prosecutor on charges of: spreading false news that weaken the morale of the nation and disturb relations with a foreign country. The third military investigating judge questioned him in Damascus in 11/7/2010 by charges driven by military prosecutors against him and they are:

Spreading false news which would affect the morale of the nation pursuant to Article (286) and disturbing the links with a foreign country pursuant to Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code which issued in 19/9/2010 a decision against him in terms of the result:

Prevention trial of an offense of publishing false news that weaken the morale of the nation pursuant to Article (286) of the General Syrian Penal Code and accused him of doing work that would disturb the links to the Syrian state with a foreign country pursuant to Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code and trial him for that before the Court of Military Commissions in Damascus, a decision may be appealed.

The Court of Cassation in Damascus decided in 01/12/2010 a ratification decision of the third military investigating judge in Damascus issued in 19/9/2010 against the Syrian writer and political dissident Mr. Ali Al-Abdullah. The Syrian security services conducted in 17/12/2007 arrested Mr. Ali Al-Abdullah of his house in Katana – Damascus. He was born in Deir Al-Zour in 1950 and he has been arrested twice in the last years for more than five months in each time. He has been banned from traveling since the nineties. His two sons, Muhammad and Omar, were arrested because of their activities against the backdrop of political and human rights.

- In 21/6/2010 a military prosecutors in Aleppo questioned Mr. Mohamed Saadoun a member of the Political Committee of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria for a crime provided in Article (278) of the Syrian Penal Code which states that:

Punishable by a term of imprisonment:

A – Anyone who breaches of the measures taken by the State to maintain its neutrality in the war.

B – Anyone who works, writes or speaks unauthorized by the government of Syria to introduce it to the risk of hostile action, harm its relationship with a foreign country or view the Syrians to reprisals fall on them or on their money.

The offense provided in Article (288) of the Syrian Penal Code, which states that:

1 - Anyone in Syria and without the permission of the government engage in political or social in nature or in an international organization of this kind will be imprisoned
or under house arrest from three months to three years and a fine ranging from one hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds.

2 – The penal can not detract from the death took over in the Assembly or organization mentioned and practical function for the year imprisonment or house arrest and one hundred a fine.

He has also been questioned before the third military investigating judge in Aleppo charges against him in 11/7/2010. The magistrate decided in 13/7/2010 abandoned for the file investigative No. (376/2010) which was tried Mr. Mohamed Saadoun a member of the party's political Azadi Kurds in Syria and refer the case to the military judge in Qamishli where the military judge in Qamishli selected 24/8/2010 the date for hearing of his trial, and that the case number (4928/2010). It was supposed that the public meeting that took place in 05/09/2010 which was dedicated to the defense. But the judge decided to postpone the hearing until the Day of 15/9/2010 to defend not to bring it to the bug from the prison of Qamishli. And the session mentioned the defense presented a memorandum defense. Trial has been postponed until the Day of 3/10/2010 to scrutiny. In that day, the single military judge issued the case number (4928) in Qamishli that unfair ruled by imprisonment for one year, according to the following:

- He was sentenced to one year and fined one hundred Syrian pounds, crime membership to a banned political organization set up to very inciting racism and taking the leading position as stated in Article (308) of the General Syrian Penal Code year after the switch Description criminal and legal material supplements them.
- He was sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months and fined one hundred pounds, an offense to do acts which would disturb the harmony between the elements of the nation and the strife between the various elements of the nation that provided in Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- Only the most punishment did so that he was sentenced for one year imprisonment and a fine of one hundred Syrian pounds, pursuant to Article (204) of the General Syrian Penal Code, and in the case of non-payment of fine, imprisonment of one day for every two pounds.
- The deprivation of his right to hold jobs and services in the administration of the union to which he belongs, as well as the deprivation of the right to vote or be elected in all communities and organizations for the duration of the sentence.
- Underline a letter to the prison in Qamishli comprehensive prevent him of his freedom in 20/5/2010 issue the arrest warrant 5430/2010 that issued by the General Attorney in Aleppo in 20/06/2010.
- A decision in presence of revocation may be appealed. The branch of the General Intelligence (SSI) in Qamishli arrested Mr. Mohamed Saadoun in 20/05/2010 after review it based on the notification by the complex area of educational in Dirk (Maliki) the need for it and then we did not know anything about him.

It also stated that Mr. Abdi Mohammed Saadoun, his mother’s Kamria. He was born in 1960, he is a teacher in a school in Dirk (Maliki). He is married and has seven children (six girls and a boy), a former detainee at the impact of the events of the twelfth of March 2004.

- After sending Abdel Hafiz Abdel Rahman to the military justice in Aleppo and brought before a military magistrate in 22/6/2010 file number (551). 26/8/2010 was the date for his trial before the single military judge in Aleppo, on charges of: Engage in political or social nature, or an international organization of this kind and inciting sectarian or racial or strife among different elements of the nation in accordance with the provisions of articles (288 and 307) of the General Syrian Penal Code. And also in 19/09/2010 based on the case (6951) for the 2010 held a session to trail Abdel-Hafiz Abdul Rahman. The session was devoted to defense where it was make a note of defense and the trial was adjourned 29/09/2010 for scrutiny. In 29/09/2010 the third single military judge issued in Aleppo issued a judgment against him included in the result: a prison term of one year pursuant to Article (288) of the General Syrian Penal Code, a decision in presence of revocation may be appealed. The patrol of the Military Security branch in Aleppo carried on the evening of 02/03/2010 raided the house of Abdel-Hafiz Abdul Rahman a member of the Board of Trustees of the Human Rights Organization in Syria (MAF) located in Achrafieh - Aleppo, and searched its contents completely and the confiscation of the entire contents of his library and some of his manuscripts, all the CDs belong to him, his mobile phone, his personal computer and the hard drive of his computer home, and then they arrested him and turned into a branch of Faiha (PSO) before he was being transferred to a military court in Aleppo and then thrown in the prison of Aleppo Central (Amuslimh).

Mr. Abdel-Hafiz Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman who was born in 1965 worked as an accountant at a trading company in Aleppo. He is a poet, a writer and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Human Rights Organization in Syria (MAF) and the international trainer in the field of human rights. He is married and has thirteen children. He suffers from many health problems including: arthritis, permanent allergy skin, permanent sensor in the eyes (conjunctivitis), and the presence of
stones small kidney, ulcer chronic stomach, dizziness lasting result inflammation of the middle ear.

- Court of Criminal military in Aleppo in 25/08/2010 issued the case number (598) of the 2010 unfair ruling to Mr. Efraz Mohammed Amin Youssef sentenced to three years for the reasons mitigating the estimated reduction of sentence to imprisonment for a term of one year that was a decision subject to appeal cassation on charges of weakening national sentiment in pursuant to the provisions of Article (285) of the General Syrian Penal Code. Mr. Mohamed Amin Youssef was arrested by one of the security authorities in 12/12/2009.

- Single military judge questioned in Qamishli in 21/9/2010:
  1 - Luqman Ibrahim Hassan (a veterinarian).
  2 - Salah Saeed Younis.
  3 - Abdul Ghafoor Hussein Hussein.
  4 - Saad Ferman Hassan (Nebo).

  After that he has been referred by the Political Security branch in Hassakah. After completion of the questioning, the single military judge in Qamishli issued arrest warrant against him and placed him in Qamishli prison and lifting the case file to the military prosecutor to move the public case in Aleppo against them, charges: riot provided in Article (335) of the General Syrian Penal Code. It is noteworthy that these citizens of the four had been arrested by State Security Branch in Qamishli in the morning of 15/9/2010 after checking with him at the request of the Branch, and then were transferred to Security Branch Criminal in Hasakah who handed them in turn to the Political Security branch in Hasakah on the back of charged five minutes in protest against the decree (49) for the year 2008 which had been invited by a group of Kurdish parties in Syria in 10/09/2010 on the occasion of the passage of two years on the issue and its application.

- The military magistrate in Aleppo issued the case number (276) for the year 2010 a resolution accusing Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Nebo, the crime of belonging to a political organization is prohibited aimed at cutting off part of Syrian territory to be attached to a foreign country according to the provisions of articles (267 and 288) of the General Syrian Penal Code allocate to the military to the criminal court in Aleppo. Mr. Mahmoud Mohammed Nebo, his mother Salihia. He was born in 1961 in Kobani (Ain Arab) – Aleppo. He has been arrested and detained in 16/04/2010

- A military criminal court in Aleppo in 26/09/2010 the case number (740) unjust sentence in prison for a year and a half to Mr. Ibrahim Tayfour Tayfur a felony to disturb relations between Syria and its links to a foreign country pursuant to Article
(278) of General the Syrian Penal Code. Mr. Tayfur Ibrahim Ibrahim was born in the Qamishli - Hasakah, he was arrested in 17/03/2009
- The Criminal military Court in Aleppo in 26/9/2010 issued unfair ruled to Mr. Ali Mohamed Tamo from Ras Al Ain - Hasakah of two years of a felony: disrupt Syria's relations with a foreign country pursuant to Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- The Judge of individual military in Qamishli in 03/10/2010 sentence unjust imprisonment of six months to Mr. Hozan Hassan Mohamed, an offense: action would inciting racism according to the provisions of Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code and including the war effort. Account for his arrest a comprehensive account a decision in presence of revocation may be appealed. Mr. Hozan Hassan Mohammed his mother Shirinh from Qamishli – Hasaka. He was born in 1986. He was arrested by Syrian security services in 15/6/2010 for unknown reasons. They found in his cell phone some pictures of Kurdish politicians.
- The criminal military court in Aleppo in 17/10/2010 based on the case number (790) for the year 2010 helda new session for trial the lawyer and writer Mr. Mustafa Berkel Ismail. The meeting devoted for the defense where defense was presented a memorandum in writing, after that the hearing was postponed for a day 07/11/2010 for scrutiny. It had issued in the mentioned date an unfair judgment was sentenced to seven years for the reasons extenuating discretionary sentence was commuted to imprisonment for two years and a half according articles (267 and 278) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Mustafa Ismail tried a felony: cutting off part of Syrian territory actions or rhetoric, or write the annexation of a foreign country and disturb the relations between Syria and its links to a foreign country according to articles (267 and 278) of the General Syrian Penal Code. It also stated that the branch of Air Intelligence in Aleppo arrested him in 12/12/2009 after summoning him on the back of his writings in the locations of various electronic and user's posts talk in some satellite Kurdish channel. Mr. Mustafa Ismail has been published before he was arrested a few days an article in which he referred to that he was summoned by the Air Intelligence Branch in Aleppo in conjunction with the International Day of Human Rights.

It also mentioned that Mr. Mustafa Ismail is a lawyer registered in the branch of the Bar Association in Aleppo. He is from Ain Arab – Aleppo. He was born in 1973. In addition to his work in the legal profession, he is a writer and poet who writes in many websites.
- The Judge of individual military in Qamishli in 09/11/2010 issued the case number (5641) for the year 2010 and built on:
  1 - Luqman Ibrahim Hussein (a veterinarian).
  2 - Salah Saeed Younis.
  3 - Abdul Ghafoor Hussein Hussein.
  4 - Saad Ferman Hassan (Nebo), a misdemeanor: Mdahirat riot that Provided in Article (335) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
A decree in terms of the result:
- Imprisonment of the defendants for a month to participate in gatherings misdemeanor riot in protest against the decisions of the authority according to the Article (336) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- Calculating the period of detention from 15/9/2010 until 23/10/2010
- Considering the sentence executed.
- Including the war effort.
- A decision in presence and absence of revocation may be appealed.
It is noteworthy that these four citizens had been arrested by State Security Branch in Qamishli at half past nine in 15/09/2010 after checking with him at the request of the Branch. Then ,he was transferred to Security Branch Criminal in Hassakah. After that ,to the Political Security branch in Hasakah . Finally ,to the military judge in Qamishli.
- A military judge in Qamishli in 21/10/2010 the case number (5642) for the 2010 held a session of trial Mr. Muslim Hussein Abbas where the session was devoted to questioning after the trigger public upon by the military prosecutor in Aleppo for: belonging to banned political association, inciting sectarian or racial set in articles (288 and 307) of the General Syrian Penal Code . When they questioned him, he denied the charges against him. The hearing postponed until Sunday 31/10/2010 for defense. In that date, the single military judge in Qamishli held a new session for trial of the accused where it was dedicated to the defense, and after the submission of his client’s legal defense, the trial was postponed for a day 10/11/2010 for scrutiny where issued in 09/11/2010 an unfair decision from the result:
- Imprisonment of the defendant for six months misdemeanor inciting racism and a fine of one hundred Syrian pounds according to the Article (307) General the Syrian Penal Code.
- Imprisoned for three months a misdemeanor to join a secret society and a fine of one hundred Syrian pounds according to the Article (288) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- Application of the most punishment that shall be imprisonment for a period of six months in accordance with the provisions of Article (204) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- Diluted for the reasons the penalty will become imprisonment for four months in accordance with the provisions of Article (244) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- Calculating the period of detention from the date of 12/9/2010
- Including the war effort.
- A decision in presence of revocation may be appealed.
  The patrol of the Political Security branch in Hasakah in 12/09/2010 raided the house of Mr. Muslim Hussein Abbas in the village of Tel-Karam - Derbassiyeh - Hasakah, and arrested him and took him to an unknown destination. Then he was converted into a military judge in Qamishli. It also stated that Mr. Muslim Hussein Abbas was born in the village of Tel Karam in 1975. He is married and has five children.
- A military criminal court in Aleppo in 26/10/2010 the case number (871) decided an unjust judgment of imprisonment of two years on Manal Ibrahim Ibrahim, a felony: to do the work and writings that would disturb the relationship with a foreign country in accordance with the provisions of Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code, after the switch Description reus by the Criminal Court where the charge against her by the public prosecutor in Aleppo, are: affiliation to political association aims to cut off part of Syrian territory and the annexation of a foreign country accordance with the provisions of articles (288 and 267) of the General Syrian Penal Code. Manal Ibrahim Ibrahim is a Kurdish citizen. She was born in Hasaka in 1981 and she was arrested Al Ashrafieh- Aleppo in 15/10/2009
- The individual military judge in Qamishli in 29/11/2010 the case number (28658) of the 2010 arrested the Kurdish writer Mr. Simand Haji Ibrahim (Simand Ibrahim) and sent to Qamishli Central prison and send the dossier to the military prosecutor in Aleppo to trigger the general right to a misdemeanor to carry out or intended to result in inciting racism or strife among different elements of the nation provided in Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code. This judge has decided to request the evacuation response submitted by legal agents.
  It mentioned that in 25/11/2010 the Kurdish writer Mr. Simand Haji Ibrahim (Simand Ibrahim) was called and sent to the Political Security in Qamishli and then to the Political Security branch in Hasakah and he converted to a military judge who questioned him in 28/11/2010. Simand was born in 1955, he is married and has four children.

The ruling came as follows:
- Not the responsibility of Mr. Hanna Nahír offense of inciting sectarian provided in Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code for the non-completion of the legal staff of the offense against him.
- Imprisonment for a period of six months and a fine of one hundred pounds to Mr. Gabriel Issa misdemeanor inciting sectarian or racial provided in Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- Diluted for the reasons and the estimated legal commutation of the sentence against him to prison for three months and a fine of fifty pounds pursuant to Article (244) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- Including the decision-making and the war effort.
- The deprivation of his right to hold jobs and services in the management of community or management or the union to which he belongs and the denial of the right to be electors and elected in all organizations of the communities for the duration of the sentence.
- Calculating the period of his arrest.
- Confiscation of the symbols that have archaeological inscriptions.
- A decision in presence of revocation may be appealed.

The Department of Political Security in Qamishli in 20/9/2010 arrested Gabriel Issa Iskandar on the back lifted note carries symbols of heritage and cultural Assyrian expression of joy during his participation in the concert of one of the singers coming to Syria. After the questioning and exercise of pressure on him to find out which was the shop that he bought from the symbols then they arrested Nahír Hanna.
- A military criminal court in Aleppo in 29/11/2010 based on the case number (903) for the year 2010 issued an unfair provisions of the people:
  1. Delcher Khatib Ahmed from Qamishli - Hasakah.
  2. Lawrence Hager from Aamudh - Hasakah, and they are still detained.

They were sentenced to one year and a half after adjusting Description criminal by the court assigning to them an offense to do the work and writings that would disturb the relationship with a foreign country in accordance with Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code after they were accused of belonging to a secret organization aimed at cutting off part of Syrian territory and attached to a foreign
country in accordance with the provisions of articles (267 and 288) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

- The same court also sentenced in the same case on Fawaz Mohiuddin Hassan from Aamudh – Hasakah. He was sentenced to one year, a crime intervention actions that will disturb the relationship with a foreign country in accordance with the provisions of Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code. It is noteworthy that Mr. Fawaz Mohiudin Hassan had been released earlier and stayed in prison for more than the period of sentence.

- The third military judge in Aleppo in 2/12/2010 basis of the case number (7108) for the year 2010 issued an unjust prison sentence for six months, on each of:

  1 - Abdullah Mohammed Mesku, he was born in 1987 from Ain Arab- (Kobany) - Aleppo.
  2 – Aziz Barkel Khalil, he was born in 1962 from Ain Arab (Kobany)- Aleppo.
  3 – Khalil Aidan Mesto, he was born in 1990 from Ain Arab (Kobany)- Aleppo.
  4 - Busan Abd al-Qadir Busan he was born 1958 from Ain Arab (Kobany) - Aleppo.
  5 – Subhi Berkel Osman, he was born in 1965 from Ain Arab (Kobany) - Aleppo.
  6 - Fayek Mohammed Nabi, he was born in 1971 from Ain Arab (Kobany) - Aleppo.

And that misdemeanor acts intended or result in the stirring up sectarian or racial or strife among different elements of the nation in accordance with the provisions of Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code. It is noteworthy that six of these citizens were arrested in 14/2/2010 by the Political Security in Aleppo, was released on 08.14.2010 by the military court in Aleppo, and thus they have finished serving their sentences.

- The second military investigating judge in Aleppo in 12/12/2010 file number (616) for the year 2010 issued a resolution accusing Mr. Aref Mohammed Shekhu, his mother Fatima from Afrin – Aleppo. He was born in 1953 felony: to do work that would disturb the links state with a foreign country pursuant to the provisions of Article (278) where he will be forwarded to the Court of Military Commissions in Aleppo. It is noteworthy that Mr. Arif Mohammed Shekhu was arrested and detained in 05/06/2010.

- The military court in Damascus in 14/12/2010 referred to the military justice in Aleppo the following people:

  1 - Ali Said Fares, he was born in 1988.
  2 - Mohammed Majid Al Habash, he was born in 1982.
  3 - Mahmoud Sharif Abu Zer, he was born in 1978.

The military prosecutor in Aleppo has decided to release all of: Mr. Ali Saeed Faris,
Mr. Mohammed Majed Habash, and arresting Mahmoud Sharif Abu Zer.
- The Court of Military Commissions in Aleppo in 14/12/2010 the case number (944) of the 2010 issued an unfair ruling to Ms. Fatima Ahmed Hawol a member of the Women Federation Star, included in the result: imprisonment for a year and a half of a felony to do work that would disturb the relationship with a foreign country in accordance with the provisions of Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code, after adjusting description of the criminal before the criminal court of military in Aleppo where she was previously accused by the military prosecutor of a felony in Aleppo political affiliation to an association aimed at cutting off part of Syrian territory to be attached to a foreign country in accordance with the provisions of articles (288 and 267) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

It is noteworthy that Ms. Fatima Ahmed Hawol was born in 1976 in Dirk (Maliki) – Hasakah. She was arrested in 17/3/2009 in Terbspa (Qahtaniya) - Hasakah.
- The third single military judge in Aleppo in 16/12/2010 the case number (6132) for the year 2010 issued an unjust sentence to prison for three months on each of:
  1 - Mustafa Mohammed Ali Khalef, his mother Shamsa from Ain Arab – Aleppo, he was in born 1968.
  2 - Mohamed Abdi who was born in 1965.
Misdemeanor: belonging to a secret prohibited organization pursuant to the provisions of Article (288) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- The individual military in Qamishli in 21/12/2010 arrest of:
  1 - Omar Abdi Ismail (apoet).
  2 - Abdul-Samad Hussein Mahmoud (apoet).
  3 - Ahmed Fattah Ismail.

They sent them to the Central prison in Qamishli, and they will send dossier to the military prosecutor in Aleppo for the trigger of public right: misdemeanor acts intended or result in inciting racism or strife among different elements of the nation provided for in Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

It is noteworthy that the Political Security in Hasakah had summoned the three above-mentioned on 17/12/2010 and in 18/12/2010 where they were arrested and transferred in 19/12/2010 to the Department of Justice of the individual military in Qamishli on the back of festival that is organized annually on the occasion of the Kurdish poems in the village of Bani Sadie (Om AlRaman) - Maliki - Hasakah.
Thirdly - the Damascus Criminal Court:

Syrian authorities have been in the recent period to transform Syrian activists detained for reasons related to their positions and opinion. Consistently referred to the ordinary criminal courts, these courts and the criminal first, second and third courts in Damascus. Here are some of those who ruled before this Court:

- In 4/1/2010 the Second Damascus Criminal Court identified an appointment to interview the lawyer Mr. Muhanned Al-Hassani the Chairman of Syrian Organization for Human Rights (Sawasia) and then wait until the end of official day. The court decided to postpone interrogation for the next day 05/01/2010 the absence of a representative branch of the Bar Association in Damascus to attend Mr. Muhanned and renew the call to him to attend. The General Security Department (State Security) in 28/07/2009 arrested the lawyer Muhanned Al-Hassani, the Chairman of Syrian Organization for Human Rights (Sawasia) after being summoned several times and submitted in 30/7/2009 to the Public Prosecution which referred turn to the first investigating judge in Damascus where he was interrogated the charges against him, They are: (prestige of the state and weakening national sentiment and the dissemination of false news that weaken the morale of the nation).

In 05/01/2010 and after bringing Hassani of Damascus Central Prison (Adra) to the palace, the President of the Court insured that the court will not question Muhanned al-Hasani and it will make a decision in Chambers Petrqan case and re-file: the Court of Cassation to decide on the appeal actually the defense of Professor Al-Hassani on the judge's decision referral, and then walk to this case until they are received from the Court of Cassation.

In 08/02/2010 Chamber Referral in the Court of Cassation in Damascus, headed by Chancellor Samir Al tabakh Resolution No. (104) the case number (2004) for the year 2010 and the judge in terms of the result: appeal submitted by the defense for the lawyer Mr. Al-Hassani head of the Syrian Human Rights organization (Sawasia). The defense for the lawyer Mr. Al-Hassani had been submitted in 27/10/2009 to appeal judge's decision referral in Damascus which accused him of misdemeanor criminal offenses and description because of the exercise of his human rights activities volunteerism.

In 18/2/2010 Criminal Court held a second session in Damascus secret interrogation the lawyer Mr. Al-Hassani the Chairman of Syrian Organization for Human Rights
In 10/03/2010 the court held the public judicial hearing to question Hassani where the crimes denied assigned to it and repeat his words. It held the Second Criminal Court in Damascus. In 06/04/2010 session required prosecutors to prosecute Hassani. The court decided to postpone the trial 04/05/2010 the public right of witnesses.

At the end of session presented a memorandum call witnesses for defense of Muhammed al-Hasani and their names are:

1 - Mr. Fayez Al Nouri the Chairman of the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus.
2 - Mr. Nawaf al-Bashir from Deir Al-Zour.
3 - Mr. Mohamed Haji Darwish - a prisoner in Damascus Central Prison (Adra).
4 - Mr. Adel Darwish from Aleppo.
5 - Dr. Tayeb Tizini from Damascus.
6 - Dr. Asim Alathem from Damascus.
7 -The director Mohamed Malas –from Damascus.
8 – The lawyer Leila Shamedin from Damascus.
9 - Mr. Ahmed Samih the Director of Center of Andalusia from Cairo - Arab Republic of Egypt.
10 - Dr. Kamal Al-Labwani a prisoner in Damascus Central Prison (Adra). The court suit to scrutinize and suspend the trial until 27/5/2010.

The hearing in 27/5/2010 rejected the court preliminary objections to the payment as well as defenses of the accused and adjourned the court until 10/6/2010 to present defenses the final and the date of the said court held a new session and the session was devoted to defense where it presented the defense submission in writing and in 23 / 6/2010 the Second Criminal Court in Damascus issued an unjust imprisonment of three years. The decision according to the following:

1 - Innocence of the defendant Al-Hassani of the offense to establish links with illicit overseas for lack of evidence.
2 - A felony criminalization of spreading false news which would affect the morale of the nation and sentenced for that three years' imprisonment in accordance with the provisions of Articles 285 and 286 of the General Syrian Penal Code.
3 - Criminalized misdemeanor broadcasting false news abroad that would impair the prestige of the state and sentenced to a prison term of six months.
4 - Apply the most serious penalty of three years in prison.
5 - A decision in presence of revocation may be appealed.
The Second Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation in Damascus, composed of: the Judge George Beshara the Chairman, Hisham AlShaar and Kamel Aweys are advisers issued in 27/09/2010 the case number (3288) Resolution (3232) and the judge in terms of the result: Replay appeal submitted by the Authority the defense of Professor Al-Hassani and the ratification of the subject resolution No. (306) issued against him on the Second Damascus Criminal Court the case number basis (511) for the year 2010 date 23/06/2010 which provides for imprisonment for a term of three years. And include fees and expenses and return the file to be attributed to the decision.

2 - In 07.01.2010 the First Criminal Court in Damascus held the hearing public questioning of the Syrian preacher Sheikh Abdul-Rahman Cookie where he was interrogated by the charges against him in materials (285, 307 and 374) of the General Syrian Penal Code. The preacher Sheikh Abdul Rahman Cookie denied crimes assigned him, the trial was postponed to 11/1/2010 to demand that the public prosecutor. The preacher Sheikh Abdul-Rahman Cookie had been arrested by Syrian security authorities in 22/10/2009 when he returned from the State of Qatar after he had participated there in the opposite direction programs broadcast by Al Jazeera television. He has been broadcast in question in 20/10/2009 have been discussing the issue of the veil and the decision of Sheikh Al-Azhar to ban it, and in 11/1/2010 the First Criminal Court in Damascus by the case number (498) for the year 2010 held a new session to try calling the Syrian Sheikh Abdul Rahman Cookie where the session was dedicated to the public prosecution claim. The public prosecutor demanded criminalizing according to the indictment after the completion of the prosecution was required to submit payment for the legal document showing evidence of innocence of Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Cookie and refutes the crimes assigned to it. In 10/02/2010 the Court issued an unfair ruling to imprisonment for a term of two years on charges of inciting religious and racial divisions in accordance with Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code. After that, they changed the efficiency in the case of a felony to undermine the prestige of the state in accordance with Article (285) of the General Syrian Penal Code and felony acts unauthorized by the government and Syria to the risk of hostile action or harm its relationship with a foreign country in accordance with Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code to the misdemeanor inciting religious and racial divisions and reduced the sentence to imprisonment for a term of one year for the reasons extenuating discretionary and that he had asked Mercy and pity and asked for a reason and mitigating legal discretion, a decision may be appealed.
In 18/02/2010 the Second Criminal Court held a secret interrogation session in Damascus of Dr. Salah Kuftaro the Director of (Abu Nour). He is the son of Sheikh Ahmad Kuftaro, the Previous Mufti of Syria where Dr. Salah Kuftaro denied questioning session in the charges against him. It is noteworthy that Dr. Salah Kuftaro arrested in 29/6/2009 and the prosecution case against him in 1/7/2007 charges (illicit relations with external bodies and practicing without a license and embezzlement of public funds).

I - In 11/3/2010 the Syrian Court of Cassation (Criminal Chamber) rejected the appeal submitted by the defense of the members of the leadership of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria Mr. Mustafa Juma Bakr, Mr. Mohamed Saeed Hussein Alamer and Mr. Saadoun Mahmoud Shekhu, and it ratified the unjust sentence which had been issued in 15/11/2009 for Second Damascus Criminal Court by the case number (585) as the result:
- Declaration of non-responsibility of the accused Mustafa Juma Bakr, Muhammad Saeed Hussein Alamer and Saadoun Mahmoud Shekhu for the crimes covered by Article (306) of the General Syrian Penal Code, the lack of elements of the offense.
- Declaration of non-responsibility of the accused Mustafa Juma Bakr, Muhammad Saeed Hussein Alamer and Saadoun Mahmoud Shekhu for the crimes covered by Article (298) of the General Syrian Penal Code, the lack of elements of the offense.
- Criminalization of the accused Mustafa Juma Bakr, Muhammad Saeed Hussein Alamer and Saadoun Mahmoud Shekhu, the offenses provided for in Article (285) of the General Syrian Penal Code, and sentenced for it three years in prison.
- Criminalization of the defendants Mustafa Juma Bakr, Mohammed Saeed Hussein Alamer and Saadoun Mahmoud Shekhu, the offenses provided for in Article (307) of the General Syrian Penal Code and sentenced for that six months in prison.
- Application the most serious penal of three years in prison.
- Calculate the period of custody of the term of the sentence.
- A decision subject to appeal cassation.

The defense of the members of the leadership of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria has filed stabbed her to said decision to the Court of Cassation of Syria (Criminal Chamber) gave rise to many of the slanders against that make the decision of the right of their clients' improper and illegal but as we said The Court rejected the appeal and ratified the said unfair decision.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Mustafa Juma arrested by the Palestine Branch in 10/01/2009, a member of the Political Committee of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria. He was born in 1948 from Kobani.
The patrol was armed belonging to the military security in the city of Ras Al Ain - Al-Hasaka .In 26/10/2008 arrested Mr. Saadoun Mahmoud Shekhu , his mother's Noura. He was born in 1966 . He is the member of the leadership of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria from his home in the city of Ras Al Ain - Derbassiyeh, as a patrol armed has belonged to the military security in the city of Rmelan - Hasaka in 26 and 27/10/2008 arrested Mr. Mohamed Saeed Hussein Alamer (Abu Issam) , his mother Fatima. He was born in 1955. He is the Member of the leadership of the Kurdish Azadi Party in Syria, the object of his home in the city of Rmelan and the confiscation of some papers and computer from his home.
- The first investigating judge in Damascus in 15/7/2010 issued the arrest warrant and the deposit in Damascus Central Prison (Adra) the right of Syrian activist Mr. Mahmoud Hussein Parrish after being questioned about the charges which demanded the Public Prosecutor criminalize them, for his activities in the framework of a coalition The Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change opposition, namely: to undermine the prestige of the state and the establishment of the assembly of the purpose of changing the state , inciting racial and religious and the dissemination of false news which would affect the morale of the nation stipulated in Articles (306, 307 and 286) of the General Syrian Penal Code. The Syrian activist Mahmoud Hussein Parrish was arrested in 28/6/2010 by a branch of the General Intelligence in Idlib after being summoned by it . He is sixty years old, a resident of the town Sracb in the province of Idlib working in the field of trade, he is married and has seven children. He also stated that he had been in the recent period before he was arrested for a series of calls by the security branch of the General Intelligence in the city of Idlib, all related to his activity in the field of public affairs.
- Third Criminal Court in Damascus in 24/11/2010 the case number (518) judgment unjust imprisonment for a term of two years to Mr. Khalef Al Gerbu . The following paragraphs wisdom of the decision in question, it was decided by agreement the following:
1 - The criminalization of the accused Khalef Al Gerbou of a felony of weakening national sentiment according to the provisions of Article (285) of the General Syrian Penal Code and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a period of three years.
2 - For the estimated diluted reasons and legal punishment to imprisonment for two years and account his arresting.
3 - Declaration of non-responsibility of the accused of the offense to participate in a secret society aimed at changing the economic structure of the state that set forth in the provisions of Article (306) of the General Syrian Penal Code due to lack of
evidence.
4 - Drop the general case of the accused beyond a misdemeanor violation of the law limits the use of the identity of third parties provided for in Articles (458 and 459) of the General Syrian Penal Code to cover the penalty amnesty decree No. (22) for 2010
5 - Including the war effort.
6 - A decision may be appealed in presence cassation.

Mr. Khalef Hussein Mohammad, his mother Swaria who was born in 1963 in AlRaka was arrested in 27/10/2009 as he was about to leave Syria on the Lebanese border and he was referred to the judiciary after about two months of his arrest.

Fourthly - disciplinary court in Bar Association in Damascus and Aleppo:

- A central Bar Association in Syria in 16/09/2010 issued unfair decision to ban the lawyer Mr. Habib Issa from practicing law for one year, he did not know the said resolution except in the month of October. It is noteworthy that this is not the first time in which he prevented from practicing the profession. They have already issued a similar decision against him in 2004 where he was being held against the backdrop of what was known as (Rabeea Damascus) from 11/9/2001 to 18/1/2006 The lawyer Mr. Habib Issa is a member of the Bar Association in Damascus since 1988 and contributed the establishment of the Human Rights Association in Syria in 2001 and he was the official spokesman of the Atassi Forum for Democratic Dialogue.
- Trigger the case against the Lawyer Radif Mustafa, a head of the Kurdish Committee for Human Rights in Syria (Alrased) where the Council held a branch of the Bar Association in Aleppo (as disciplinary) in 19/12/2010 interrogation session of the known human rights activist the lawyer Mr. Radif Mustafa, head of Board of Directors of the Kurdish Committee for Human Rights in Syria (Alrased), the case number (34) for the year 2010 a suit that has been moved it under the decision of the prime branch of the Bar Association in Aleppo number (1651) Date of 07/06/2010 based on the book Bar Association in Syria number (2063) The date of 16/5/2010 and pursuant to the provisions of Article (56) of the Rules of Procedure and the provisions of the law (39) in 1981 for regulating the profession and questioned the following misconduct:
1 - Incitement to power in Syria in all his articles.
2 - To commit numerous crimes criminal incident to the security of the General Syria penal code.
3 - Provoking topics aimed at national unity using the terminology and false rumors
and gossip spreading false news to incite the state in all his articles.
4 - Presided over a non-licensed and non-defamatory in accordance with laws regulations and violation of the principles of the Bar Association logo on the right and Arabism.

The professor denied a companion of Radeef Mustafa attributed to him in the book of the President of the Bar in Syria, by the end of the hearing, the trial was postponed for 30/1/2011 of defense.

It should be noted that the lawyer Mr. Radeef Anwar Mustafa who was born in 1967 from Ain Arab -Aleppo, a graduate of the Faculty of Law from the University of Aleppo in 1994. He belonged to the Bar Association branch of Aleppo in 1997, he is married and has four children.

In 10/11/2009 the Board branch in Damascus decided to Bar Association and the case mentioned by agreement of the final write-off a fellow lawyer Mr Al-Hassani of Damascus Bar Association, a decision subject to appeal.

E- Releases:

In 2010 we saw many release of some political prisoners and detainees on charges of participating in some of the marches and sit-ins and public activities, and some prisoners of conscience and expression.
- In 30/12/2009 the single military judge in Qamishli, the basis of the case number (3813) 2009 release of Mr. Khalid Mamo Kengo, and the presence of some problems related to similarity of names has not only released in 03/01/2010.
- In 07/01/2010 the release of the Syrian blogger Mr. Karim Antoan Arabji under an amnesty issued by the President of the Republic. The Supreme State Security Court (Extraordinary) notorious in Damascus had issued in 13/09/2009 unjust sentence of imprisonment of three years against him, the charges against him are: spreading false news that weaken the morale of the nation in pursuant to Article (286) Pursuant to the Article (285) of the General Syrian Penal Code. It is noted that the Syrian blogger Karim Antoan Arabji was arrested in 07/06/2007 by Region Branch of the Division of Military Intelligence in Damascus on the back of his participation in the management of some of the forums on the net, he was born in Damascus in 1978 and graduate of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of Damascus University - Division of Accounting and runs a special office for services and business consulting.
- In 17/01/2010 the release of the religious figure Sheikh Abd al-Razzaq al-Ginco. The Air Intelligence Branch in Aleppo arrested the religious figure Sheikh Abd al-Razzaq al-Ginco and so in 01/01/2010 in Aleppo International Airport while he wanted to
travel to the United Arab Emirates to visit some family members living there.
- In 19/01/2011 the single military judge decided the case No. (925) in Qamishli of the 2010 release Mr. Bahgat Mohammed Ali Ibrahim (Abu Shenw). The political security patrol in Amouda - Hassaka in 20/10/2009 arrested Bahgat Mohamed Ali Ibrahim (Abu Henw) and was transferred at the same day to the Political Security branch Hassaka.
- In 20/01/2010 the single military judge decided in Qamishli the case (869) of the 2010 release of Kurdish artists: Nihad Yusuf Hussain, Dijwar Munir Abdullah and Giwan Munir Abdullah. The joint patrol of the political security and criminal security in the region of Dirk - Hasakah in 03/10/2009 prevented the revival of wedding a Kurdish citizens in the region (a restaurant and swimming pool Haddad in Malikiha) and the stop band folk Kurdish which revives the ceremony for work and the arrest of these artists on the pretext that they were singing a Kurdish nationalist songs and we know that they have been subjected to torture, humiliation and beatings are subsequently transferred to the State Security Branch in Qamishli and then to the military justice in Qamishli.
- In 23/02/2010 the Syrian authorities released the Syrian journalist Mr. Maan Akal without being charged despite the passage of three months in detention. The Department of General Intelligence in Damascus (State Security) was arrested in 22/11/2009 Mr. Maan Akal from his place of work in the official government newspaper revolution. The General Director of the unit to the press and publication has issued a decree separating the journalist Mr. Maan Akal from his job in less than 48 hours of his arrest. It is noteworthy that the journalist Maan Akal, he graduated of Journalism. He was born in the city of Gabelh – Lattakia in 1966. He is a former political prisoner for nine years against the backdrop of political affiliation to the Communist Labor Party in Syria.
- In 04/02/2010 the single military judge in Qamishli the case number (869) of the 2010 released the well known Kurdish artist Jamal Sadoun. The joint patrol of the political security and criminal security in the region of Dirk – Hasakah in 10/03/2009 prevented the revival of wedding a Kurdish citizen in the region and stop band folk Kurdish which revives the ceremony for the work and the arrest of these artist Jamal Sadoun and the number of other Kurdish artists who were released earlier, and the argument was that they were singing songs Kurdish nationalism. We have learned that the artist Jamal Sadoun and others have been subjected to torture, humiliation and beatings to be subsequently transferred to the State Security Branch in Qamishli and then to the military justice Qamishli was addressed to them a misdemeanor:
(inciting sectarian strife).
- In 28/04/2010 the four juveniles who were referred to the juvenile prison in Raqqa were released after being arrested in 21/3/2010 who are:
  1 - Masoom Mohammad Aws Daeeek.
  2 - Kawa Osman Abdullah.
  3 - Khalil Mahmoud Khalil.
  4 - Ali Mohamed Issa.
- In 10/06/2010 the release of activist and Syrian writer Riad Darar from Deir al-Zour, he has been detained for a period of five years, after one day of a speech commemorations at a mourning tent of Sheikh Ma Khaznawi in the city of Qamishli. Riad Hammoud Dara who was born in Deir Al-Zour in 1954 was arrested on 04/06/2005 by the Political Security in Deir Al-Zour, and he remains exclusively as well as a meeting of Deir Al-Zour for National Democratic Dialogue which was held in Deir Al-Zour in 20/5/2005, and the State Security Court Supreme sentenced him to five years in prison 02/04/2006.
- In 13/06/2010 the Syrian authorities released three of the leaders of the Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change after the expiration of their sentences and are released:
  1 - Mr. Akram al-Bunni, a writer and founding member of the Committees for the Revival of Civil Society in Syria and the Secretary of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration, he was arrested in 11/12/2007.
  2 - Mr. Jaber Alshofi, a member of the Board of Trustees Committees for the Defense of Democratic Liberties and Human Rights in Syria and a member of the Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration, he was arrested in 09/12/2007.
  3 - Dr. Ahmad Tohme, a human rights activist and politician known and Secretary of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration, he was arrested in 09/12/2007.
The First Damascus Criminal Court had issued in 29/10/2008 a decision to criminalize the twelve of the leaders and members of the National Council of Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change charges: spreading false news that weaken the morale of the nation and weaken the national sentiment and belonging to a secret society with a view to changing the structure of the state's political and economic and inciting religious and racial divisions and undermining the prestige of the state, according to the materials (285, 286, 306, 307) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- In 16/06/2010 the authorities released Dr. Fidaa Hourani, the President of the National Council of Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change after the expiration of her arrest, and the state security apparatus in the governorate of Hama has been
informed of Dr. Fida Hourani in 15/12/2007 the need to go to them, so she went to
the headquarters of the Branch, on the morning of 16/12/2007 where she was
detained.

Dr. Fida Hourani who was born in 1956, she got Bachelor of Medicine from the
universities of Baghdad and got to the jurisdiction of Women and generating in 1982
and then founded the hospital Hourani in Hama and she had managed. At the
meeting she was elected by the General Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration in
12/01/2007 the President of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration for
National Democratic Change, has many publications in the political, social and
cultural rights has recently issued a comparative study of related systems,
constitutional in Syria since the beginning of the fifties and up to the seventies.
- In 17/6/2010 the Syrian authorities released two other leaders of the Damascus
Declaration for Democratic Change, after the expiration of the sentence against
them, they are:
1 - Dr. Walid al-Bunni, a member of the Committees for the Revival of Civil Society in
Syria and the National Dialogue Forum and a member of the Secretariat of the
Damascus Declaration, was arrested in 17/12/2007.
2 - Dr. Yasser Taesir Alaeety, a lecturer in human development poet, translator and
member of the Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration, was arrested in 17/12/2007.
- The Syrian authorities in 04/072010 released the writer and journalist Mr. Fayez
Sarah a member of the Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change after the
expiration of his sentence, he was arrested Mr. Fayez Sarah by the Syrian security
authorities in 03/01/2008.
The First Criminal Court in Damascus had been issued in 29/10/2008 a decision to
criminalize the twelve of the leaders and members of the National Council of
Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change charges: spreading false news that
weaken the morale of the nation and weaken national sentiment and belonging to a
secret society with a view to changing the structure of country's political, economic
and inciting religious and racial divisions and undermining the prestige of the state,
As also mentioned that the Syrian authorities had launched in 9/12/2007 wide
campaign of arrests against members of the National Council of Damascus
Declaration for Democratic Change which was held in 01/12/2007.
- Syrian authorities in 07/07/2010 released Mr. Mohammed Hajji Darwish, a
member of the Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change, after the expiration of
his sentence, he was arrested Mr. Mohammed Hajji Darwish by the security
authorities in 07/01/2008 and Mr. Mohamed Asad Haji Darwish, he was born in 1960. He is a chemical engineer from the province of Idlib – Gaser Alshgour, a member of the Human Rights Association and co-founder of civil society committees in Syria.

- Syrian authorities in 27/7/2010 released Mr. Fawwaz Mohiuddin Hassan (Fawaz Haddad) from Aamuda - Hasakah, after the expiration of his sentence where he spent this period in the central prison of Aleppo (Almuslima).

  The Criminal Court in Aleppo had issued against him in 15/6/2009 sentenced to two and a half years for the reasons diluted and estimated commutation of sentence to one year and three months , an offense to interfere with belonging to a banned political association and try to cut off part of Syrian territory to be attached to a foreign country in accordance with the provisions of Article (267) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

- Syrian authorities in 28/07/2010 released the Engineer Riad Seif , the Head of Secretariat General of the Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change, after the expiration of his sentence where he was arrested by Syrian security authorities in 28/1/2008

- Syrian authorities in 30/7/2010 released artist Talal Abu Dan, a member of the National Council of Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change, after the expiration of his sentence where he was arrested by Syrian security authorities in 30/1/2008

- Syrian authorities in 25/8/2010 released Dr. Selah Kuftaro the Director of the assembly (Abu Nour), and the son of Sheikh Ahmad Kuftaro of Syria's former Mufti.

After being acquitted of the charge: the establishment of illicit relations with external bodies and practicing without a license and embezzlement of public funds. It is noteworthy that Dr. Salah Kuftaro was arrested in 29/6/2009 and referred to the first investigating judge in Damascus in 01/07/2007 file number (2340) and moved the prosecution against him the charges the following: (illicit relations with external bodies and practicing without a license and misappropriation of many year).

- The third single military judge in Aleppo in 01/09/2010 approved the request of the release Abdel-Hafiz Abdul Rahman, member of the Board of Trustees of the Human Rights Organization in Syria (MAF).

  Mr. Abdul Hafeez in 30/08/2010 was in front of the third military judge in Aleppo for questioning the offense ascribed to it which is belonging to a banned political association in pursuant to the provisions of Article (288) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
The patrol of the Military Security branch in Aleppo in 02/03/2010 raided the house of Abdel Hafiz Abdel Rahman, in Achrafieh - Aleppo, and searched its contents completely and the confiscation of the entire contents of his library, some of his manuscripts, all the CDs band his mobile phone, his personal computer, the hard drive of his computer home, and then arrested him and turned into a branch of Faha (PSO), before being transferred to a military court in Aleppo and then thrown in the prison of Aleppo Central (Almuslima).

Mr. Abdel-Hafiz Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman who born in 1965, he worked as an accountant at a trading company in Aleppo. He is a poet, writer and member of the Board of Trustees of the Human Rights Organization in Syria (MAF) and the international trainer in the field of human rights, he is married and has many children.


The patrol of the military security detachment in Remelan - the Maliki – Hasakah in 14/12/2009 raided the house of Hvraz Mohammad Amin Hassan that located in the town of Karki Leky and arrested him and confiscated some of his own purpose.

- The Syrian authorities in 09/09/2010 released the writer and the poet Mr. Firas Saad after the expiration of his sentence of imprisonment for a term of four years where he was supposed to be released in 19/07/2010, but that the Syrian authorities continued detention for a week in the General Intelligence Department, then he was converted to the political section of the central prison of Damascus (Adra) for a whole month.

The writer and poet Firas Saad was born in Lattakia 1970 discrimination his articles political critic and bold, a lecturer in many of the cultural centers of Syria since 1993 in many of the issues of intellectual and media and has published several books and publications, including: (Mass Syriac, critique of reason CSS, Sperto).

It also stated that the Military Intelligence Branch in Lattakia had been arrested Mr. Firas Saad in 19/07/2006 and was in custody, then he was transferred to the Palestine Branch in Damascus, and he was transferred to the General Intelligence Department, and from there to prison Sednaia military, in 1/4/2008 a Supreme State Security Court in Damascus ruled that his imprisonment for a term of four years after the felony criminalization of spreading false news which would affect the morale of the nation pursuant to Article (286) of the General Syrian Penal Code.

- The individual military Judge in Qamishli in 23/10/2010 decided the case number (5641) for the year 2010 provides for the release of Kurdish citizens of the city of
Aamuda - Hasakah, on the background of charged to stand up five minutes in protest against the decree (49) for the year 2008 which had called for a group of Kurdish parties in Syria on 10/09/2010 on the occasion of the passage of two years on the issue and its application, they are:
1 - Luqman Hussein Ibrahim (a veterinarian).
2 - Saeed Salah Younis.
3 - Abdul Ghafoor Hussein Hussein.
4 - Ferman Saad Hassan (Nebo).
- The Syrian security services in 27/11/2010 released Mr. Ammar Faisal Eklh , an employee in the control and inspection form in Hassakah. The patrol of the state security apparatus in the city of Hasaka in 15/11/2010 (on the eve of Eid al-Adha), arrested him from his home and confiscated a home computer and computer education return to his wife and the mobile phone of person without knowing the reasons or the presence of a note or a judgment issued by the competent judicial authorities.
- The Syrian authorities in 06/12/2010 released Mr. Delcher Khatib Ahmed from Qamishli - Hasakah who was in the Central prison of Aleppo (Almuslima) after the expiration of his sentence.
  The Court of Military Commissions in Aleppo in 29/11/2010 the case number (903) of the 2010 had been issued unjust judgment imprisonment for a year and a half, and that a felony: to do the work and writings that would disturb the relationship with a foreign country in accordance with the provisions of Article (278) of the General Syrian Penal Code.
- The individual military judge in Qamishli in 20/12/2010 approved the request to release Ms. Walida Sheikhmous Bouti after two months after her arrest and delivery of Military Justice offense: belonging to a political organization is prohibited (the organization of the Union Star Women's) according to the text of Article (288) of the General Syrian Penal Code. The trial has been postponed to 26/12/2010 to defend. It is noteworthy that the result of Ms. Walida Sheikhmous Bouti ,her mother Fatima, the Kurds are deprived of Syrian nationality. She was born in 1967 and she has five children from Salehia- Hasaka. She was arrested in 20/1/2010 by the Political Security Hasakah after being called to it.

F - The right to manage affairs of the country:
(1 - Everyone has the right to participate in the management of public affairs of his country either directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2 - Everyone has the right of public service in his country.
3 - The will of people is the focus of the authority of government and shall be expressed this will through genuine periodic elections by universal and equal suffrage by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.) Article (21) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(1 - Everyone has the right to freedom of association with others including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2 - Everyone may not be placed restrictions on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a society democratic for the maintenance of national security or public safety or public order or the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others, not turning this material without subjecting members of the armed forces and police to legal restrictions on the exercise of this right.

3 – There is nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the Convention on the International Labour Organization meeting in 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to take legislative measures or the application of law in a way that would prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention). Article (22) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(For each citizen has the right to participate in political, economic, social, cultural and regulated by law). Article (26) of the Syrian constitution in force.

The most important evidence as to whether the right to political participation and management of public affairs in any country is the existence of laws regulating the quality and extent of availability of the opportunity for citizens to express their views and convictions of the political, intellectual and cultural without exercise pressure or prosecutions of security.

The Syrian constitution which is the supreme law in the state is characterized by the nature of discrimination among citizens on the right of political participation and management of public affairs in Syria according to Article eight which confirms that the (Arab Baath Socialist Party is the leading party in society and the state and lead the national front progressive work to unite the energies of the masses of people and put them in the service of the objectives of the Arab nation). Article (84) the first paragraph of it confirms that: (issued nomination for the presidency of the Republic of the People's Assembly on the proposal of the national leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party and displays the nomination to the citizens for a referendum).

The Syrian dominance Constitution of the executive establishes branch to the legislature and the judiciary in light of the continued state of emergency and martial law was declared in Syria since 1963 to form the consecration of the violation of the right of citizens to participate in public life in Syria and will highlight some of the laws that perpetuate abuse in this area:
1 - Law of Associations:

This law was promulgated by Decree No. (97) in 1958, as amended which gave the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs the power to refuse or grant a license of association without statement of reasons for the denial or grant with no possibility of recourse to the judiciary to remedy, it also gave this law, the power of intervention and control which devoted the absolute dominance of the executive branch to control the activity of civil society.

Despite the negatives in the law on associations but it is still disabled since 1963 where a state of emergency and martial law in Syria, it did not allow licensing of new associations only in a narrow, such as charities and some environmental associations has refused several requests for licensed associations and organizations and committees of civil society and human rights based on the rejection of the security and management of the executive power which led to the disabled and to curb post the Syrian citizen in public life in Syria under the terrorism prosecution of security on charges of belonging to a secret society is illegal and is prosecuted many of the Syrian citizens under before the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus notorious.

2 - The Trade Union Act:

The law of trade unions in Syria is also devoted to the dominance of the executive branch where in all the laws of trade unions, associations and an organization and put the article which stated (these unions subject to the directives of the national leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party and operates according to its decisions).

(Such as the Federation of Associations Craft, Federation of Journalists, the Federation of Trade Unions, Women's Union, the Union similar to the revolution, the vanguard of the Baath, the Union of Syrian Students, the Union of General Sports, professional associations of lawyers, teachers, pharmacists, doctors, engineers or contractors).

For example, the law regulating the legal profession promulgated by Law No. (39) 21/8/1981 stated the article / 3 / on the following: (Bar Association organized a professional social secure the objectives of the Arab nation in unity, freedom, socialism, and is committed to working to achieve them in accordance with principles and decisions of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and directives).

It stated in Article / 4 / that: (Bar Association is working in cooperation with the concerned official and popular in Syria and in coordination with the relevant office in the national leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party).

Article (37) has considered that the General Assembly meetings of the union be illegal if not attended by a representative of the relevant office in the national
leadership, it is also considered may call for extraordinary general meetings of the
Conference prior to obtaining prior permission from the Office of the national
leadership. The following is the text of this article:
(A – The meetings are not considered of the General Conference legal only invite a
representative of the relevant office in the national leadership and a representative of the
Ministry of Justice, after assets by at least three days ahead of schedule for the meeting and
the presence of an absolute majority of its members, and if there is no named Conference for
the second time within fifteen days. The second meeting shall be legal regardless of the
number of attendees, and may determine the date of the hearing by calling the first and
second decisions are taken by majority vote of those present and the case of a tie the casting
in which the presiding officer.
B - It is not permissible to call for special meetings of the General Conference only after
obtaining prior permission from the relevant office in the national leadership of the Baath
Arab Socialist Party).
   Article (107) has given the right to the Prime Minister the right to dissolve the
General Conference and Council of the Bar elected councils and branches in the
event of deviation from the objectives and the decision of the Prime Minister in this
regard is not subject to any of the ways through judicial review or administrativ.
The following is the text of this article:
(A decision of the Council of Ministers may be to dissolve the General Conference and
Council of the Bar Councils and Branches in the event of any deviation from these councils or
bodies for its functions, objectives, and this decision is not any of the methods of review or
appeal).
3 - Election Law:
The election law No. (26) Date of 1973 devoted full domination of the executive
branch representative to the Baath party in Syria the electoral process as a whole.
Article (13) of the Act considered to maintain a single electoral constituency making
the process of communication between the candidate and the voter's almost
impossible.
Article (18) of the Act has allowed the conservatives and the military and police
officers to nominate themselves for the People's Assembly, this article leaves room
for them to use their influence and thus inequality between them and the rest of the
candidates.
Article (20) has given to the Minister of the Interior the power to form the Central
Election Commission headed by the governor and the membership of a judge and a
representative of the workers and peasants. To this committee fully empowered by
law to examine the complaints and objections, appeals and vote counting and
counting and raise their lists to the Minister of the Interior, and its decision to contract without any possibility for any of the ways through judicial review and administrative. The law gave her the power to appoint committees from the funds they ruled the workers and staff working in institutions and departments of the State and be the only reference to the decisions of these committees.

This law committed the independent candidate for delivery of three copies of brochures and data to be issued by the election before you print them to the concerned authorities which constitutes prior censorship on the candidates. And disregarded the law for deletion announcement schedules to the voters and considered that the voter can cast his vote without the obligation wherever willing electoral status, resulting in that the voter has cast his ballot election more than once in center.

The official media and public transport belonging to the state and declarations by the state are at the disposal of the interest of candidates of the Baath Party and depriving others of them leading to a mismatch between the candidates and thus depriving citizens not affiliated with the Baath Party from political participation.

As well as the status of the ballot boxes in the workplace (government departments and institutions) without the election day a public holiday, the worker and the employee is subject to these departments and establishments to control it, and subjected to the type of pressure the direct and indirect electoral choice.

The funds between regions loses of the representatives of candidates the possibility of follow-up and therefore lack of control over non-counterfeit ballots.

The complete control of the electoral process since the beginning to end never unambiguous, and therefore the right to electoral participation in Syria to be violated.

4 - The right of citizens to form political parties:

Although the Syrian constitution in force has been stated in its articles on the right of citizens to contribute to political life in Syria where it says Article / 26 / that: (for each citizen has the right to participate in political, economic, social, cultural and regulated by law), but that the Syrian authorities did not yet made the law regulating political parties in Syria.

All the political parties that operate in Syria is legally licensed including the Baath Party and therefore the political activity in Syria punishable by law. It has been in the past years, the arrest of thousands of Syrian citizens who work within the framework of political parties and they have turned to special courts and sentenced to long prison terms for belonging to political parties and political practice which means that
the right to form political parties, belong to and the exercise of political activity is right growled in Syria and even legal crime.

As a result Syria and in light of the continued labor laws exceptional and in particular the law of emergency and martial law which disrupted all the laws and public freedoms in Syria, the reluctance to complete by the citizens to participate in political life and public affairs in the country, despite the fact that participation in the political process is part of the process of political development and an important pillar of the democratic process and development of the country.

All this led to the prevalence of type of culture, inclusiveness, confiscation of a culture of democracy and human rights and promotion which in turn led to the absence of the human actor with the social environment which requires the formation of values and principles other than repression and exclusion, such as: the recognition of pluralism, intellectual, cultural and political nationalism, equality before the law, right, justice, democracy and equality.

G- The right to peaceful assembly and demonstration:

(1 - Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2 - No one may be compelled to belong to an association). Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(The right to peaceful assembly is recognized and it may not be placed restrictions on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and are necessary in a democratic society for the maintenance of national security or public safety or public order or the protection of public health or morals or the protection rights and freedoms of others). Article (21) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

( the citizens have right to assemble and demonstrate peacefully within the principles of the Constitution and the law regulates the exercise of this right). Article (39) of the Syrian constitution in force.

Under the right to peaceful assembly and demonstration in Syria for the violation egregious by the security services are not allowed by the gatherings of any kind and for whatever reason, need to be approved security pre-and in many cases are raiding places of peaceful assembly and suppress the demonstrations and sit-ins.

There is no public exercise of right of peaceful assembly in Syria even for weddings, parties need to agree the public security. The following are some cases that have prevented or suppressed by the security services:

- The Syrian security services in the city of Qamishli prevented the establishment of a memorial service to mark the forty days upon the death of Mr. Kbro Taza which called for the Workers' Party Revolutionary Arab and the branch of the National Democratic Alliance and the Committee on the Damascus Declaration in the province...
of Hasaka in the house of the deceased located in the city of Qamishli – Hassaka in 13/11/2010 and mentions that Mr. Kbro Taza (Gabriel Marroqu) died in 4/10/2010 and was leading cadres in the Labour Party's Revolutionary Arab and leaders of the NDA in the branch of Hasaka and a member of the Damascus Declaration for National Democratic Change in the province of Hasaka, as well as a member of the National Council.

**H - The right to freedom of opinion and expression and of conscience:**

(Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference. And to seek and impart information and ideas, receive and impart to others by any means regardless of frontiers). Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1 - Everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference.

2 - Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right includes freedom to seek various forms of information and ideas, receive and impart to others, regardless of frontiers, either in writing or in print or any media of his choice). Paragraph (1.2) of Article (19) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(Each citizen has the right to express his opinion freely and openly in speech, writing, and through all other means of expression and to participate in supervision and constructive criticism to ensure the safety of domestic and nationalist structure and strengthens the socialist system and the state guarantees the freedom of the press, printing and publication according to law). Article (38) of the Syrian constitution in force.

The ruling power of monopoly the media of all kinds, printed, audio, visual and do not allow pluralistic media in the country, both in the media list or to give legal authorization of the means of new media and independent reflect the pluralism of opinion and expression and be able to keep up with global development.

In the field of journalism and the media, the Press Law promulgated by Decree No. (50) of 2001 imposes strict restrictions and harsh penalties restraining heavy financial journalists and prevents any plurality in the field of journalism and the media.

The Federation of Journalists is also issued harsh punishments and arbitrary right of journalists, through the law of the Journalists 'Union No. (1) for the year 1990 where Article (3) than on (the Journalists' Union is a union of a believer objectives of the Arab nation in unity, freedom and socialism is committed to working to achieve them according to the decisions of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and orientations). Article (54) of the Act states that: (Any person that the Union is beyond the objectives of the Union).

The General Corporation for the distribution of government publications which was founded in 1975 is still a monopoly on all publications in accordance with Legislative Decree No. (14) which limit the distribution of publications to this institution where
the associated distribution and the decisions of its director and gave itself the right to determine copies distributed and the percentage they get for it.

The reality of Syrian legislation in the field of journalism and the media gives a clear reflection on human rights violations in this field, the most important violations in this area:
- To be printed for the issuance of any license to obtain a pre-legal, and this license is subject to the general mood of the decision-maker.
- Restrictions on the form of this publication and also the material it contains.
- Restrictions on freedom of publication and newspapers which are issued periodically.
- The financial condition of insurance prior to give legal authorization.
- Restrictions on the free circulation of publications, namely, that the sale and circulation of print in a public place is subject to prior authorization.
- The state monopoly of radio and television, and develop plans and policies for its implementation.

As for the network Internet which was formed in recent years a good opportunity for citizens to their views and ideas freely, this situation did not replace the satisfaction of the authority that has resorted to monitor and block many sites with a monopoly full for this service through the Syrian Computer Society and the PTC which adjust and organize the participation of Syrian citizens across the international network of Internet providers for local service, one of the Syrian Computer Society and the second of the Foundation of Public Communication. The websites that were blocked either permanently or intermittently:

Many Kurdish websites such as: Amouda com, site Xxwor Org, Amouda Info, the site of Therese, Poet com, Afrin Net, ..., and other sites civilized dialogue site, the site of east news, and the site is written, the site of all partners, site Elaph newspaper mail, the site of Syria News and many of the sites of the Islamists, the site of Al-Rai newspaper, the site of Committees for the Defense of Democratic Liberties and Human Rights have also been blocking e-mail (Hotmail - Hotmail.com) and see the e-mail to some activists. This has been ranked many international organizations working in the field of freedom of opinion and expression Syria from countries hostile to the Internet and use it.

Many of the Syrian citizens have been arrested on charges of surfing the Internet and convert them to appear before the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus or military courts, and to be charged:
- Doing unauthorized by the writings of the Syrian government and the Syrians
exposure to the risk of hostile action.
- Spreading false news.
- Access to information must be suppressed in order for the safety of the Syrian state.
- Links to the writings of sour Syrian foreign country.

Among the most important violations of freedom of the press and media in Syria this year:
- Syrian Interior Minister circulated a book on the Directorate of Civil Affairs province of Hasaka, annex tables included the names of more than (280) Syrian citizen of the province living abroad for various reasons, prevent the granting of any document directly or through their parents or their agents or through a system correspondence except with the prior written of the security authorities wanted to. The authors assert that the Minister of Interior on the basis that he came to the meeting of the National Security Office and the book, Director of General Intelligence, and that persons names contained in the tables, the run and wanted offenses against the state, the following is the literal text of the book:

Based on what was at the meeting of the National Security Office in its session No. (209) in 26/10/2009 and the book, Director of General Intelligence No. (44/82208) Date 13/3/2010 enclose herewith tables the names of fugitives wanted offenses against the state to prevent the granting of any document of the persons listed either directly or through their parents or their agents or through the mail system without the written consent of the prior security authorities wanted to.

Minister of the Interior

I - The right to leave the country or return to it:

(1 - Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of the state.

2 - Everyone has the right to leave any country including his own and to return to his country). Article (13) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(1 - Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State’s right to freedom of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

2 - Everyone has the freedom to leave any country including his own.

3 - It may not restrict the above-mentioned rights to any restrictions other than those prescribed by law and are necessary to protect national security or public order or public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant.

4 - No one shall be deprived arbitrarily of the right to enter his own country). Article (12) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
(Freedom is a sacred right and the State shall guarantee the personal freedom and preserve their dignity and security). The first paragraph of Article (25) of the Syrian constitution in force.

(No crime or punishment except as provided by law). Article (29) of the Syrian constitution in force.

Travel ban was illegal and contrary to the most basic legal principles and rules and regulations of international human rights. This arbitrary action resorted by the Syrian authorities over and over again which includes thousands of Syrian citizens, and primarily caused by political categories that are covered by this procedure are:

- Released from prisons and jails, Political opponents and some human rights activists and civilians.

It takes prevention to leave several forms including:

- Refrain from granting a passport to the applicant.
- Prohibition of departure under a final telegram issued by the side of prevention and circulated to the centers of the Syrian border with other countries.
- Refrain from renewing the passport after the expiry of validity of the law.
- Do not leave until after the review of the Security Branch which was preventing him to leave, and has the sole authority to approve travel or disapproval.

Security decisions and to prevent the departure of its owner orally or by letter of appointment to review the security authorities concerned or the obligation to return from the centers of the border without showing reasons.

That number of persons banned from travel has increased significantly with the new year and that new names were added to the list of numbers of persons banned from travel without knowing the reasons for this and the names that were prevented from traveling owners Mr. Abdelfattah Duheir who was born in 1953, his mother's Sabiha Ibrahim the Site: State Security, and also Akram Kanao the Chairman of the Board of Trustees organization (MAF) surprised a few days before his departure that he was prevented from traveling. Syrian security services (PSO) has proceeded to take action against to ban the travel, they are:

1 - Dr. Mustafa Abdel Fattah Auajja - a specialist in eye disease and surgery in Hasaka.

2 - Isa Abdul-Halim Shekhu - a specialist oral and dental disease - Hasaka.

And on the back of their presence in the past year 2009 for a scientific conference medical organized by the City of Diyarbakir-Turkish. The Syrian authorities banned novelist Roza Yassin Hassan to travel to the Republic of Lebanon to participate in a conference of the Arab Thought held at the Phoenicia Hotel in Beirut since the day
9/12 / 2010 and that the Syrian authorities had allowed two months ago to allow the writer Yassin in participating in the conference but they fell at the last minute having reviewed her writings which revolve mostly about the detainees, and that the axis of post author in the conference revolves around the circumstances Blogs Syrian who spread the stories and novels on the net.

**J - the right to work and the right to own property and protection from arbitrary transport:**

- The Ministry of Syrian Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in 17/03/2010 published a book called The Number (2707 / r) to the departments of agriculture in the province of Hasaka asking of these circles write the names of some peasants from the records of wages ideals and contracts of rent and all those of Kurdish citizens, The following is the literal text of the book:

> (You are asked to write the names of farmers from the records of wages and contracts agar ideals in the areas of real estate to you due to lack of access to legal licenses in accordance with the provisions of Law No. /41/2004, as amended on the basis of the ministerial instructions).

Through our follow-up to this subject, we found that about three hundred treatment license and is located on the records of wages ideals and contracts agar estimated at about 35,000 acres belonging to the citizens of the Kurds in the province of Hasaka, the share of non-approval and therefore it will write off the names of these peasants from these records, pending removal their hand from their land which they inherited from their ancestors.

We also have the names of some of the villages that will be all well write off the names of the peasants of records, namely: Tel Khanzeer, Kolhe (castle fortress), Best Saws ,Tabka, Sharm El Sheikh ...

The Arab citizens who were recruited in the seventies of the provinces of Aleppo and Raqqa in the framework of implementation of the draft Arab belt racial reviewed in the recent period and after hearing this news the Department of Agriculture in the province of Hassaka and complained that the land which to complete the deficiency and require this shortage of land that have been the de-listing of the names of peasants.

We were in our reports and our previous warned of the disastrous effects of economic, social, humanitarian, legal of Legislative Decree No. (193) of 1952 and later Law No. (41) for the year 2004 as well as the Legislative Decree No. (49) for the year 2008 on the Kurdish people in Syria In particular because their places of historic adjacent to the border, and because the substance of legislative decrees and the law
referred to is not to accept the registration of real rights to land located in the border areas only after obtaining the legal authorization and we emphasized that these ordinances and special laws come in the context of ongoing policy national oppression and racial discrimination against the Kurdish people in Syria and promoted.

- The Minister of Higher Education Dr. Ghiyas Barakat issued a decision to separate the seven members of the faculty at the Faculty of Law at the University of Damascus without knowing the reasons for this, and these are:

  1 - Dr. Imad al-Din Rashid .2 - Dr. Idris Mohammed Taan. 3 - Dr. Junaid Daeer Shui .4 - Dr. Mouamna Basha. 5 - Dr. Mona Alash. 6 - Dr. Ghaida Almouri. 7 - Dr. Hind Al-Kholi.

- Decisions and orders of administrative issued arbitrary state of the official authorities provided for the transfer of workers in some departments and state institutions from places of work to other places where always comes in the reasons for those decisions the following statement: (based on the requirements of public interest?), And of these:

  1 - Mohamed Khair Suleiman Bango , his mother Aisha who was born in 1966 from Aamuda holds a degree in English where he was transferred from the Department of Health arbitrary in Tel Berak -Derbassiyeh to the Department of Health arbitrary in Derbassiyeh.

  It is worth mentioning that Mr. Mohammed Khaer was transferred arbitrarily in 2008 from Almary school in Aamuda to Palestine school in Tel Hamis. In March of 2009 he was transferred from there to the Department of Health school district of Tel Brak In June 2010 then he was transferred from the Department of Health in Tel Brak school to Department of Health in Derbassiyeh.

  2 - Hozan Ameen Haj Hamou, mother Kareema who was born in 1981 holds a degree from the Institute of Telecommunications where he was transferred from the Postal Service on the Postal Service from Aamuda to Hassakah.

- At the beginning of the month of December 2010 of the drug in the National Hospital in Malikia (Dirk) Mr. Behzad Khalil Mohammed , his mother's oura Ibrahim who was born in 1964 ofrom Malikia(Dirk) - Hassakah informed through the director of the hospital mentioned the existence of a resolution to be transferred from the place of work to the National Hospital in Hassakah, note that the above decisions always come as: (based on the requirements of public interest).

- During the month of December 2010 Mr. Kameran Haj Ali from the village of Ali Gamish - Malikia (Dirk) - Hassakah which was taught in the same village ,he has
worked for about ten years.

- A Deputy Interior Minister issued in mid-December a book number (1546/4/6/1103) based on a book issued by the Political Security to transfer Group in the Department of Civil Registry Bdeirk (Malikia) Mr. Mohammed Esmat Mesho to the Department of Civil in Algawadia and not assigned any work for the necessities of security.
The report Supplements

A report on the phenomenon of death Kurdish conscripts
During the compulsory service in the Syrian Army in mysterious circumstances
Contents:
1-Background.
2-Right to life.
3-Murder.
*- Elements of the Murder Crime:
   First: The legal corner:
   A - Murder in the human rights conventions.
   B - Murder in international criminal law.
   Secondly: the physical element of the crime of murder
   Thirdly: the mental element of the Murder Crime:

4-The murder and the right to life in the Syrian laws and regulations:
   A - Murder and the right of life in the Syrian constitution.
   B - The murder and the right of life in the General Syrian Penal Code.

5-Legal and regulatory environment that justifies murder and violation of the right to life in Syria:
   A - Legislative Decree No. (549) Date 05.25.1969 private organizations is to manage the internal security of the state and the rules of service workers.
   B - Legislative Decree No. (14) Date of 25/01/1969 the creation of the private management of state security.
   C - Legislative Decree No. (69) Date of 30/09/2009, which was amending the Military Penal Code in Syria.
   D - The Military Penal Code in Syria, issued by Legislative Decree No. (61) Date 27/02/1950 And - Forensic military.

6-Documenting cases and certificates.
7-Notes and impressions and conclusions.
8-Recommendations.

1-Background:
The Kurdish people in Syria is a basic and essential part of components of the multiply and diverse Syrian society, end it lives on its historical land within the limits set by the French state-Syrian modern, in North and North-east of the country (al jazeera- Afrin- Kobane), and some coastal areas and the cities of Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Raka, and other ..., which is a national second in the country, with a rate of about 15% of the population of Syria. Although its genuine being, its national attitudes and its commitment to the issues of the country at all stages. It still subjected to a chauvinism policy, national oppression and the denial of all the national rights of democracy and humanity ..., racist projects were implemented actions and extraordinary measures ..., included various aspects of his political life and economic Social and Cultural, which left a negative impact on the historical coexistence between Kurds and Arabs.
Since the events of the 12 and 13 of march 2004, which has began at Alkamishly stadium and has spread to the rest of the Kurdish areas and even to some areas of the presence Kurdish (Damascus, and some European countries ...), and the result was that the Syrian Authorities has conducted repressions of murders and tortures (more than 27 person were killed and tens were injured) by fatal bullets and deadly, by order of the notorious Governor Saleem Kaboul (please see documend no\1\), adding to arbitrary arrests that affected thousands of Kurdish citizens of young, old, men, women, children, and elderly ...., in the often, the arrest operations were under the selection of the national identity, and bring them to the courts that lack the minimum standards and conditions of fair trials, this was accompanied by carrying out torture, revenge brutal that led in some cases to the loss of spirit and physical liquidation, in addition to exposure of their property to plunder, pillage and burn under the supervision and direct support from by the organs of the Power, and also procedures of separation against students from institutes and universities and the workers of laboratories and public bodies (please see documend no\2\), with no mention to the cases of harassment of job applicants and recruitment of Kurdish citizens, and threats to make the Kurds a minority in their historical land, and in the a
clear reference to procedures similar to the fatal applications to draft Arab belt and reactionary Statistics reactionary .... etc..
We do say, since then until now Syria has witnessed serious escalation in the direction and pace of policy chauvinism, racial discrimination and national oppression against the Kurdish people in Syria, at all levels of political and economic and social life..., the National Leadership of Al Baath Party has issued the circular which bans the political activity of all parties political movement, where leaders of Kurdish political parties in Syria were invited to be told by al Baath Party, and the arbitrary arrests and indiscriminate has continued right of the Kurds, the brutal torture, and physical and psychological and operations of physical liquidation were continued of their right (the assassination of Shekh Mashouk Al Khaznawy in 1\6\2005) also proceedings of the separation of students, workers, the transfer of Kurdish Teachers and staff from their schools and districts and residential areas of old to the other regions, were continued. The persistent attempts by some officials in government departments and institutions in the province of Hasaka, driving a wedge between the responsible authorities (civil, security) against the people of the region in general and the Kurdish people in particular, and that fabricating false accusations them, such as neglect, abandonment, ..., to work and to cover up the errors and theft (as in the confidential report issued by the Associate Director of the fields Hasaka for Petroleum Geological Mounir Ibrahim, Chairman of the Department of Electricity Engineer Tarad Tarad)( please see document no\3\), and the actual attempt of the Power to find similar applications as we said to to draft Arab belt and Statistics reactionary ..., as in some villages of the Derik (Malikiya) on 13.06.2007 when the Association of farming in the city of Dirk (Maliki) signed contracts with (150) Arab families from Al Shaddadi area and Mount of Abdul-Aziz for more than five thousand acres of land in that region (please see document no\4\).

The Syrian Defense Minister ,General Hassan Ali Turkmany, has issued a secret circular regarding access important military information through the mobile devices of modern and sophisticated, and accusingly some of the Syrian Kurdish parties (Kurdish Yekity Party and Democratic Union Party) to get them from the Mossad and entering them into Syria and handing out to their supporters of conscripts who are serving in The Syrian Army to give them as a gift to their military leaders (please see document no\5\).

Also the Legislative Decree No (49) when was issued in 10/09/2008 that has included editing some articles of the law No (41) Date of 26/10/2004 governing the provisions of ownership and investment in the border areas, which was in turn abolished the
decrees legislatures number (193 ) the date of 03.04.1952 and No (75) Date of
07/28/1962, which stipulates in Article (1) provides that:( not create or transfer, modify,
or acquire any right in rem mortgage on a property object in the border area or occupancy
by rental, investment or in any way for over three years to the name of or for the benefit of a
natural person or legal entity unless prior authorization, whether the property is based or
non-reality based within or outside organizational charts).
With all disaster and very dangerous of this decree consequences for the children of
the Kurdish people in Syria, in all economic, social, demographic and humanitarian
sides..., as it includes all the Kurdish areas because it is the border areas, in addition
to the province of Hasaka (because it is predominantly Kurdish) are considered full
administrative borders as a border area under the security instructions and orders
??!!!
The Syrian authorities did not hide its intention to redouble efforts to undermine the
Kurds within the legal framework in all areas, as stated in the dissemination of the
Secretary-branch of the Arab Socialist Baath Party in Hasakah No. (1235/1 r) Date
11/03/2008( please see documend No\6\)
Recently and particularly since the beginning of 2004, the Syrian authorities has
transferred some of the Kurdish teachers and staff from their jobs in their home
areas to other positions in the same residential areas or other areas may be far
away(please see document No.\7\).
However, we’re not going to enter into the details of policies chauvinism, racial
discrimination and the national oppression applied to the right of the Kurdish people
in Syria, and will not go into too the details of the reasons that led to the outbreak
and the outbreak of the events of the twelfth of March and its aftermath, and their
secretions ...,and how the Syrian authorities dealt with. But here, we’re going to
stand on a dangerous phenomenon, has begin since then so far, that is the
phenomenon of the death of Kurdish conscripts who are performing the compulsory
service in the Syrian Army in mysterious circumstances.
Anyway, the accounts of the Power about death of the Kurdish conscripts by suicide
or traffic accidents or drowning or electrocution ..., seems unconvincing and illogical
in light of worsening this phenomenon after 2004 as well as in the absence of
hearing the death of recruits are the Kurds who are performing compulsory service in
the Syrian army, if this delair was true, it was supposed, every ten recruits in response
dead in compulsory service in the army of at least eighty-five other citizens of other
categories of Syrian society based on the percentage of Kurds in the Syrian society.
If what we said was happened really, we would heard about it because the
percentage is large and very large, and this is what enhances greatly the fear the
children of Kurdish society in general (because each family has a son will on day will go to perform compulsory service in the Syrian army) and the families of the deceased in particular, and so civil society institutions and human rights..., that there is something going on in secret to the right of these recruits the Kurds, as a punishment for what Syrian authority sides see by what sons of the Kurdish people in Syria has done by the process of rebellion against the owners (of sovereignty and Power), especially as the Syrian authorities have not allow most of the parents of these deceased to detects them and dissect their bodies to find out the real causes of death, and the Institution of Military Forensic Medicine is not an independent institution, but it's subjected to the Department of Military and to the directions, also bodies of the deceased revealed by demonstrated, by the according to their parents, what was seemed that some of them was tortured, such as breaking of the teeth or the presence of bruises and cuts on them.

2-The Right to life:
The right to life is the first rights which are related by personality and a substantive outcome for everyone, as it is the first of human rights. Life is keen for the most precious rights, namely the source engine to the human will to exist, differentiation and innovation.
The law has ensured the human rights to life and has kept also the divine legislations and not under any pretext to deprive man of his right to life, which is the goal of rights and its basis which is built on it.
The human right to life must be protected from any attack whether by individuals or by government agencies, through the existence of judicial control of the actions of organs of Power is basically.
So from here, the importance of considering murder crime comes to alive, which directly affect this right, which we're going to discuss it in some detail as follows:

3-Murder Crime:
Murder in the definition, is prohibited ending of life, or attack on the lives of others that entails his death. And the protection of the legislature against the murder general protection is guaranteed for all, there is no point to the fact that the victim is healthy or patients or dangerous criminals.

-Elements of Murder Crime:

First- The legal corner:
The Murder crime corner could be considered legitimate for the crime of murder in the branches of international law as the following:

A-Murder Crime in the human rights conventions:
The United Nations since the establishing did not ignore the human right to life, it was noticed in the text of many international documents of human rights. As a confirmation of the prohibition of murder stated in Articles II and III of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, declaring the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of every human being without discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion or political opinion, national or social origin or other discriminatory reasons. The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights has considered that the right to life is the source to all other human rights. which the Article VI of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 considered in its first paragraph, the inherent right of every human being, while any other right in the Covenant has never described like this description, and it also has required to protect this right and emphasized the inadmissibility of detracting from it, even in the worst cases of emergency dangerous. This is also has confirmed by several regional conventions such as the Convention on Human Rights European and the American Convention on Human Rights and the African Charter of Human Rights. In spite of all these texts does not allow the rule of law the transformation of what is going on the right to life to criminal violations punishable directly, the importance of these texts keep in the field of this research as it protects the same interest protected which protect the crime of murder in the crimes against humanity, as they paid special attention to the killings and arbitrary waste of life that is usually committed by governments, or that support or are supported by an unannounced as the most dangerous forms of attack on the right to life.

B-Murder in International Criminal Law:
The Genocide Convention in 1948 and the Convention of the suppression of Apartheid Discrimination and the Punishment 1973 has gave a big attention to the Murder Crime and considered it and other inhumane acts of crimes against humanity.

the Murder Crime forms the first crime against humanity in all the International Crimes Courts and that’s what has been approved in principle the VI of the principles of Nuremberg and two drafts of crimes against the peace of human for the years 1954 – 1996, although that, we do not find a definition of this crime in all of these texts.

the International Law Commission in 1996 has said in discussing the crime of murder as one of the acts of humanity in Article (18) of the draft Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, that the murder was a crime to know well in the National Law of each state that is a prohibited act does not require more explanation.
Any state has never objected at all, including the Murder Crime at the top of the list of against humanity Crimes an article VII of the basic system of the Court, and because the Murder Crime is a basic crime in each legal system in the world, the negotiators in Rome hasn’t found the need to deeper study to this crime, although the expression of number of delegations has expressed the view in need of such a crime for more clarification, as it may elicit differences in national laws of the difficulties in National Court’s exercise of its jurisdictions.

Secondly - The Physical Element of the Murder Crime:
As in Murder Crimes in the National laws,murder could be committed by act or omission as long as this refrain a major cause of a result, of course not through it, in the case of murder-by-doing, for as long as the means used by nature to achieve a valid result in death. Murder could be done by hand or by using the naked arms of different kinds, or by poisoning ..., and the accident results in death may come under special circumstances, having criminal intent required for crimes against humanity. the physical elements of the corner must be completed by achieving the result of criminal death of the victim, does not preclude criminal not to check the result, although the commission of an assault on life, from criminal liability for attempted murder.

Thirdly - the Mental Element of the Murder Crime:
The idea of the probabilistic intent and conscious error for Crime Murder could be under sight to be able to accountability of the International Criminal for this dangerous crime, even if the will of the perpetrators has turned to just the physical abuse, the death was in a consistent manner with the normal flow of events and in conditions where the offender expected the result of criminal death. Determining the meaning of the mental element which required the attribution of international criminal responsibility for the crime of murder as a crime against humanity in the Statute of the International Criminal Court, has asked many legal questions and problems that is created by the big difference in naming, defining and level of the danger of different samples of the Murder in national criminal laws around the world, and neglecting the previous international criminal courts, and the basic system of the International Criminal Court to determine the intended meaning of the Murder term. All of that in addition to lack of clarity of the mental element which is required for asking in the International Criminal Courts generally.

4-The Murder Crime and the right to life in the Syrian regulations and legislations: because Syria is one of the countries which have accepted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, so this covenant be an integral part of

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domestic legislation (national) in it. In this covenant provides in Article VI provides that the right of the right to life is inherent in human.

A- The Murder Crime and the right to life in the Syrian Constitution:

The Syrian constitution has Fevered the human right to liberty, life, and considered that the State is responsible for protecting their dignity and personal security, through the text of the first paragraph of Article (25), which states that:

“Freedom is a sacred right and the State guarantees their personal freedom and protect dignity and security”

B- The Murder Crime and the right of life in the General Syrian Penal Code:

The General Syrian Penal Code has considered the Murder as a crime in articles (533-539) and punished by severe penalties of up to hard labor for life and execution.

Article (533) of the General Syrian Penal Code states that:

“who kill intentionally a human being punished by hard labor of fifteen years to twenty years” And the article (534) of this law states that:

(Punishable by life imprisonment if the intent to murder committed:

1-For some reason varmint.

2- A prelude to a misdemeanor or to facilitate or implement them or to facilitate the escape of the instigators of the offense or its actors or the actors or to prevent them from punishment.

3- For a benefit resulting from the offense.

4- During an employee exercising his practice in the gallery.

5- An event under fifteen years of age.

6- Two or more persons.

7- In the case of the feet of the criminal acts of torture or brutality towards people.)

The article (535) of that law states that:

(Punishable by death if the intent to murder committed:

1- Intentionally.

2- a prelude to a felony or to facilitate or implement them or to facilitate the escape of the instigators from the crime or its actors or the actors or to prevent them from punishment.

3- The assets of the offender or one of his branches.)

The article (536) of that Law states that:

(1- who cause death of a person from accidentally killing or beating or severity of violence or any other work intended punished with hard labor for at least five years.

2- The penalty does not decrease to seven years if it was combined with the verb in one of the cases provided for in the two preceding articles.)

The article (539) of this Law states that:
(1-From carrying a human being by any means to commit suicide or assisted him in one of the ways mentioned in Article (218) Paragraphs (a, b, d) to kill himself, was punished with arrest of ten years at most if the suicide was committed.

2-And punished by imprisonment from three months to two years in the case of attempting to commit suicide if the resulting was harm or permanent disability.

3-If the assistant person to suicide under five years of age or an idiotic, the incitement sanctions will be applied to murder or to interfere in it.)

The article (218), Paragraphs (a, b, d) of this Law states that:

(a-is considered accessory of a felony or misdemeanor why has gave signs to commit it ,even these signs hasn't help to commit.

b-Stressed the determination of the offender by any means.

c-Who helped the actor or assisted on acts that created the crime or facilitated or completed acts that were committed.)

5-The legal and regulatory environment that justifies murder and violation of the right to life in Syria:

Although the Syrian constitution dictated to protecting the right to life , considering the State the responsible of protecting this right, criminalization of killing intent in the General Law of the Syrian Penal and to provide for severe penalties against anyone who commits this crime. Despite Syria has signed on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and political, which announced the protection of the right to life and personal security of every human being without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, and as a really inherent in human ..., although that, there are some legislations and exceptional decrees in Syria constitute propitious ground for the committing this crime and the impunity of the offender from punishment as in the laws that we have mentioned. through these legislations and laws (the Extraordinary), all security departments and branches of its citizens can call for interrogation, without warrants a formal invitation, and also be arrested and detained without judicial warrants.

This constitutes a serious violation of the right of Syrian citizens, by depriving them of the right to resorting to justice, for the prosecution of any security man committed a crime (torture, reservations freedom loss of soul) against him, if it had been committed because of the exercise of the security man for the job, or during the exercise of him, with the following Some of these laws and decrees special (special):

A - Legislative Decree No. (549) Date 05.25.1969 about interior organizations to manage the internal security of the state and the rules of service of employees:
Stated in the article (74) of the Interior Organizations to Manage the Internal Security of the State and the Rules of Service of Employees of the Legislative Decree No. (549) Date of 5/25/1969 states that:

(The employees in the State Security Department or assigned or loaned to it or its contractors directly in front of the judiciary, mustn’t be prosecuted in the crimes that arise from the job, or in the gallery before he referred to the Disciplinary Board in the administration and prosecution of an order by the administrator.)

B – The Legislative Decree No. (14) Date of 25/01/1969 the private to create the management of state security:

As it is stated in the article (16) of the law of managing the security of the state in the Legislative Decree No. (14) Date of 1/25/1969 that:

(The employees in the State Security Department mustn’t be prosecuted in the crimes that arise from the job, or in the gallery before he referred to the Disciplinary Board in the administration and prosecution of an order by the administrator.)

According to the Code of procedures of punishment Courts to move the public lawsuit, if the injured has inducted himself claiming personally whatever was the status of the defendant, and there is no exception, but in the person of the Head of State. As the constitutions have provided for the especial assets in pursuing it, if he has committed a crime. The referred laws up on have prevented prosecutors from prosecution to members of the security forces, even the injured person sat up claiming himself personally. This means that these referred laws has gave privileges to the security man, to destroy the principle of legal equality among citizens, Which means in its meaning, the equality in the full legal protection, and in particular the right of litigation in front of the judicial authorities, the right to seek helping of management references, the right of appeal in front of the specialized higher authorities, the right to make use of other means of legal protection.

C – The Legislative Decree No. (69) Date of 30/09/2009, which has amended the Military Penal Code in Syria:

According to Legislative Decree No. (69) Date of 30/09/2008, under which has amended the Military Penal Code in Syria, where the text of the articles of this new decree has dictated to limit the decision to prosecute police and political security, customs, accused of torture, the General leading of the Army and the armed forces, although they follow the administratively to the Ministry of the Interior and not the General leading of the Army and the armed forces.

According to this new decree also, lawsuits can not be instituted in front of the judiciary on the ordinary police, customs and security elements of political, that relate to the torture and abuse of citizens, because the lawsuit needs a permit of the
general leading of the army and the armed forces. All the seen lawsuits will be relayed from the date of issuance of this decree before the ordinary courts against the above-mentioned with regard to torturing citizens ... to the military judiciary so they can be deposited to its competent reference according to the decree.

D - The Military Penal Code that promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (61) Date 02/27/1950:

The article (19) of the Penal Code of the Syrian military that issued by Legislative Decree No. (61) Date of 02/27/1950 that the plaintiff Profile can not trigger the public against the defendant if militarily without the approval of the Public Prosecution and then references peremptory prosecution, and this also provides a suitable environment for the protection and escape of the perpetrators to justice. The article(19):

(1 - when the lawsuit of the general right stop to take the complainant the recipe of Attorney Profile entitled to the Attorney General to conduct a prosecution based on a complaint of the victim whether the defendant was not a military one. But if he is a military, the Attorney Profile hasn’t have the right to move a public interest litigation without the consent of prosecutors and and a permission from references peremptory by prosecution.

2-If the victim was from the military, the presidency of the General Staff, despite the complainant has come back to his lawsuit to ask for further consideration of the case if it deems it is necessary.)

Also, the text of the article (20), which has given to the Attorney General the right to file the case if the prosecution does not require it for some reasons ..., also constitutes an suitable legal environment for protection and escaping the perpetrators from justice. that was really happened in some cases of killing Syrian citizens by shot of security forces, as in the case of human rights activist Sami Matouk, who was killed by shot of the Syrian security forces while he was standing in front of his house in Mesherfa, on the Syrian-Lebanese borders on Tuesday 14\10\2008

The article(20):

(If the Attorney General see that the case does not require a prosecution for some reasons, he has the right to decide to save them immediately or after an investigation and he must take the approval of the Director of the judicial decision on the military the save decision).

D- The Military Forensic Medicine:

The Military Forensic Medicine is the point of serial belonging to the administration of military justice, also it is a independent point of the administration in all measures and actions undertaken by, and its reports do not have the transparency and independence required to reveal the facts...,... and this is also constitutes an
environment and suitable platform to escape the perpetrators in military units from justice when they commit the crimes of murder.

6-Documentation of Cases and Witness

First Case:
Name: Khairi
Father's name: Barjes
Last name: Jando
Mother’s name: Khansa
Birth date and place: Alhasakah province, Amouda locality, Qazaljokh village
2/2/1983
Military service place: Damascus countryside, the third unit.
Joining date: 3/7/2004
Injury: rupture stomach as a result of beating and torture.
Military rank: recruit.
Death date: 3/23/2004

Khairi’s family have received a phone call from one of Khairi’s friends on 3/18/2004 stating that their son is ill and that they have to come to Damascus, and when they went to visit him at the main gate on 3/22/2004, they have not been allowed the see him, and as a result of their insistence the guards, the family were in shock when they saw their son is coming leaning on one of his colleagues shoulder, and he was completely collapsed. He asked his father insistently to save him from death and to move him from this military unit which he serves in. Where one of his coaches tortured him by beating his stomach and abdomen by military boots, grip hands and whips, while two soldiers catching his hands, so his father promised him to do his best. When his father asked him about their treatment to him, he said: they do not take me to the hospital because they say I pretend that I am ill. On 3/23/2004 his family asked them to meet but they refused this time too, under pretext that he is in good health and he is practicing, after that his family knew that he is moved to the military hospital in Harasta because he was in a bad situation, and that is what one of the officers assured on the main gate to his family after their restrict insistence, where his family went there and looked for him in all sections and rooms till they found him in intensive care room and he was completely unconscious.

The family met his doctor, where he asked about their son’s health and whether he was suffering from any illness, and the answer was no, but it was a result of torture of his coach. After that they moved him to intensive care room, then they
made the CT scan because they believed that he has a brain hemorrhage, but the result was he has no hemorrhage, then they returned him to the intensive care room without any result.

And when the family felt that their son in danger they asked the military hospital to seek the help of a doctor out of the hospital or to move him to a private hospital, but they refused. Finally, the issue ended with his death.

On 3/24/2004 they anatomized his body, where they found the cause of his death is stomach rupture as a result of hard beating and cruel torture, and that is exactly what Khairi told his father before his death.

Second Case:
Case of a university student Diaa Nouri Nasreddin, where his family known that he is dead in the spring of 2004 under mysterious circumstances and we could not obtain additional information about the circumstances of his death and we could not obtain information about the accurate of his death and the place of his service and the nature of his injury and we could not obtain the narration of the concerned military powers about the case.

Third Case:
Name: Qasim
Father's name: Muhammad
Last name: Hamed
Mother's name: Khokah Korro
Military rank: Sergeant recruit
Birth date and place: Alhasakah province, Amalikyah locality, Kalhey village
10/20/1980
The education: Graduated from intermediary industrial institute in Alhasakah.
Military service place: Damascus, Kanakir, Brigade (26)
Injury: bullets in head and parts of his body.
Death date: 6/7/2004

The Syrian powers informed sergeant recruit Qasim Hamed's family the news of his death on 6/7/2004 claiming that he committed suicide during the night guard. And according to the investigation of the organization his family did not and will not believe this pretext and accused explicitly the Syrian powers and whom responsible
about him in the military segment of killing him in the night and said that he was under pressure to insult Kurdish leaders, but he was refusing to do so before a period of his death (according to their son's says).

His family said that sergeant recruit Qasim Hamed went to the military service after a short period of finishing his study in intermediary industrial institute in Alhasakah, and the Syrian security forces injured his brother who called Khalaf Hamed during troubles of twelfth and thirteenth of March 2004.

Fourth Case:
Name: Muhammad
Father's name: Shekh Muhammad
Last name: Shekh Muhammad
Mother's name: Jannah
Military rank: recruit
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Afreen locality, Sinarah village.
Military service place: Damascus, Alkutaifah
Death date: 10/23/2004

We learned from close source to his family that he was giving money to his coach (6000 Syrian pounds each month) to stay at home and our sources state that before few days of his death he received a phone call from his coach telling him that has to come quickly to his military segment.

And when the recruit Muhammad told his coach that he did not complete the needed amount of money and that he has only 4000 Syrian pounds and he needs to work to complete the rest of money, his coach insisted that he has to come back soon with what he gathered, so he obligated to go back to his military segment carrying this amount of money.

After a few days the family learned that the recruit Muhammad has died. The military police patrol brought his body to his family to burial him, and according to our sources they did not allow them to anatomize his body, to see him for the last time or even to wash his body, and they allowed them to see his face after the insistence of his sister and mother.

According to our sources when he went to his segment his hair was long, but when they saw him his hair was very short and there were clear traces of torture on his face.
Fifth Case:
Name: Muhammad
Father's name: Wayso
Last name: Ali
Military rank: recruit
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Kubani locality 1987
Military service place: Damascus, Kherbat Alshayab, brigade 157
Death date: 3/28/2006
Injury: Asthma as a result of torture, fatigue and stress.

We learned that he joined the obligatory service on February 2006 and he was not suffering from any dangerous illness. He was only sufferinf from effects of asthma, and as a naturally result he cannot bear more stress and fatigue. After about a month and as a result of torture and stress he died (according to our close sources to his family) on 3/28/2006.

It is worth to mention here that the article (60) of fitness system in military service in Syria which declared in decree No.(968) in 1964 states that: (who proved that he has asthma he will be exempted from the obligatory service).

Because he died after joining to military service about a month, that means his illness must be obvious to private medical committee which checks up the soldiers before they join the military service.

Here we sat the medical committee which checked him up is responsible of his death. In addition to his coaches who tortured him because he was not able to do the hard exercises and practices.

Sixth Case:
Name: Idriss
Father's name: Mahmoud
Last name: Mousa
Mother's name: Turkyah
Military rank: recruit
Birth date and place: Alhasakah province, Amouda locality, Tal Habesh village 1981
Death date: 2/29/2008

He was late six years to join the military service because of epilepsy, where his family tried to find an exception for him, and in the last attempt his father took him to the medical committee in Dair Alzour province which checks up the ill soldiers who
wanted to the military service, but the committee refused to meet him and check him up, claiming that there is no referral from the recruitment department in Alhasakah province.

Idriss returned with his father to Alhasakah to take the referral from the recruitment department where they confined him in recruitment department and taken to the military police, claiming that he was late to join the military service and then he is taken to the military service and then he is taken to the military police in Dair Alzour and then taken to the military police in Damascus, where his family met him the first time on 2/26/2008 after arresting him and he told them what he suffered on military police hands in Dair Alzour.

After that his family tried to reach him again to give him his medicine which he was taking permanently to treat the epilepsy but they did not allow to do that, because this is prohibited as he is being prisoner.

And it has been said that Idriss' name mentioned in front of the medical committee in Dair Alzour on 2/2/2008, but he did not attend. So his family asked the committee about the reason behind his absence, the committee told them that they have to know that from the military police in Damascus.

And after they went to the military police in Damascus they denied that he is there. But under their insistence they have been told that they have to go to Teshreen military hospital in Damascus, after they went there they have been informed that he is died and his body is saved in the fridge, the family asked about the report of the coroner, their reply was (later), they handed their son's body, Idriss, where he was buried on 3/3/2008.

As it is known the article No.(153) of the fitness system at the military service, the decree No.968/1964 states that who has epilepsy he will be exempted from military service if he is infected of one of these diseases: epilepsy, Jacksonic epilepsy and psychomotor epilepsy.

Seventh Case:
Name: Shiyar
Father's name: Joseph
Last name: Ali
Mother's name: Fahimah Hanan Najjar
Military rank: recruit
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Afreen locality, Dikiyah village 1988
Military service place: Daraa province, Alshekh Miskeen, fifth unit, engineering 127
Death date: 4/6/2008
Injury: bullet in the chest (in the left part)

According to close sources to the recruit Shiyar's family, they received the news of their son's death in his military service place from the involved power, and they have been learned that their son and one of his colleagues, in the mentioned military segment, fought and that led to his injury by a bullet in his chest (the left part), according to the authority narration.

And according to this close source to the family, they heard also that the soldier who shot the recruit Shiyar has been sentenced in the prison for 1,5 years.

Eighth Case:
Name: Barzan
Father's name: Mahmoud
Last name: Omar
Mother's name: Aishah
Birth date and place: Alhasakah province, Kamishli locality, Alayah 5/19/1985
Military rank: recruit
Military service place: Flaitiyah, Alnabak locality, near Damascus, near the Syrian-Lebanese borders.
Death date: 4/14/2008
Injury: trace of torture on the skull, brain, shoulders and eyes.

We learned that he was in touch with PKK party. The Turkish government handed him to the Syrian government, according to the security cooperation agreement between them.

We have learned also from a close source to his family that he had spent nine month in his military service. One day, one of his colleagues confided that he was responsible of smuggling deal (which was done during his absence) even though insisted to his colleagues that he has nothing to do with that smuggling deal, and in case of their insistence on their words all the facts will be completely revealed.

We have learned from the same source that he has injured at about 17:00 O'clock on 4/23/2008 and he called his family asking for help saying: save me, they have tortured me and I will narrate the story in details when we meet. Someone of his relatives has travelled to him at once, but he was dying in Teshreen hospital.

Ninth Case:
Name: Loqman
Father's name: Sami
Last name: Hussain
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Afreen locality, Biskinah village 1986
Military service place: Homs province
Death date: medieval of May 2008

We learned that he was serving in Homs province, and his family have received the news of his death in ambiguous circumstances in medieval of May, and we could not get additional information about the circumstances of his death, and we could not get the authority narration about the issue.

Tenth Case:
Name: Farhad
Father's name: Ali
Last name: Saif Addin khan
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Kubani locality (Ain Alarab), Qarof village 1989
Military service place: Alswaidaa province, air force
Death date: 7/3/2008

We learned that he died in ambiguous circumstances on 7/3/2008 after four months of his joining to the military service, he was serving at air force in Alswaidaa province, we could not get additional information about the circumstances of his death, and we could not get the authority narration.

Eleventh Case:
Name: Jihad
Father's name: Ibrahim
Last name: Joseph
Military rank: recruit

He is from Alhasakah, Kamishli. His family have received the news of his death in ambiguous circumstances on 8/1/2008, and according to the military power narration he was died as a result of (traffic accident) we could not document this case or get additional information about the circumstances of his death.
Twelfth case:
Name: Akid
Father's name: Nawaf
Last name: Shekhmous
Mother’s name: Jamilah Ahmed
Military rank: recruit
Birth date and place: Alhasakah province, Kamishli, addirbasyah locality, Tal Ayloul village 7/25/1988
Military service place: Aleppo Masnaa (419), next to military airport in Aleppo
Death date: 7/26/2008
Injury: Kalashnikov bullet in his chest
Cause of his death: bleeding in the chest caused by Kalashnikov bullet (according to the authorities narration)

Death circumstances: according to the investigation of the military authority, the recruit Khaldoun Farouq Karmah had shot the victim by a Kalashnikov in his chest which led to his death during his existence in the guard place in his unit after a joke between them. So according to the same source, Khaldoun accused the recruit whose name is Muhammad Husain Mukhaiber from the same military segment to keep this information secret about the killing of the victim, where mentioned in the investigation report: (...and his commit to keep this information as a secret to get a result from the investigation for his own benefit ). Quoted from the police investigation.

Also there is a huge contrast among the killer confess, first investigation and medical report about how the crime has been committed, according to the killer confess in the investigation which contains: (.....sometime they hide in the grass at that time I went to them aiming looking for them, then I saw someone lying on his abdomen – and was one meter away from me – hiding his head toward the ground, it was obvious that he is a soldier, at that time, I have loaded my automatic gun and directed it to his back and I asked him to identify himself and he was wearing a camouflage and I pressed the trigger then I shot one bullet in his back in the left part.....) quoted from the confess of the killer in the first investigation.

According to the investigation, in the crime place, where mentioned in the investigation, (.... It is an open place with some grass range between 1-2 cm and a part of it is burnt....).
It has been mentioned in the coroner report: (.... The victim has been shot from a very close distance or almost touching his body and the direction of the bullet is from front to back and it is caused by a military weapon .....).

Here we conclude that the killer has changed his confess many times during the investigation.

**Thirteenth Case:**
Name: Siwar
Father's name: Sadoun
Last name: Tammo
Mother's name: Aminah Tammo
Military rank: recruit
Birth date and place: Alhasakah province, addirbasiyah locality, Kuro village 5/6/0988
Military service place: Aleppo province, air technical school.
Death date: 12/19/2008
Injury: two bullets in the bottom of the jaw.

We learned from very close sources to the recruit Siwar's family that one of his brothers, Akram, went to visit him on Tuesday 12/16/2008 because Siwar told his mother and asked her to meet his brother, Akram, saying that there are important things happening with him and he cannot talk about then on the phone, we also learned from the same source that his brother Akram himself has received a phone call in another time asking Akram to visit him in his military segment because there were events he could not talk about on the phone because phones in Syria are censored.

His brother Akram went to Aleppo to visit his brother Siwar in his military segment (always this information is from the same source). He asked to see him at the main gate. And during the meeting between them. And said to his brother Akram: they are cutting the president picture and accusing me, they are showing me a Kalashnikov hinting that they will kill me by it. And then say to me (Siwar is talking) that we obligated you to come to the military, because you will not come if you have a choice (being he was late to join the military because he was helping his family), even though he joined the military voluntarily after his family attempt to postpone him for a period of time but they did not succeed, his brother Akram said (according to the source) who are those, brother? He did not say their name but he said that they are with me in the military segment.
After they had dinner together which his brother Akram which brought from the city. His brother Akram asked him whether he want to talk to anybody on his mobile phone, he took the mobile phone and talked to his mother, his married sister in Ras Alain city his uncle home and one of his friends, after ending from all these he went with his brother Akram to the main gate to leave him and there, Akram asked one of the guards at the main gate to meet one of the officers to ask him about his brother Siwar, the guard said to him that there is no one of the officers here, because the working hours has ended and you will not benefit anything because every day there is an alternative officer (according to the source).

The source also said: (Akram promised his brother Siwar that he will visit him on Friday or Saturday hoping that he will be able to find a solution to his problem, because he is in hurry in this visit because there are some works to do in his city.

On 19/12/2008 his family learned that he is died (in the guard place) suicidally during his turn in the guard place by two killing bullets in the bottom of his jaw, according to the authorities narration. His family received his body on Sunday 12/21/2008, and he was buried in Tal Ameer village, Ras Alain locality, the family did not anatome his body to specify the cause of his death because of the lack of knowledge and they were in shock, it is important to mention that his body had not wrapped with the national flag, and no one of the military, government or civilian group visited his family.

It has been said that Siwar had joined the military before a month and a few days, where he was almost finished his training period. And according to our knowledge, the soldiers do not use real bullets during the training period because the military powers do not give them real bullets.

We learned that Siwar's family had visited his military segment to know how their son died, where they saw the place where their son was guarding, and we learned from them that they saw the trace of bullets in the roof of the guard place, and the trace of blood, and we learned from them that the guard place does not expand but for one person.

**Fourteenth Case:**
**Name:** Ibrahim
**Father's name:** Rifaat
**Last name:** Chawish
**Military rank:** recruit
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Afreen locality, Bulbol town, Kastal Mukhtar village 1990
Death date: 12/27/2008

We learned that he was serving in Damascus, tenth unit, and his family knew that their son had died by killing bullet (suicidally, according to the military powers narration) on 12/27/2008, and we could obtain additional information from his family, relatives and friends about the circumstances of his death.

Fifteenth Case:
Name: Muhammad
Father's name: Bakir
Last name: Shekh Dada
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Afreen locality, Rajo town, Adama village 1989
Military service place: Daraa province, fifth unit, brigade 17
Death date: 1/13/2009

We learned that he died on 1/13/2009 in ambiguous circumstances, and we could not obtain additional information from his family about the circumstances of his death, and we also could not obtain the military powers narration.

Sixteenth Case:
Name: Berkhdonan
Father's name: Khalid
Last name: Hamo
Military rank: recruit
Birth date and place: Aleppo province, Kubani locality (Ain Alarab), Baraz village
Military service place: Alhasakah province
Death date: 1/19/2009

We learned that he was serving in Alhasakah province, and his family received the news of his death in ambiguous circumstances on 1/19/2009, and we could not obtain the involved powers narration about his death, and we also could not obtain additional information.

Seventeenth Case:
Name: Mahmoud
Father's name: Hannan
Last name: khalil
Mother's name: Hanifah
Military rank: recruit
Birth place: Aleppo province, Afreen locality, Qara Tapah village.
Military service place: Daraa province, fifth unit
Death date: 5/2/2009
Injury: Gun bullets (it is said that it is mistake – suicide)

We learned that he died on 5/2/2009 (suicidally, according to the involved military powers narration), by killing bullet from military gun and we could not obtain additional information from his family, relatives and friends about the circumstances of his death (suicide).

Eighteenth Case:
Name: Ahmed
Father Name: Asmail
Nickname: Sadun
Mother Name: Aisha Abrahim
Military rank: Sergeant recruit
Date and Place of Birth: Aleppo Province-Kabana area (Ain Alarab)-his family descends from Matin village of Kabana area 1983.
Date of Death: 12 / 5 / 2009
Injury: because of Asthma
Certificate: Average Medical Institute (Laboratory).

We have known after he had attainment a certificate from Laboratory Institute in Aleppo, he went to Federal Republic of Russia to complete his university study there, after a year from studying in Federal Republic of Russia Universities. He came back to see his family whom live in Aleppo Province-Kabana area (Ain Al arab), after a time he was surprised he is banned from traveling because failure to perform compulsory military service (flag service), although we have known that he was deferred class in the Division of recruitment restrictions of Kabana area (Ain Al arab) based on regular studying certificate from the university he studied in Federal Republic Russia and documented by the management of Northern area of Aleppo recruitment, but he couldn’t renew his studying postpone in the Division of recruitment restrictions, also he couldn’t get an exempt from Obligatory Service (flag service) because he was infected by Chronic Sense, disease in Lung and Shortness in Breath, which turn to Chronic Asthma. Although he presented over and over his health documents and Medical reports issued by specialists doctors to the Military Medical Committee in Aleppo that show his bad situation and he isn’t eligible for Obligatory Service (Flag
Service). Despite he objected about the decision of the Military Medical Committee in Aleppo (As we’ve known) three Consecutive times, but this didn’t change anything.

About this situation the victim Ahmed Sadun found nothing instead to subscription to the obligatory service (Flag Service) at Saturday 9 / 5 / 2009 and at the same day he was sent from Hanano Military Barrack in Aleppo to Alnabk Military Barrack in the city of Nabk of Damascus Countryside, after his sort from this Military Barrack into one of the Military Units in the Syrian Army, in the way between Al Nabk and Damascus he suffered from a severe shortness of breath, so he died while succoring him to the Military Hospital of harasta in Damascus at the night of Monday 11 / 5 / 2009.

It is worth mentioning here that Article (60) of the system of physical fitness for military service in Syria, promulgated by Decree (968) of 1964 that states: (Exempted from compulsory service who proven he suffers from chronic bronchial asthma).

So we say here: How the Medical committee can’t diagnosis injury of the Victim (Ahmed) by the Asthma who died two days after his joining the Military service as a result of it ??!!

That is, we say: That his injury was on the high degree of clarity. We have learned that the Military Forensic report confirmed that the cause of death is a tumor in the heart.

Nineteenth Case:

The case of a military recruiter Khabat Sheikhmous place of birth, province of Aleppo – Afrin - - Quta village, Who was serving mandatory in the province of Homs. His body was received by his family in 20 / 5 / 2009 and according a story by the competent military authorities, he died by drowning in the water after trying to rescue one of his companion. we could not confirm or deny this story, or whether others actually been drowned or not ??!! We also could not get from his family, relatives or even from one of his friends in the Military any additional information about the circumstances of his death.

Twenty Case:

Name: Ahmed
Father Name: Abdul-Rahim
Nickname: Mustafa
Military Rank : Sergeant recruit  
Date and Place of Birth : Hasaka province - Qamishli area – Navkr Village  
Date of Death : 27 / 5 / 2009  
His family received the news of his death ( in training project – a traffic accident ,  
according to authorities story) , according to our information he has been in the  
Military for a year and a half . he was buried in his village (navkr) cemetery ,west of  
the city of Qamishli .According to our information his family only allowed to see his  
face.  
After two days of the dissemination of information and statements on websites that  
he died while serving in the army in mysterious circumstances..., his father Abdul  
Rahim published a permission in some websites , make this statements lies and says :  
that his son died along with two of his friends in the Military training project in 25 / 5  
/ 2009 .  

Twenty first Case :  
Name : Malek  
Father Name : Aakesh  
Nickname : Chaabo  
Military Rank : Conscript  
Date and Place of Birth : Aleppo Province – Afrin Area – Kvrom Village.  
Serving Place : Homs Province – Band fifteen  
Date of Death : 5 / 6 / 2009  
The conscript Malek Chaabo joined the military in 25 / 5 / 2009,according to our  
information that we obtain from sources close to his family . that he had been  
severely beaten by three officers in the mentioned unit , and one of his friends tell  
them that the three officers had beaten their child . this is what led to his kidneys  
stopped working , so he entered the hospital because of it . this drive the father to go  
to the city of Homs where his son Malek serving to see him in the hospital , it was in  
4 / 6 / 2009 . the father left night back home . while that Malek`s elder brother  
arrived in the hospital ( to visit him ,too ) at Friday 5 / 6 / 2009 where it was the last  
meeting between them . In the next day Conscript Malek died in the hospital. His  
body reach his family in the Kvrom village –Afrin at Saturday evening  6 / 6 / 2009  
The Conscript Malek`s family told us that autopsy had been done to indicate the  
cause of death , Which confirmed that the death occurred as a result of severe  
beatings he suffered from .and they confirmed that they weren`t allowed to wash
the body. Where the body _as we have known_ was stained with blood that made them buried it without washing. And his body buried in Zhart Hanan –kfaragna . We have known that the Military delegations have visited the family of recruiter Malek Chaabo, to discourage them from establishing a criminal case on the mentioned officers before now, where _according to our information_ they were paraded on the family amount of 150 000 S.P to do that .

**Twenty second Case :**  
Name : Mahmoud  
Father Name : Mohammed  
Nickname : Halli  
Mother Name : Warda Mohamed Khalil Ghazi  
Military Rank : Military Conscript  
Serving Place : Deraa Province – Ninth Band  
Date of Death : 2 / 7 / 2009  
We have known from some of our sources that he joined the mandatory service in 1 / 5 / 2009 and was serving among the ninth band stationed in the Deraa Province, and he died electrocuted after climbing on a column-bearing electrical wires (electric column ), that according to authorities story, there isn`t any additional information about his situation. where his family reticence on the matter and we couldn`t get another information regarding the conditions and circumstances of his death.

**Twenty third Case :**  
Name : Aref  
Father Name : Abdul-Aziz  
Nickname : Sied Osman  
Mother Name : Fatima  
Military Rank : Military Conscript  
Date and Place of Birth : Hasaka Province-Qamishli Area-Kaddorbak Neighborhood 1989  
Serving Place : He was serving in Aldirij Area-Damascus  
Date of Death : 26 / 6 / 2009
According to the information we got, he was competent in repairing the electricity, and a senior officer in the rank of (brigade) was sent after him many times, but his direct officer who is also a colonel did not send him to Major-General because he is busy (according to the colonel’s claims).

When he was in another military unit adjacent to his military unit, His friends heard that he died electrocuted. We have known also from the same source that the reason why the Major General request for him? because he was late many times during his vacations. That the process of succoring him that took place after the electric shock him, it had been delayed too much. Note that, according to the same source that he was not wearing protective gloves of electric shocks.

Twenty fourth Case:
Name: Mohemmad
Father Name: Omar
Nickname: Khadr
Mother Name: Hamdiya
Military Rank: Corporal Recruit
Date and Place of Birth: Hasaka Province – Derbassiyeh Region 20 / 8 / 1987
Serving Place: Homs Province-Air defense-Band (26)-Brigade(72)-Battalion (740)
Date of Death: 8 / 7 / 2009
Circumstances of the incident: The external marks on the body of the victim: there is a nozzle extruded entry wound beneath the chain and an exit nozzle at the top of the head, as well as there is longitudinal slot between the nose and left eye and there is a fracture in the law jaw little from the left, also the presence of blue ink on the left hand thumb, apparently that it is a result of the imprint of left hand, and there is break in two teeth of the upper jaw from the front, where this did not mention (Break of two teeth of the upper jaw) in the report of Military Medical examiner?? The rest of the signs were reported in the mentioned report.

The circumstances that preceded the day of the incident: at 7 / 7 / 2009 the officer in charge of the victim-he is a lieutenant-contact him and his family five times, according to information from the people close to the victim’s family (one with his mother, another with his sister, the third with one of his relative, fourth with his father and the fifth with the victim himself). In all calling, the mentioned officer threatens the victim if he didn’t join the military maximum at 6 A.M, he will be submitted to the investigation and security and......and he will send him to Palmyra Military prison, that we have known the victim had a vacation till 8 / 7 / 2009 (
according to source’s information ) and that the victim was in a normal official
holiday according to the report of the brigade(72 ) commander , where it is stated : (......knowing that the referred to get a six-day routine holiday and joined on 7 /7 /2009 about 11:30 P.M ,and he was pointed in service on the second day of his
joining, that was his shift guard from 2 P.M to 4 P.M ..), here we have this question, if the victim was in routine holiday and his holiday didn’t finished yet ! Why did the
mentioned officer make all those calls and threatens him by the necessary of joining
the military ??????
In addition , there are large discrepancies in the report of brigade commander that
he joined on 7 / 7 / 2009 -11:30 P.M ,the victim traveled on 7 / 7 / 2009 – 10:30 P.M
from Hasaka city toward Homs city crossing Aleppo city on the Dijle Tour buses , ( that the period required to reach Homs city is not less than six hours added to it the
duration between Homs and the Military Unit ).So how the victim arrived to his
Military Unit at 11:30 P.M ,and he was who lunched from Hasaka city in the
mentioned time ??? !!!
According to close people to the family of the victim he arrived at his Unit at 8
o’clock in the morning of 8 / 7 / 2009 where he called his family as soon as he arrived
at his Military Unit , that they stressed the need to connect with them as soon as he
arrived at his Unit ,because they were worried due to the direct call from the officer
in charge of him .
Also reported in as statement of one of the residing officers in the military unit
Accident Issue in the investigation of General Military Prosecutor in Homs that : (..
Today 8 / 7 / 2009 about 3 , 4 P.M I heard more than a shot about 4 to 6 shots ,first
three of them were continuous ..It was reported that recruiter Mohammed Khader
was carrying out guard duty from 4 P.M to 6 P.M ,and every soldier carried out guard
duty ,we gave him three sound shots put them on twenty real shots to avoid hurting
himself ).
Also reported in the statement of another officer in the same Military Unit in the
investigation of the General Military Prosecutors in Homs that : ( Corporal recruiter
Mohammed Omar Khader was appointed at a shift guard starting from fourteen
noon until sixteen noon , and we handed him a war gun after he impressed blue ink
with the thumb of left hand on the record of delivery weapons . Two stores were
giving to him, empty one and the other with twenty live shots and three sound shots ,
about 3:15 P.M I heard sound of shots ,after that about three direct shots when I
went...where I saw a gun on the ground and there were six void shots , three of
sound shots and three of live shots ......)
As it stated in the minutes of transition and disclosure on the site of accident of injury corporal recruiter Mohammed Omar Khadr, the following: (.... Seen to the north of it at a distance about 20 CM a Klashenkov gun store standard 7.62 mm, brown inclusive 24 live shots standard 7.62 mm, and we have seen in front of the gun nozzle, adjacent to it, a large coagulated spot of blood its diameter about 50 cm. Also we have seen to the east north about 215 cm two empty sound shots, full sound shot and three normal empty shots standard 7.62 mm....)

Here we ask ourselves: when we collected empties that had been fired and shots that didn’t fired yet, neither those in the store nor in the ground, they became 30 shot, in addition to the shot that suppose to be in the fire room in the gun that we didn’t count.

**Twenty fifth Case:**

Name: Hawker
Father Name: Rasol
Nickname: Hissou
Mother Name: Zainab
Age: 22 year-old
From and live in: Mashouk village – Qamishli Area – Hasaka Province
Serving Place: Qoutifa Area – Damascus Countryside
Date of Death: 9 / 8 / 2009
Death causes: Electrocuted (according to official authorities)

According to information we have got (these were information stated by the authorities to his family), that the recruiter Hawker Rasol Hissou, from Mashok village- Qamishli area – hasaka Province, died in his Military Unit by electrocuted on 9 / 8 / 2009, and we can’t have any additional information about the causes and circumstances of his death from his family or other independent sources.

**Twenty sixth Case:**

Name: Ahmed
Father Name: Mustafa
Nickname: Abrahim
Date and Place of Birth: Curran Village – Jenders region – Afrin Area – Aleppo Province
Date of Death: 12 / 8 / 2009
Place and Date of Burying: 13 / 8 / 2009 Curran Village
Death Causes: Suicide ( according to official authorities )
Injury: died shot in the under throat area
According to information we have got ( these were information stated by the authorities to his family ) , that the recruiter Ahmed Mustafa Abrahim , was in a shift guard on 12 / 8 / 2009 and he committed suicide by fatally shot , from war gun , by putting it on the under throat area . and we can`t get any additional information about death causes and circumstances from his family or other independent sources .

Twenty seventh Case :
Name: Ahmed
Father Name: Arif
Nickname: Omar
Date and Place of Birth: Mamala Village – Rago Region – Afrin Area – Aleppo Province 1988
Serving Place: Brigade ( 116 ) – Newa Area – Deraa Province
Date of Death: 1 / 9 / 2009
Death Causes: Electrocuted ( according to official authorities )
We have known from close people to the family of the died recruiter Ahmed Arif Omar , after the receipt of his body , the presence of traces of beatings and torture on his body , also there is a clear wound in his head covered with a piece of gauze to stop bleeding and camouflage . Accordingly there is considerable uncertainty about the official story of his death that reported by the authorities . where we can`t get any additional information about the causes and circumstances of his death from his family and other independent sources .

Twenty eighth Case :
Name: Suliman
Father Name: Ahmed Faruq
Nickname: Diko
Date and Place of Birth: Qasim Village – Rago Region - Afrin Area - Aleppo Province
Serving Place: Brigade ( 88 ) – Seventh Band
Date of Death: 30 / 9 / 2009
Death Causes: A heart attack during physical sport lesson ( according to official authorities )
According to information we got (the information delivered from authorities to his family), that the recruiter Suliman Ahmed Faruq Diko, died on 30/9/2009 of severe heart attack during physical sport lesson, and we can’t get any additional information about causes and circumstances of his death from his family or other independent sources.

Twenty nineth Case:
Name: Fras
Father Name: Badri Khalil
Nickname: Khalil
Mother Name: Fatima
Date and Place of Birth: Bilbil Region – Afrin Area – Aleppo Province 1989
Serving Place: Deraa Province
Date of Death: 9/10/2009
Death Causes: Traffic Accident (according to official authorities)
According to information we got (these were information stated by the authorities to his family), that the recruiter Fras Badri Khalil, died on 9/10/2009 during military service in his unit by traffic accident (according to official authorities).
We have known from close people to his family, that Senior Military officials hesitated several times to his area to visit his family, the thought that the reason for that is to convince and discourage them not to pursue their son situation judicial (File a lawsuit)
And we have known from the same source that financial compensation has been offered on them for it, where we can’t get any additional information about the causes and circumstances of his death from his family or other independent sources.

Thirty th Case:
Name: Rezan
Father Name: Abdul-Karim
Nickname: Mirana
Date and Place of Birth: Tlilona Village – Dirik (Malkia) Area – Hasaka Province
Date of Death: 11/10/2009
Death causes: A traffic accident as he left his military unit which he served in it, to spend a holiday (according to official authorities), where we can’t get any additional information about the causes and circumstances of his death from his family or other independent sources.
Thirty first Case:
Name: Sadiq
Father Name: Hussien
Nickname: Mosa
Date and Place of Birth: Dodian Village – Aleppo Province
Date of Death: 12 / 10 / 2009
Death Causes: Traffic Accident out his Military Unit that he served in.
We have known from close people to his family, they heard that their son died crushed by military tank for transport water in his military unit that he served in. This contradiction between two versions, created doubts among his family and our organization that the causes of death may not be usual traffic accident. where we can’t get any additional information from his family or other independent sources about causes and circumstances of his death.

Thirty second Case:
Name: Khalil
Father Name: Bozan
Nickname: Shikh Muslim
Date and Place of Birth: Dodian Village – Aleppo Province
Date of Death: 8 / 12 / 2009
Death Causes: fatal shots in the head inside his Military Unit
Serving Place: One of centralized Military Units in Lattakia Province – Engineering Faculty
We have known from close source to him, that after detection on his body was found the presence of two fatal shots in the head, that raises a lot of doubts about the credibility of the official version, which put forward by the official authorities for victim’s family, that he died (Suicide) by fatal shot in the head.
The source added that the victim -recruiter Khalil Bozan Shikh Muslim- was told his family one day before his death, that he was under severe penalties to be unmanageable by his coaches and his superiors and asked them to work on changing his serving place.

Thirty third Case:
Name: Mustafa
Father Name: Said
Nickname : Abdo  
Mother Name : Wadha  
Date and Place of Birth : Marja Village – Dirik (Malkia ) Area – Hasaka Province 1982  
Date of Death : 12 / 8 / 2010  
Death causes : A Shot  
Serving Place : One of the Centralized Military units in Homs Province .  

We have Known from our own sources that the officers in the Military Unit where he was serving in , he told his family that he get a shot by mistake from his weapon while he is on guard , which led to his death . While other soldiers in the same military unit told his family that he shot from another gun not his gun . And we heard also from some people of area that they heard from another soldier`s family from Bab Al hadid Village – Dirik (Malkia ) Area - Hasaka Province , they came to victim`s family in the Marja Mentioned village for reconciliation on the ground that their recruiter son in the same military unit (Al Whda ) he was the cause of his death by mistake .  

That the conflict among stories and the difference about circumstances and facts ... , Killing accidents of those Kurdish soldiers in the Syrian Army in ambiguous conditions , and the absence of fair and transparent investigation about it and identify the causes of death accurately and objectively , it is still raising many doubts and fears .. , about this new and dangerous phenomenon .

Thirty fourth Case :  
Name : Shiyar  
Father Name : Osman  
Nickname : Osman  
Mother Name : Fatima  
Date and Place of Birth : Dirik (Malkia ) Area – Hasaka Province 1991  
Date of Death : 22 / 8 / 2010  
Death Causes : A Shot in the Abdomen  
Serving Place : One of the Military Units in Khan Sheikh – Damascus  

According to authorities story he died of suicide . And we have known from informed sources that he got fatal shot in his abdomen , as we can`t get more details on the circumstances of his death .

Thirty fifth Case :  
Name : Mahmoud
Nickname: Shikho
Date of Death: 9 / 10 / 2010
Date and Place of Birth: Hasil Hill – Aleppo Province
Death Causes: Many Shots
Serving Place: One of the Military Units of Syrian Army in the Lattakia Province
According to authorities story to his family that he committed suicide. We have known from informed sources that his body was carrying the effects of fourteen fatally shot injury, which raises doubts about the credibility of the official authorities story.

Thirty sixth Case:
Name: Mohammed
Father Name: Jalal
Nickname: Mohammed
Date of Death: 7 / 12 / 2010
Death Causes: Electrocuted (According to Official Story)
Serving Place: One of the Military Units in The Tenth Band – Brigade (126) centralized in Homs Province.
According to the official story on the lips of a Syrian officers in his unit to his family, that his death in his Military Unit, was the result of electric shock. Also we have heard that it was handed his family a sum of money as compensation to them for death.

Thirty seven th Case:
Name: Yusf
Father Name: Farhan
Nickname: Qasim
Mother Name: Hanifa
Date and Place of Birth: Derbasia Area – Hasaka Province 1988
Date of Death: 21 / 12 / 2010
Death Causes: Landmine Blast (according to official story)
Serving Place: One of the Military Units (Air Defense) of the Syrian Army in Rankos Area – Damascus.
According to official authorities story, he died as a result of landmine which was there in the mentioned military unit, but there are different stories about the conditions and circumstances of his death, that didn`t agree with officials story. And
the watching his body by our close sources to his family, We note : Large opening in the left waist and pelvis of the body and his feet are healthy even his military boot which he worn didn’t suffer any harm. which raises doubts about conditions and circumstances of his death.

7- Notes, Impressions and Conclusions:

Through our work in this report we notice there are very reticence combined with cautious and fear by most people, families and relatives of victims, about giving necessary information about their observations and impressions about the deaths that took place to those (military recruiters), also we noticed there aren’t any corporation with the organization about this issue.

We believe if this is give evidence of something, it shows the strong domination of Syrian Security Devices, which treat Syrian people by force and committed the most terrible and the worst kinds of violations against them, without any care for national and international laws and legislation.

Also as it indicates a lack of conviction of the Syrian citizen in the usefulness and effectiveness of civil society organizations and committees and human rights organization in Syria. Because those organizations, committees and establishments could not until now carry out its functions, duties and responsibilities, which reflected positively on the Syrian citizen and forcing Syrian security authorities to respect human right and personal freedoms, that result of many subjective and objective factors.

Due to the fact that military information in Syria, very secret and the Syrian military units are completely closed, no one allowed to visit them or access to any documents or information regardless of its describe. That we can’t get any supporting documents for this report.

We inferred from the facts and the course of events, which we stated, there are cases of intentional killing some of them due to the fact that those military recruiters were Kurdish,

Others are not based on national case of the military recruiter. As we found through the same facts and events that there are some cases of killing or accidental death may be caused by idleness, neglect and chaos. Here we leave the determination and the conclusion of this case to the ladies and gentlemen, esteemed readers.
In all cases, and whether these cases are actually cases of intentional killing caused by Kurdish nationalism of recruiter, or didn’t cause by Kurdish nationalism or cases of killing and unintended death, the authorities and military establishment are the only one that carry out the responsibility of these. Being the first and foremost responsible for maintaining security and protecting the lives of employees or recruits have.

We consider in the Kurdish Organization for the Defense of Human Rights and Public Freedoms in Syria (DAD), This case the cause of all Syrian forces, political parties, national and democratic, whether they are Arab, Kurdish or from other nationalities, or purely Syrian, also it is our duty to find facts and do not launch ready-made judgments and accusations haphazardly.

And our goal have to protect the homeland, its dignity, its development and its prosperity and increase its strength. We all have to stand in the same trench to stop the violations and abuses that take place in an orderly fashion to the rights of the Syrian citizen and fundamental freedoms by the Syrian security authorities.

We consider this a preliminary report and is not final, as it is subject to be added in the future. Because of the many cases that we could not investigate the facts and watch it, and draw conclusions from them. Despite the difficulty of the task and the seriousness of the matter, we—in the Kurdish Organization for the Defense of Human Rights and Public Freedoms in Syria (DAD)—will go ahead in order to complete this report and take it out as final form. Perhaps, we can through that put points on the characters, stop the abuses and the continuing violations of the rights of the Syrian citizen and fundamental freedoms.

8-Recommendations:

1. Repeal of all laws and legislative decrees that make appropriate and adequate ground for crimes that infringe on the right to life, specially legislative decree N.(549), on 25/5/1969 which is specific to internal rules of State Security Management and rules of serving staff and the legislative decree N.(145) on 25/1/1969 which is specific to create State Security Management, also legislative decree N. (69) on 30/9/2009 which has been amending the Military Penal Code in Syria in the Military Penal Code promulgated by legislative decree N.(61) on 27/2/1950.
2. Disengagement Military Medical Care Legitimate with management of military and give them the required independence, in order to do its work and its role in determining the cause of death neutrality and away from intervention of legislators.

3. Make Just, Honest and Transparent inquiry in all cases of the death of military Kurds recruiters in the Syrian Army in mysterious circumstances since 12 March 2004 until now, to identify death causes and the perpetrators those responsible of death, also to identify the causes and circumstances of all these cases.

4. Institution of public lawsuit against the perpetrators and officials in the killing and death of military Kurds recruiters in the Syrian Army, and convert them to judiciary and trial them in fair, impartial and transparent situation.

5. Set judgments and fair preventive penalties in the right of every person who commits or caused the killing or the death of Kurdish recruiters during their military serving, As a reward for what their sinner hands committed.

6. Compensation the families and relatives of those victims, as a result of what they have suffered from oppressive material and moral damages.

7. Awarded the title of Martyr to those victims, because they died while they were performing their national duty in their military units or because of them.
Recommendations:
In the final of this annual report of 2010, we introduce the following recommendations, that mostly of them was issued in our previous reports, but unfortunately, the responsible authorities in Syria haven't gave them attention so far, and still continuing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in different areas of life:

1- Abolishing all exceptional laws and in particular the state of emergency and martial laws and the abolition of special courts and its rulings and negative consequences.

2- Abolition the law (49) of 1980 that states on the death penalty for adherents of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria.

3- Drafting a new constitution for the country, based on the democratic principles and bring the rule of law and concept of the state of law and the institutions that are based on the freedom principles and the rule of the people and the peaceful transfer of Power, a Constitution doesn't has inside it the monopoly of Power or dominance in the political, civil or any other work, and protects the rights and guarantees full equality between all individuals and all components of the Syrian society, and recognizes political pluralism and Nationalism.

4- Abolishing Highness of the principle instruments and ratified international conventions on the National Legislations, and the text on that in the Syrian constitution.

5- Launching the freedom of political action, the trade union and civil, and to issue a modern law regulate the work of political parties and civic associations.

6- Separating Powers (executive, legislative, judicial), and to prevent encroachment by the executive and the legislature on the judiciary and work to reform the judicial institution to be independent and impartial.

7- Closing the file of the political arresting completely, and the release of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience.

8- Rehabilitating former political prisoners, abolition of the death and the deprivation from their civil rights.
9- To cancel the policy of persecution that arising from National discrimination by the right of the Kurdish people in Syria.
10- To cancel all the projects, racist,discriminatory laws, measures and the special procedures applicable by the right of the Kurdish people in Syria.
11- Returning the Syrian Nationality to the Kurdish citizens who were stripped as a result of the unjust exceptional census in the province of Hasaka in 1962 and cancelling all its effects, consequences and provide compensation for material and moral damages that they have suffered as a result.
12- To cancel Arab belt project and re-racial agricultural land to Kurdish farmers who have been deprived as a result of this settlement enterprise, the notorious, and compensate them for damage of their material and moral damage as a result.
13- To lift the ban on the Kurdish culture and heritage,and to allow teaching the Kurdish language in Syrian schools and Universities
14- Abolishing the Legislative Decree No. (49) of 2008 for the general interest of the Country with the benefit of residents of border areas in general and particularly in the province of Hasaka (it's considered the province of Hasaka of the border areas with complete of it's management border ), because it has inflicted a full paralysis in the economic activity in these areas ,and because it constitutes a violation of the Constitution and the principles of separation of powers and non-reactionary of laws also is as a denial of justice.
15- Resolving all issues in the country, particularly the ethnic and national minorities issues , as decided by the International Conventions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
16- Abolishing the article (16) of the Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1969, also the abolishing of all statements and decrees that prevent transfer the security men to justice, and subjecting the security detention places to the inspection and supervision by government institutions and non-governmental, and let the lawyers and doctors and people of the detainees to contact them .
17- Abolishing the Legislative Decree (69) for the year 2008,that amended the Military Penal Code in Syria, which restricted the decision of prosecuting the police, political security and Customs, accused of torture,by the General leading of the Army and the armed forces, despite their dependence Management to the Ministry of Interior.
18- Signing and ratifying the Convention against Torture, and to punish perpetrators of torture, degrading treatment humanity and human dignity.
19- Checking all allegations of torture that occurs in places of detention, and bring those responsible for a fair and public trial by an investigation committee to be constitute by judges, lawyers and doctors.

20- Guaranteeing the right to the legal detainee to access to a lawyer during interrogation in police stations and other security agencies before the investigation, and not to be compelled to confess guilt, according to the paragraph (3) of the article (14) of the International Covenant of the Civil and Political Rights, and the paragraph / g / of the material (67) of the Statute of the International Criminal Court also the article (21) of the Convention against the Torture.

21- Guaranteeing an effective protection for the citizen from the crime of torture, by introducing who committed crimes of torture to the judiciary, and punishing and sentencing them by the suitable physical compensation.

22- Promoting the culture of human rights in the Syrian society, and working on the preparation of the elements of the security services and the administrative culture of human rights, and to ensure respect for the dignity of the citizen and the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by international laws ratified by Syria, which has included in its domestic laws particularly the Constitution which is the supreme law and the ultimate in State.

23- To allow non-governmental organizations for the defense of human rights, to carry out visits into prisons and places of detention and investigation, to acquaint with the detainees and prisoners.

24- Legislating the right of plaintiff’s civil claim before the Court of Criminal offenses in the attack crime on personal freedom or freedom of the private life of the Syrian citizen.

25- Modifying the Syrian Penal Code to be consistent with the provisions of the International Convention against Torture.

26- Modifying the Syrian laws to be consistent with the society developments and to meet its basic needs.

27- Inviting the Syrian government to sign and ratify the Rome International Criminal Court for human rights promotion and protection them.

28- Supporting the civil society institutions, human rights and women organizations to furtherance of the principle of partnership between state institutions and all institutions of the civil society.

29- Issuing a new law for publications, and media law, to open the way for citizens to express their opinions and ideas freely.
30- Abolishing the security regulations for prevention of travel outside Syria or who wish to return to Syria.

Conclusion
By comparing our present report with our reports on the previous years, we notice that the Syrian authorities' violation of human rights and its basic freedoms hasn't decreased or stopped at all, but it is continuing and ascending large, and more terrible, and these violations include all aspects of the life of the Syrian citizen. In fact, there are great difficulties facing human rights organizations and civil society in Syria, to monitor and document all violations that occur on human rights and fundamental freedoms, because they're much first, and for the private and exception circumstances in which these organizations operate these Secondly..., despite that, we try as much as possible to highlight on some aspects of the suffering of the Syrian citizen and depriving him of rights and fundamental freedoms.

We promise the Syrian citizens of all Nationalities, Sects, Groups and Classes..., to stay them voice that defending of them rights and fundamental freedoms..., until this anomaly ends and respecting the human rights and the rule of law is achieved... and releasing the democratic freedoms and the abolition of all laws and legislation exceptional., for Building the state of the right and law..., where all citizens enjoy their rights and basic freedoms that are stipulated in laws and international conventions on human rights without any discrimination because of race, sex, color, religion...