



Legal and Human Rights Accompaniment of Editorial and Governance in Syria

Mizan organisation for Legal Research and Human Rights

One Hundred Days Completion Report

From 27 November 2024 to 7 March 2025



Mizan welcomes any question, observation or recommendation about its report, attaches below links to the human rights statements issued by it on the media, and expresses its readiness to discuss the details of any of the items contained in the report.



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Starting from the first hours of the operations to deter the aggression, the Mizan Military Liberation Organization and the Civil Administration accompanied a human rights and legal action, in which it expressed its assessment of the motives and facts, and expressed its recommendations, directly in the Syrian and international sector, and through the media with the participation of its representative Yasser Al-Farhan, whose number approached (117) interviews, on BBC channels), Al-Hurra, TRT, Al Jazeera, Al Sharq News, Sky News, Al Mashhad, Russia Today, Al Araby TV, Syria TV, and others) published and attached below links on the organization's identifiers on [YouTube](#), [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#), during which Mezzan focused and in its meetings on the following topics:

- First - Compliance with international humanitarian law
- Second - Adherence to international human rights law



- Third - Preservation of documents and evidence in branches and security agencies
- Fourth - Preservation of data and data of people and real estate interests
- Fifth - Protection of housing rights and private and public property
- Sixth - VI. Cases of detainees, missing persons, missing persons and their families
- Seventh - Transitional justice
- Eighth - Establishing the State of Law
- Ninth - Political life - national dialogue
- Tenth - Reality and economic and livelihood rights
- Eleventh - Human rights situation east of the Euphrates
- Twelfth - Israeli Attacks and Violations
- Thirteenth - Security tension on the Syrian coast
- Annex: Links to human rights posts on the media

First -Compliance with international humanitarian law;

1) Observance of International Humanitarian Law by Opposition Forces Mizan has observed that the fighters of the Operation Room for Deterrence of Aggression have adhered to the principles of international humanitarian law, including precaution, distinction, proportionality, and humanity. This is evident in their treatment of prisoners, avoidance of targeting public infrastructure, civilian objects, and residential areas. The military leadership's directives, the discipline of personnel, and the consistency of rhetoric and conduct align with the provisions of the four Geneva



Conventions. Contrasting Conduct of Government and Opposition Forces While Assad's and Russia's air forces carried out retaliatory attacks against civilians in Idlib province, revolutionary forces exercised their legitimate right to respond by targeting military units. This response was accompanied by political negotiations and international pressure aimed at preventing further Russian aerial support for the regime's operations.

- 2) Mizan's Position on Military Engagement and Civilian Protection Mizan publicly articulated its observations through media platforms at an early stage, supporting the legitimate motives behind liberation operations, which include self-defense, deterrence of aggression, rescuing victims, and protecting civilians. Furthermore, it emphasized the necessity of genuine and comprehensive political transition.

Second - Compliance with international human rights law,

- 1) Call for Human Rights Compliance in Aleppo As Operation Room for Deterrence of Aggression forces entered Aleppo, Mizan issued a public appeal urging fighters to uphold the principles of international human rights law. The organization emphasized that this commitment aligns with the values of the revolution and the deep-rooted cultural heritage of the Syrian people. It also called on them to ensure that the liberation of the city remained a moment of national relief, unmarred by violations.
- 2) Positive Reception in Liberated Areas Through on-the-ground monitoring and direct communication with local residents, Mizan observed a tangible sense of relief among civilians in liberated areas. Residents reported a high level of respect and protection of their human dignity, civil liberties, religious beliefs and practices, property, privacy, and daily lives by the fighters.
- 3) Absence of Systematic Violations Mizan found no evidence of widespread or systematic violations during the liberation operations. While some individual infractions occurred, the organization urged accountability and noted that



military leadership took such incidents seriously, demonstrating a commitment to addressing them.

- 4) Recognition of Compliance and Prevention of Retaliatory Actions Mizan publicly acknowledged, through media statements and meetings with relevant UN bodies, the disciplined conduct of Operation Room for Deterrence of Aggression forces. It commended the leadership's directives and oversight, which contributed to preventing acts of retribution. The organization also highlighted that the revolutionary forces set a historic precedent—being a non-state military actor that successfully took control of seven major provinces without engaging in widespread retaliatory violence, despite the fact that many of its fighters had personally suffered atrocities against their families.
- 5) Reported Violations in other area In areas such as Manbij, reports circulated on social media alleging human rights violations by a faction within Operation Room for Dawn of Freedom during its liberation efforts ,Mizan also monitored video footage depicting looting incidents at the Presidential residences and a bank in Damascus before the arrival of Operation Room for Deterrence of Aggression forces.
- 6) At the end of January, Mizan recorded two cases in which gunmen seized empty houses for civilians, in order to live in the absence of their owners, with the permission of officials in the police station, and without a written decision or order, according to the testimony of the owners who repeated in their communication with Mizan that they are not "shabiha."
- 7) Concerns over arrest campaigns in Homs and the coast Mizan followed reports of armed groups conducting arrest campaigns in Homs and coastal areas, leading to the deaths of several detainees, potentially including civilians, While concluding that these incidents were neither systematic nor sanctioned by higher authorities, Mizan issued multiple public appeals, calling for:
 1. Transparent and urgent investigations into the reported incidents.



2. Accountability measures for individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including Assad regime leaders, operatives, and affiliated militias.
3. Reframing the narrative of the ongoing campaign from "Pursuit of Regime Remnants" to "Justice for Victims and Prosecution of Perpetrators."
4. Judicial oversight, ensuring arrest warrants are issued by the Attorney General and preliminary investigations are conducted before referring suspects to a specialized court, which Mizan recommends establishing.
5. Collaboration with international investigative mechanisms, facilitating access to lists of accused individuals, case files, and relevant evidence.
6. Judicial restructuring and transitional justice, including the establishment of an independent body for transitional justice and the implementation of reparation programs for victims.
7. Preventing impunity, asserting that state-led justice is the only viable alternative to victims resorting to personal retaliation.

Third - Preservation of documents and evidence in branches and security agencies;

- 1) Urgen Appeal for Document Preservation In the early hours of Operation Room for Deterrence of Aggression entering Aleppo, Mizan issued an urgent appeal for the preservation of documents and files located in security branches, prisons, and hospitals. The organization emphasized the necessity of safeguarding these materials in accordance with standards that ensure their evidentiary value in uncovering the fate of victims and holding perpetrators accountable.
- 2) Proposal for a Specialized Archiving Team In addition to this appeal, Mizan submitted a proposal to the military leadership, offering assistance in forming a volunteer team composed of Syrian legal experts and human rights organizations. The team would be dedicated to the emergency sorting,



- collection, and archiving of documents, ensuring their secure storage in protected facilities under the supervision of the relevant national authorities.
- 3) Assessment of Document Destruction in Damascus During its visit to security branches in Damascus, Mizan observed that the Assad regime had destroyed a significant number of documents. However, a preliminary examination of the remaining files revealed their high importance for uncovering the fate of detainees and serving as crucial forensic evidence. Many documents were left scattered on the ground, exposed to weather conditions that threatened their integrity. While the protection forces permitted Mizan's representatives to photograph some documents, they did not authorize their removal. Mizan acknowledged and appreciated the cooperation and diligence demonstrated by security personnel in this regard.
 - 4) Call for a National Archival Institution Mizan advocates for the establishment of a National Archival Institution dedicated to preserving, analyzing, and categorizing documents. This institution would be responsible for determining which materials should be publicly disclosed or utilized for truth-seeking and justice processes.
 - 5) International Cooperation in Documentation and Accountability Mizan calls for reciprocal international cooperation between Syrian national authorities and UN mechanisms such as the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM), as well as international organizations like CIJA (Commission for International Justice and Accountability). This collaboration would ensure that case files and evidentiary materials are shared with transitional justice institutions and national courts.
 - 6) Commitment to Sharing Archived Evidence Mizan affirms its commitment to sharing the evidentiary files it has deposited with the United Nations over the past years with national judicial authorities, once truth commissions, transitional justice institutions, or a special tribunal are established. The organization also plans to discuss with the Attorney General the mechanisms for transferring and utilizing these records.



- 7) Support for the Ministry of Justice's Call for Document Returns Mizan welcomes the Ministry of Justice's call for individuals in possession of official documents to return them to the authorities. The organization further urges that these documents be used optimally to uncover the fate of missing persons, provide reparations to victims, and facilitate the prosecution of those responsible for crimes.

Fourth - Preservation of data and data of persons and real estate interests;

- 1) Urgent Appeal for the Protection of Official Records In the early hours following the liberation of Aleppo, Mizan issued an urgent appeal to safeguard electronic files and paper records related to civil registry data, real estate transactions, court files, notarized documents, financial records, waqf properties, and passport records. The purpose of this initiative was twofold: to protect individual rights and to verify potential manipulation of official records by the regime or affiliated individuals. Additionally, Mizan stressed the importance of scrutinizing any legal modifications affecting rightful owners.
- 2) Destruction of Nationality Records in Damascus Mizan expressed grave concern over the reported burning and destruction of files at the Citizenship Directorate within the Immigration Department in Damascus, which occurred at dawn on the first day following its liberation. The organization called for a comprehensive investigation into allegations of mass naturalization granted to Iranian, Iraqi, Afghan, and Lebanese nationals, as well as others affiliated with Tehran's Wilayat al-Faqih regime.
- 3) Seizure of Government Archives by SDF-affiliated Authorities Reports from eastern Syria indicated that entities affiliated with the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) seized paper and electronic records from various government buildings after the liberation of Damascus. This development raised serious concerns regarding the security of both public and private rights. Mizan urged



- that these records be handed over to the Syrian state and subjected to thorough auditing to prevent manipulation, destruction, or forgery.
- 4) Retention of Civil Registry Data in Idlib Mizan received information that the Director of Civil Registry in Idlib, with support from the Salvation Government, successfully obtained a complete electronic copy of Syria's civil status records over the past years. While recognizing this as an important achievement, Mizan called for a verification process to compare this data with the central records in Damascus, in order to investigate suspected cases of unauthorized naturalization or record deletions conducted by the previous regime.
 - 5) Safeguarding Population Census and Land Registration Procedures Mizan emphasized the critical need for safeguards in any future population census or land ownership verification process. The organization called for mechanisms ensuring the accuracy of records, preventing political manipulation, document falsification, or registry tampering, and addressing any irregularities that may arise.

Fifth - Protection of housing rights and private and public property;

- Mizan emphasized in its Syrian meetings and media engagements the urgent need to restore housing and property rights for Syrians through a set of practical measures, including:
 - 1) Revocation of Seizure and Confiscation Orders Annulment of precautionary seizure and confiscation decisions issued by security agencies or exceptional courts, Safeguarding the rights of owners and occupants to compensation for looted or destroyed properties.
 - 2) Abolition of Law No. 10 and Decree 66 ,Reviewing new urban planning schemes imposed on areas that were already organized, Developing mechanisms to protect original property owners, who were forcibly transformed by these laws from homeowners into shareholders in common



- properties, often unable to reclaim homes in the new constructions, Addressing the deliberate demographic and economic reengineering carried out by the regime to serve its own interests and those of Iran.
- 3) Guaranteeing the Right to Review Post-2011 Sales and Transactions Allowing property owners to challenge real estate sales and agency contracts conducted after 2011, Placing the burden of proof on buyers to demonstrate the legitimacy of purchases, ensuring they were free of coercion, fraud, or undue influence, Drawing lessons from Germany's post-WWII legal framework in protecting the rights of Holocaust victims.
 - 4) Abolition of the 2018 Endowments Law (Law No. 31) , Nullifying its effects and restoring waqf (endowment) properties to their original status, Reviewing possession, lease contracts, and property exchanges conducted under this law to ensure their alignment with public interest.
 - 5) Review of Transactions Involving the Iranian-Syrian Council , Investigating sales, leases, and property acquisitions benefiting the Iranian-Syrian Council or affiliated individuals/entities, Referring such cases to judicial review to assess their legitimacy and legality.
 - 6) Cancellation of Agreements with Iran and Review of Russian Contracts , Exploring mechanisms to annul agreements with Iran or Iranian-affiliated companies, organizations, and individuals, Evaluating the compatibility of agreements with Russia with Syrian sovereignty and national interests.
 - 7) Seeking Reparations from Russia and Iran , Filing a case before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to demand financial compensation from Russia and Iran for damages inflicted on Syrian state institutions, individuals, and private properties.
 - 8) Tracking and Recovering Looted Artifacts, Conducting an inventory of looted and smuggled antiquities, Tracing their whereabouts and initiating legal procedures under international law to recover them.
 - 9) Reclaiming Stolen Syrian Funds, Investigating and tracking embezzled Syrian assets seized by Bashar al-Assad, his family, regime officials, and associated



businessmen, Reporting these funds and properties, seeking international asset freezes and seizures for their return to the Syrian state.

Utilizing global anti-corruption mechanisms, including the UN Anti-Corruption Task Force, to facilitate asset recovery.

Sixth - In the cases of detainees, missing persons, missing persons and their families,

- 1) Since the first day of the liberation of Damascus, Mizan has received continuous calls from the families of detainees whose cases have been documented during previous years, sharing the difficulties and pains of their search for their loved ones, from Saydnaya to other branches and security departments, to military or government hospitals to burial places, to survivors carrying pictures of their children in order to find someone to identify them;
- 2) Despite the rescue of thousands of detainees, Mizan notes that more than a hundred thousand are still missing, the pain and pain with hope and the request for help are seen in the mothers' frequent conversations with us, during their continuous journey in search of the fate of their children;
- 3) The fate of the children so far is unknown, between the possibility of changing their data in care homes working with Asma al-Assad and the regime's apparatus, and using them as mercenaries after brainwashing, and the possibility of liquidating them, or selling them organs, as some circulating news indicates, Mizan recommends opening a comprehensive investigation into their cases, through a specialized human rights team that is clearly announced to receive reports from the families;
- 4) Mizan affirms that the presumption of life is the basis, and until the burial place is revealed and the identity of the missing person is examined and confirmed, hope remains pinned among the families;



- 5) Whereas Mizan stands in solidarity with the families in their right and endeavours to reveal the fate of their loved ones, and noting that mothers during their arduous and continuous journey of search have not found any national or international body to receive them in clear procedures to assist them;
- 6) Mizan relies on the role of the Attorney-General of the Republic to consider cases of missing persons on his own initiative, issue subpoenas against those involved, and refer them to investigation until a special national court is formed to try them.
- 7) It appeals to the Syrian charities, humanitarian organizations and the Ministries of Awqaf, Social Affairs and Health to assist in providing emergency psychological, health and financial assistance to families during their search journey, and until reparations programmes for victims are designed and implemented;
- 8) As an ideal strategic solution, Mizan has made repeated and continuous calls since January 8, directly and continuously, through the media, for the establishment of a national institution for missing persons in Syria, specialized in uncovering the fate and assisting families, and working in cooperation with the relevant international institutions;
- 9) Also, since January 8, Mizan has started issuing appeals to specialized international organizations such as IIMP and ICMP to enter Syrian territory and work from it with families with their expertise, information, human and financial resources, and noting the delay in their arrival due to the bureaucratic procedures of the United Nations, I appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work with exceptional measures to form a joint team from IIMP, IIIM, the International Commission of Inquiry and OHCHR teams to urgently enter Syrian territory, assist victims in truth and justice, and assist families in uncovering the fate and preserving and using evidence in cooperation with the Syrian authorities;
- 10) From January 19 to 24, Mizan and five other experts visited Bosnia to learn about the rich experience in dealing with missing persons' issues, to uncover



the fate and help families, and also to learn about the experiences of dealing with women who have been raped, and with their children, at the level of reparations and accountability, during which Mizan met with family organizations such as the Serbanica Mothers Association, with the President of the National Foundation for Missing Persons, with the International Commission on Missing Persons, and with influential governmental and non-governmental figures. Government, which has written down the balance of its observations and conclusions, and makes them available to specialists and interested parties;

- 11) At the initiative of (JRR), Mizan responded to the invitation to attend the First World Conference on Enforced Disappearances in Geneva in mid-January 2025, during which eight international meetings were held, during which various Syrian issues were discussed, expressed their positive assessment of the change and its course in Syria, and called on various parties to provide humanitarian, humanitarian and political support to the Syrian people in general, and to victims in particular through the establishment of funds to compensate victims, and from effective cooperation in the processes of truth and accountability;
- 12) Mizan stood in solidarity with the Syrians arbitrarily detained in Roumieh prison and other Lebanese prisons, by participating in a sit-in in front of the Umayyad Mosque carried out by families and activists for them, during which Mizan's representative participated in a speech describing the patterns of arrest, interrogation and trial of Syrians in Lebanon, and demanded their extradition to their country in order to release and honor them;

Seventh - Transitional justice,

- 1) With the fall of the genocidal regime, Mezan has intensified its ongoing call for the design and implementation of transitional justice programs in Syria



to overcome the painful legacy of grave violations. This includes a set of proposed legislations, mechanisms, and procedures, with a strong focus on the central role of victims, to advance in the paths of truth, reparations, accountability, institutional reform, and societal reconciliation.

- 2) Mizan has received numerous calls from victims, and one of the key conclusions from their conversations is that they affirm knowing those responsible for torturing and disappearing their loved ones. They recognize the informants among their neighbors who wrote reports against them, as well as many of the shabiha, brokers, and criminals. They are in a state of turmoil, barely restraining themselves while waiting for clear and public judicial procedures for accountability.
- 3) Mizan has directly articulated its vision in workshops, conferences, meetings, and media appearances, repeatedly emphasizing that sustainable peace in Syria remains fragile without urgent and fair accountability mechanisms. It stresses that preventing perpetrators from escaping justice is the only guarantee against vigilante justice.
- 4) Mizan continues to call for the entrenchment of transitional justice in the constitutional declaration, the issuance of a law defining grave international crimes, and the establishment of an Independent Transitional Justice Commission. This law should specify the commission's formation, mandate, and working mechanisms and be developed through broad consultations with victims, Syrian and international experts to adopt its programmes;
- 5) Mizan affirms its view that the establishment of special national courts is the best option to prosecute those involved in war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, and that the International Criminal Court could be considered by accepting jurisdiction in specific cases such as crimes committed by Afghan fighters in the Fatemiyoun Brigade, against whom a communication filed by Mizan with the Prosecutor General is registered;
- 6) Mizan has called for mutual international cooperation in building and sharing evidence, lists of suspects, and previous documentation files between the Syrian government and relevant UN bodies. These include the



International Commission of Inquiry, the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM), the International Commission on Missing Persons, and UN Human Rights Council special procedures, among others. This would provide national judicial authorities and justice bodies access to completed international case files for truth and justice purposes.

- 7) Mizan urges the Syrian government to lift its reservations on the Convention Against Torture, to sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to prioritize lifting reservations and signing human rights treaties in line with Syrian values and culture.
- 8) Mizan reiterates its call on international donors to establish unconditional voluntary funds for reparations programmes, in all its material and moral forms, such as compensation, health and psychological treatment, capacity-building, honouring and memorialization;
- 9) Mizan has called for changing the name of the "Campaign to Pursue Regime Remnants" to "Campaign to Pursue Those Involved in Crimes Against Humanity." It asserts that searches and prosecutions should proceed based on arrest warrants issued by the Attorney General, relying on an initial list of key perpetrators and top-level enforcers. This could benefit from the lists of accused individuals available with the International Commission of Inquiry. To maintain the confidentiality of investigations and prosecutions, full names of wanted individuals do not need to be publicly disclosed, but periodic updates on the campaign and its results should be announced to reassure victims' families and protect society from habitual criminals.
- 10) Mizan co-organized the First Syrian Conference on Transitional Justice with the Central Bar Association, the Syrian Lawyers' Association, and the Justice with Peace Organization. The conference was held in Damascus on January 17, where Mr. Yasser Al-Farhan presented Mezan's vision for transitional justice in Syria and the mechanisms for its implementation.



- 11) Mizan participated in a workshop in Daraya, attended by about seventy victims, during which they expressed their assessment and vision of the form of justice they are waiting for;
- 12) Lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan participated in the Syrian National Dialogue Conference and presented a paper outlining practical mechanisms for advancing transitional justice processes.

Eighth - In the establishment of the rule of law,

- 1) Mizan warned against considering the handover of powers by the Jalali government to the Bashir government as a transfer of power under Article 93 of the 2012 Constitution, and its impact on international agreements concluded with Iran and others, and on political, economic and military contracts and procedures of a sovereign nature;
- 2) Mizan called – early and more than once – for the issuance of an interim constitutional declaration, explaining its utmost importance as follows:
 1. Ends the constitutional vacuum in the country;
 2. Moves the actions of the authorities from acting on the basis of revolutionary legitimacy to constitutional legality;
 3. Establish a legal framework for the broad legislative movement required by the repeal, amendment or promulgation of laws;
 4. Covers as an umbrella the actions and decisions that take place, so that they are not subject to invalidity;
 5. Opens a window for full international recognition diplomatically and legally;
- 3) Mizan calls for the inclusion in the Constitutional Declaration mainly, among other things , of:
 1. guarantees of respect for and protection of personal, civil, political and economic rights and freedoms;



2. principles guaranteeing the preservation of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the State;
 3. Rebuild security and the army on the basis of respect for human rights and the protection of the people and the homeland;
 4. Reform and build State institutions, taking into account the separation of powers, guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary, and establishing an inclusive legislative council;
 5. Establish to address the fundamental concerns of transitional justice, issues of missing persons, displaced persons, reconstruction, investment, and other exceptional circumstances;
- 4) Mizan welcomes President Ahmed Al-Shara's decision to form a legal committee of specialized experts to draft the interim constitutional declaration, and to select its members from academic figures with knowledge and credibility, and calls on the committee during its observations to pay attention to the concerns and proposals of specialists, including the vision of Mizan organization outlined in the paragraphs of this report to accompany human rights;
 - 5) Reconstitute the Supreme Judicial Council, the Court of Cassation and the Constitutional Court with standards guaranteeing the independence and impartiality of the judiciary;
 - 6) Repeal decrees, laws, decisions and judicial rulings associated with the regime's repressive policies of the genocidal regime;
 - 7) Amend and promulgate sufficient laws that regulate the work of state institutions in the transitional period on the one hand, and meet the urgent humanitarian, economic, educational and legal needs of individuals;
 - 8) During the adoption of a free market economy to attract investments, Mezzan calls for state intervention in order to support the middle class and the poor in their basic requirements and make efforts to guarantee their right to a decent living;



Ninth -Political life - national dialogue,

- 1) Based on comparative experiences of major political transitions in other contemporary countries, Mezan has expressed its understanding of the reliance, in the initial periods, on a cohesive and unified team that ensures the functioning of state institutions, achieves security, peace, and political stability. However, the term of this team should be limited, its powers restricted to what is necessary, and preparations for broader participation should proceed in parallel.
- 2) Mizan calls on all Syrians to support this team, and give it the opportunity to cross the country to safety, with the right to popular national control on the basis that "whoever holds all power bears all responsibility."
- 3) Since the Mizan administration moved to work from Damascus, it expresses its observations that the meetings of Syrians are witnessing freedom of opinion and expression as the country has not known for 50 years;
- 4) While Mizan received several invitations to attend human rights events or conferences organized in a variety of Syrian society organizations, most of them participated as much as allowed at the time, and noted the authorities' respect for the freedom of work of associations, except for what colleagues at the Syrian Center for Legal Studies announced, about informing them of the cancellation of a scheduled human rights event for them in the city of Damascus, and where Mizan appreciates the general behavior of the authorities in respecting the right to expression and participation in public life, reservations about canceling the activity of the Syrian Center, and calls for address it;
- 5) Yasser Al-Farhan participated in the Syrian National Dialogue Conference held in Damascus on February 24–25, 2025. He expressed general satisfaction with the quality of the conference's outcomes, as reflected in the final statement, the comprehensiveness of the discussion topics on the session agenda, and the reasonable diversity in attendance and invitations.



- 6) Mizan is counting on the transitional authorities to prepare for the drafting of a new constitution for the country through an elected constituent assembly, for the promulgation of a party law and an electoral law, and for ensuring the protection of civil and political rights and freedoms;
- 7) Understands the significant challenges facing the government in terms of security, international relations, and the economy. It calls for rallying national forces to limit foreign interventions.

Tenth - Reality and economic and livelihood rights

- 1) The Assad regime has destroyed Syria, stolen its wealth, and impoverished its people. The newly emerging state faces significant challenges in rebuilding the national economy, improving individual income levels, addressing disruptions in essential services, and controlling rising prices.
- 2) To protect the rights of Syrian families to a dignified life, adequate housing, warmth, medicine, and proper nutrition, Mezan calls for the following:
 1. The unconditional and permanent lifting of economic sanctions, as their original justifications have expired and to facilitate the flow of donor funds and aid.
 2. Restoring the eastern Euphrates regions to Syrian state control and investing their oil and natural resources to alleviate the humanitarian suffering of the Syrian people
 3. Strict regulation of prices through oversight by directorates of commerce, tourism, and other relevant authorities to combat greed and exploitation by traders.
 4. Establishing national donation funds to be supported by Syrians abroad in efforts to stabilize the country
 5. Launch Syrian and international advocacy campaigns to call on UN parties and friendly governments to give priority to the Syrian people in annual and extraordinary grant and donation programs and plans;



6. Reversing recent employee dismissal decisions issued in the past month and reviewing illegal appointments in a manner that balances rectifying violations with mitigating the impact on affected families
7. Shaping future economic policies by favoring a free-market model while ensuring state intervention to support basic needs and assist the poor and middle-class majority.

Eleventh - Situation of human rights east of the Euphrates,

- 1) Mizan reiterated that the Kurds are an integral component of Syria, who have contributed honorably to building its history, and have the right to participate in shaping its future, drafting its constitution, and assuming leadership and public functions throughout its governorates;
- 2) At the same time, Mezan distinguishes between the Kurdish people and the cross-border, non-national militias of PKK/PYD-YPG, which are affiliated with an internationally designated terrorist organization. These groups have been implicated in war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity against Syrians of all backgrounds. They have formed strategic alliances with the Assad regime and Iran, repeatedly assisting in suppressing revolution activists, imposing a de facto partition by force of arms, and plundering Syria's key resources, leaving civilians in dire poverty.
- 3) Since the beginning of Syria's liberation operations, Mezan has documented dozens of cases of arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and torture carried out by groups linked to the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) against civilians and activists. Many were targeted for raising the Syrian national flag or supporting liberation efforts. Mezan has also recorded incidents of live fire against demonstrators and celebrants marking the fall of the regime, resulting in numerous fatalities and serious injuries.
- 4) With the liberation of Damascus, Mizan documented widespread looting of public property carried out by these militias, and the seizure of official



documents from all government headquarters, which poses a threat to the personal rights of citizens on the one hand, and to the functioning of state institutions on the one hand, and to proceed with the paths of truth and justice on the third hand;

- 5) Whereas Mizan supports the continuation of political negotiations to recover all four governorates for the benefit of the State, calls on the Presidency and the Syrian Government - in parallel with these negotiations - to assume their responsibilities in protecting their citizens, and to urgently use all legitimate means of pressure to stop the grave violations against civilians, rescue detainees, hold those involved accountable, and recover documents, documents and public wealth for the benefit of the people and the State;
- 6) Mizan also urges Syrian and international figures and organizations to stand for justice and show solidarity with victims in the eastern region.
- 7) Mizan calls on the International Coalition to establish a strategic partnership with the Syrian state for counterterrorism efforts, ensuring the elimination of extremist threats and preventing their resurgence. Additionally, it urges cooperation in addressing issues related to foreign detainees and families in Al-Hol camp and other similar facilities.

Twelfth – Israeli Aggressions

- 1) Despite repeated assurances—and possibly understandings—by the Syrian administration regarding its commitment to international law in maintaining regional security and peace, and despite its key role in expelling Iranian militias from Syria and preventing the Iranian regime from occupying Syrian territory and committing genocide for expansionist purposes, Israel continues to exploit Syria’s suffering and the state's efforts to recover from destruction. Israeli occupation forces persist in violations within the buffer zone, commit infractions against UN forces, engage in acts of aggression



against Syrian territory, and blatantly interfere in Syria's internal affairs, violating international law.

- 2) Mizan reiterates its initiative in this regard by calling for human rights action in accordance with international law, including, among other things:
 1. Filing official complaints with the UN Security Council, General Assembly, and Human Rights Council against Israeli hostilities, demanding condemnation and concrete measures to halt them.
 2. To resort to the International Court of Justice to demand that Israel pay compensation to the Syrian State for its hostilities; and to enforce its obligation to implement Resolution 338 of 1973 and Resolution 242 of 1967, the 1974 Convention, the document and map of the emplacement of its forces, and the Protocol on the Status of Forces of the United Nations;
 3. Consider resorting to the International Criminal Court, by accepting Syria's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression in which Netanyahu, his defense minister and army commanders were implicated;

Thirteen - Security tension in the Syrian coast (deleted paragraph)

Out of respect for professional standards, the paragraph was deleted after the President of the Republic issued a decision to form the Independent National Committee to investigate and investigate the matter, consisting of human rights experts, including lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan, CEO of Mizan, and due to the necessities of abandoning any opinion, evaluation or prior position, the paragraph was deleted, noting that it was written at the end of March 7, 2025, two days before the decision was issued.



Links to human rights posts on the media:

- 1) [To talk about the motives of the operation to deter aggression in Idlib and Aleppo, on Al-Sharq News channel, on 29/11/2024](#)
- 2) [Mizan's recommendations to fighters when they enter the city of Aleppo, Syria TV, 29/11/2024](#)
- 3) [Lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan on the BBC to talk about the right of the Syrian people to protection from genocide, 29/11/2024](#)
- 4) [The element of time and the reasons to take advantage of the current moment to retake Aleppo, on Sky News 29/11/2024](#)
- 5) [An early appeal to the leadership of deterrence operations to preserve the documents of the security branches controlled today in Aleppo, and to cooperate with international and Syrian experts to seize them and not lose their value as evidence for truth and justice - Mizan Organization, on Syria TV, 29 December 2024](#)
- 6) [Explaining the nature of opposition fighters, their affiliations and their ability to change geopolitics, Sky News](#)
- 7) [The Syrian people look forward to military operations serving their legitimate demands for peace and justice.](#)
- 8) [The Syrian people have the right to benefit from regional changes to liberate their country from Iran 2024/11/29](#)
- 9) [The Syrian regime left no choice but a military solution to stop the genocide after blocking all international initiatives, Al-Sharq News](#)
- 10) [Urgent recommendations to Mizan Organization to save the documents of the security branches, the population departments and real estate interests 30/11/2024](#)
- 11) [Yasser Al-Farhan's reading of the operation to deter aggression 12 hours after the armed opposition entered Aleppo 30/11/2024](#)
- 12) [Yasser Al-Farhan refutes the legal justification for Turkey and the Syrian opposition in the process of deterring aggression, BBC 30/11/2024](#)



- 13) [Yasser Al-Farhan discusses on the BBC the roots of the ongoing problem and its repercussions on the military action to liberate Aleppo 30/11/2024](#)
- 14) [The opportunity to invest military victories in imposing political positions for the forces of the revolution and the opposition;](#)
- 15) [Affirming the call of the leaders of the Joint Military Operations Room to preserve documents and evidence in the security branches in Aleppo, and to cooperate on them with international investigation bodies and Syrian human rights organizations, in order to uncover the fate of the missing, redress the victims and hold those involved accountable; on Syria TV 30/11/2024](#)
- 16) [A reading of the motives and dimensions of the operation to deter aggression, the reality of the city of Aleppo, on Syria TV on December 29, 2024](#)
- 17) [In live coverage on Syria TV, about the legal, legal and political implications of the military operation in Aleppo](#)
- 18) [On the BBC channel in a discussion about where the opposition's military operations can stand, the allegations of targeting civilians, the rights of the Kurdish brothers from the population, and all Syrian components?](#)
- 19) [On Sky News on the first day Syrian opposition factions entered Aleppo, Friday, November 29, 2024, discussing the process of deterring aggression/motives, timing, behaviors and the human rights situation](#)
- 20) [Yasser Al-Farhan talks about the conflict between Iran's interests and Turkey's interests in Syria and the region 2/12/2024](#)
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- 23) [Yasser Al-Farhan's comment on the special session of the Security Council for Syria held on 4/12/2024, the impact of military operations in](#)



- [Aleppo, Idlib and Hama on the political process, the symbolism of the official presence of the White Helmets Syrian Civil Defense, an opportunity in the new positions in favor of the opposition in parallel with the victories in the operations to deter aggression and the dawn of freedom; A legal, human rights and political analysis of the statements and positions of the international mediator, member states, and others on Syria TV](#)
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- 33) [Positive human rights indicators in the liberated areas and reminders of the case of enforced disappearance, Yasser Al-Farhan 6/12/2024](#)
- 34) [Yasser Al-Farhan stressing the need to preserve documents and evidence to prevent impunity Syria TV 6/12/2024](#)
- 35) [On TRT Arabia, good morning, victory and happiness, and a new Syria for all its people, a new page written by Syrians to build their country after the liberation of all their cities, and ensure their safe return to their](#)



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- 48) [Mizan Organization emphasizes the role of victims as a key axis of transitional justice, Yasser Al-Farhan Sky News 8/12/2024](#)
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- 50) [The need for programs and projects that address the challenges, the call for a crisis cell that works Designing transitional justice programs/truth commissions, reparations, accountability, integration and institutional reform, national reconciliation, preservation and analysis of real estate interest documents, changes to the legal positions of owners, the regime's plans for the urban reorganization of already organized areas, to stabilize the facts of demographic change; the agreements concluded with Iran, which make Syria a hostage and an economic colony for 50 years, the legal mechanisms to get rid of its effects... and other challenges on TRt 8/12/2024](#)
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- 58) [Sednaya Prison, the Tragedy of the Age, Yasser Al-Farhan, TRT TV Date 9/12/2024](#)



- 59) [The humanitarian situation in Syria, and the legal data of Russia's demand to extradite Bashar al-Assad for trial CNBC 9/12/2024](#)
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- 61) [On Russia Today TV, to talk about the Israeli bombing of Syria, the incursion into its territory, and the position of the new Syrian authorities on that 11/12/2024](#)
- 62) [Lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan's appeal to international institutions via Al-Jazeera 11/12/2024](#)
- 63) [On the importance and mechanism of keeping records and documents of prisons, security branches, hospitals and cemeteries, and on the need not to waste their value as evidence in order to hold perpetrators accountable and in order to uncover fate and reparations; On aspects of transitional justice; On Syria TV yesterday afternoon 11/12/2024](#)
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- 69) [Indications of a high-level Turkish delegation's visit to Damascus - Yasser Al-Farhan, 12/12/2024 on BBC](#)
- 70) [On Alhurra TV, about the reality and future of the eastern region in Syria, the rights of its components and the crimes committed by the PKK militias against peaceful demonstrators in it, mechanisms to ensure the non-return of ISIS, guarantees of Syria's unity, the restoration of its wealth, respect for international law and the fight against terrorism, and](#)



- peacebuilding, the responsibilities of the new government and friendly international parties towards that 13/12/2027
- 71) Demand transitional justice to achieve justice and redress for victims. Yasser Alfarhan TRT on 13/12/2024
- 72) The international and regional movement on Syria and Mahwa is expected, shedding light on the eastern governorates and what happened to them.14/12/2024
- 73) For the sake of the missing in the prisons of the Assad regime, and about the responsibilities of the United Nations towards the families, and the necessities of its committees and institutions to act urgently in order to uncover the fate, by investing in the available evidence, data, testimonies and plans. To preserve records and new evidence about the previous efforts of Syrian organizations, and on the mechanisms for handing over Assad and his ruling leaders to the Syrian state My post on TRT 15/12/2024
- 74) Affirming the call on international parties concerned with missing persons to enter Syria within a joint working group with Syrian human rights organizations and institutions in order to uncover the fate, help families and preserve evidence 15/12/2024
- 75) On the subject of looted, smuggled and frozen funds, the importance and mechanisms for their recovery, and a reference to the need to discuss the impact of Assad's agreements with Iran, and how to get rid of their effects, from my participation on Syria TV 15/12/2024
- 76) I reiterate the call of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to form a joint team of organizations, committees and institutions working on the issues of missing persons in Syria, and to enter Syrian territory urgently to help families uncover their fate, mothers are still living in pain and hundreds of thousands of family members are waiting with feelings of mixed hope and pain; and justice;;; Details in my interview on Al Jazeera in the attached video 16/12/2024



- 77) [On the fate of Security Council Resolution 2254 and its suitability as a solution to the current stage? 26/12/2024](#)
- 78) [The government of Sharia has nothing to do with it Yasser Al-Farhan comments on Sky News on 16/12/2024](#)
- 79) [Lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan's comment on the visit of the first American delegation to Damascus - Al-Sharq TV 20/12/2024](#)
- 80) [The relationship with neighboring countries in light of the presence of terrorist organizations that threaten the region - Yasser Al-Farhan Al-Sharq Channel 20/12/2024](#)
- 81) [US sanctions and their impact on political stability and reconstruction - Lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan Al-Sharq Channel 20/12/2024](#)
- 82) [Lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan on Sky News Arabia about the new administration's communication with Farouk Al-Sharaa 22/12/2024](#)
- 83) [UN action to collect evidence of the crimes of the Assad regime - Lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan - Al-Araby TV 23/12/2024](#)
- 84) [On the allegations of lawlessness in Homs and the Syrian coast, Yasser al-Farhan bet on the awareness of the Syrian people. And his assertion that proceeding with fair accounting procedures constitutes a guarantee to prevent the fulfillment of the right in particular, on Sky News last night 25/12/2024](#)
- 85) [On the question of fears of lawlessness and the expansion of individual violations, and the new administration's handling of them in Syria.26/12/2024](#)
- 86) [On Al Jazeera about signs of security tension and the role of the new Syrian administration in control, talk about the necessities of holding accountable those involved in torture in the prisons of the Assad regime, as they are a threat to society and in order to ensure building sustainable peace, the importance of documents and evidence in the security branches and international commissions of inquiry to identify, prosecute and refer those involved to truth commissions in the context of transitional justice; 28/12/2024](#)



- 87) [The benefits of proceeding with transitional justice programs, and the necessities of their synchronization with the security campaign of the new administration in Syria - Yasser Al-Farhan on Sky News 28/12/2024](#)
- 88) [Opportunities to implement Resolution 2254 and renew non-Pedersen UN envoy call for that - Yasser Al-Farhan - Al-Sharq News12/12/2024](#)
- 89) [On mass graves from the perspective of international law. My interview on Al Jazeera 29/12/2024](#)
- 90) [My participation yesterday afternoon on Sky News in coverage entitled The specter of abuses haunts minorities, American demands from the current government in Syria 1/1/2025](#)
- 91) [On the importance of documentation for truth and justice in Syria, lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan on Al-Araby TV; 2/1/2025](#)
- 92) [On the importance of documentation for truth and justice in Syria, lawyer Yasser Al-Farhan on Al-Araby TV 2/1/2025Full Participation](#)
- 93) [The legal scene and what the judicial institution needs during the current stage in Syria - on TRT Arabia channel 3/1/2025](#)
- 94) [In a perception of the determinants and mechanisms of the formation of the new army in Syria on Sky News Arabia 4/1/2024](#)
- 95) [The Syrian visit to Jordan. A step towards building strategic relationships, on Al-Sharq News channel on the night of 7/1/2025](#)
- 96) [On the responsibilities of the new administration of our country towards the eastern region of Syria, and to comment on the ongoing negotiations regarding them with the SDF; 10/1/2025](#)
- 97) [Constitutional requirements for the unification of factions and the formation of the new national army in Syria, guarantees that the painful past of violations will not be repeated, recommendations and features of a modest vision in my interview on 4/1/2025](#)
- 98) [On the reality and future of the Eastern Region in Surba, in light of the political negotiations on it 22/1/2025](#)



- 99) [A fierce debate on Al-Ghad TV about the position of the incidents of revenge taking place in Homs? And about the fact that weapons are used by the SDF? On Al-Ghad channel 28/1/2025](#)
- 100) [Yasser Al-Farhan on TRT channel about the victory speech of President Ahmed Al-Sharaa 31/1/2025](#)
- 101) [On the island on the obligations to speed up an interim constitutional declaration, and the necessities of establishing a national institution for missing persons 1/2/2025](#)
- 102) [On President Al-Sharaa's visit to Riyadh, and the end of the era of Iranian intervention in Syria; the balance between Syria's good relations with Turkey, the Kingdom and its Arab surroundings, and dealing on the basis of common values and interests 2/2/2025](#)
- 103) [To talk about the obligations, challenges and mechanisms of transitional justice in Syria, on TRT channel on 3/2/2025](#)
- 104) [The joint defense agreement between modern Syria and Turkey serves both countries, and understandings are based on interests.](#)
- 105) [On the newsroom in the evening about the Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue Conference, and the extent to which it represents the Syrian components? Putin's recent statements and his contact with President Shara, and to the extent that an understanding with Moscow is possible? Determinants of the Syrian state's relationship with its regional environment? 12/2/2025](#)
- 106) [On TRT on the Paris Conference between the aspirations of Syrians and the agenda of internationals; The National Dialogue Conference and the need to accelerate the constitutional declaration; Referral of Terrorism Court Judges to the Investigation Committee 13/12/2025](#)
- 107) [Yasser Al-Farhan in depth on the lack of involvement of the SDF in the preparations for the National Dialogue Conference in Syria 13/2/2025](#)
- 108) [An introduction to the concept of transitional justice, and part of my participation in its first Syrian conference held in Damascus on February 17, 2024](#)



- 109) [On the duties of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice in my country towards Syrians arbitrarily detained in Lebanese prisons, on the collective responsibility of the Lebanese state, and on the individual responsibility of leaders under Hezbollah and involved in crimes against humanity against Syrians, and in solidarity with prisoners of conscience in Roumieh and other Lebanese prisons, and their families;](#)
- 110) [Dialogues on transitional justice, between the benefits of implementing it and the challenges it faces; the issues of the missing, their families, and the necessities of establishing a national institution for them; mutual international cooperation, its obligations, and the obstacles it faces; reconstruction, and scenarios of sources of funding for it; on Syria TV, Yasser Al-Farhan on 18/2/2025](#)
- 111) [On Al-Sharq News Channel, about the Syrian National Dialogue Conference, aspirations and challenges, opportunities and concerns, agenda and expected outputs 23/2/2025](#)
- 112) [On the Israeli aggressions on Syrian territory, the position of the Syrian state between the challenges of reality and the possibilities of international law, and recommendations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to resort to both the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice; My interview on Sky News, 26/2/2025](#)
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- 114) [The relationship with Russia, between the painful legacy of the past of violations, and the future of building on the interests of the Syrian people and state 2/3/2025](#)
- 115) [On the impact of the security situation on national sovereignty, political stability and international recognition, Yasser Al-Farhan's interview on TRT on the morning of 3/3/2025](#)



- 116) [On the requirements of the Constitutional Declaration, its possible implications, and the formation of an expert committee to draft it, on the island in Al-Hassad 3/3/2025](#)
- 117) [On Al-Mashhad channel about the common threats faced by Egypt and Syria, the requirements for building strategic relations between the two countries, and what the Syrian people expect from Egypt after the departure of the genocidal regime; 5/3/2025](#)
- 118) [Syria between Israeli aggressions and Iran's crimes and expansionist ambitions](#)
- 119) [On BBC on security tension in the Syrian coast](#)
- 120) [on the island on security tensions on the Syrian coast, and the necessities of enforcing justice mechanisms](#)



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