

..... **PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE**

COMPLAINANTS :

(Name, Surname, ID No, Address)

SUBJECT MATTER: Criminal Complaint Regarding the Crimes of Genocide, Torture, Mass Murder, Rape, Enforced Disappearance and Displacement Against the Alawite Community in Syria

SUSPECTS:

1. **Abu Muhammad al-Jolani** (Real name: Ahmed Hussein al-Shar'a) - Leader of Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)
2. Minister of Foreign Affairs: Asaad Hassan al-Shaibani
3. Minister of Defense: Murhaf Abu Qasra (مرهف ابو قصرة)
4. The Governor of Latakia, Muhammad Osman (محمد عثمان)
5. Governor of Tartous Ahmed al-Shami (احمد الشامي)
6. Anas Ayrut (Salafist jihadist, member of the investigative committee on the coast)
7. Other commanders and members of HTS and its civilian or armed affiliates
8. Individuals belonging to civilian and paramilitary armed or unarmed groups participating in the crimes in question
9. Civilian and law enforcement officials tasked with preventing the crimes in question

ACCUSATIONS:

- **Genocide** - 1948 UN Genocide Convention and Rome Statute
- **Crimes Against Humanity**
- **War Crimes** - 1949 Geneva Conventions
- **Torture and Ill-Treatment** - UN Convention against Torture
- **Enforced Disappearance** - UN Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- **Enslavement** - UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- **Crimes of Sexual Assault** - UN CEDAW Protocols
- **Forced Displacement** - UN IOM Protocols

- And other offenses to be identified

I-) GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

It is clearly observed from the reports, documents, photographs, videos, audio-visual and written publications published by the international media and authorized institutions, as well as visuals shared through social media, that the Syrian civil war has not come to an end and that the new administration is carrying out systematic attacks against the Alawite community in the form of mass killings, forced displacement, sexual assaults, rape, torture and genocide. The perpetrators of the war crimes and crimes against humanity detailed below and in the attached reports are Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) and affiliated groups led by Abu Muhammad al-Jolani.

The jihadist organizations designated as terrorist by the United Nations, such as ISIS and al-Nusra, have been carrying out fundamentalist terrorist attacks against the Alawite community in Syria since 2012, which constitute crimes against humanity, culminating in the end of the Assad regime and the takeover of the administration by HTS and affiliated groups.

The Salafist jihadist organizations that took over the government do not even constitute 20% of the total population, even if jihadist organizations from foreign countries are included. It is a concrete fact that the HTS administration, as a minority government, will not be able to stabilize the governance. The new regime has found the solution to achieve quantitative majority by eliminating the Alawites in mass. The Alawite community represents about fifteen percent of the Syrian population, but the fact that it is a civilian community and is seen as the most vulnerable minority group that jihadist groups can eliminate with the support of internal and external Sunni communities and states makes committing war crimes and genocide relatively easy.

It is indisputable that HTS and its affiliated groups are not a civilian political movement, that they were perpetrators of terrorist acts in the civil war in the past, and that acting like an inclusive government today is contrary to their ideological and jihadist understanding. Hayat Tahrir al-Sham, which evolved from Jabhat al-Nusra, the Syrian branch of the al-Qaeda terrorist organization, is known for its terrorist acts, sectarian attacks and jihadist actions.

The UN Security Council recognizes Jabhat al-Nusra and its successor HTS as terrorist organizations. Abu Mohammed al-Jolani and HTS, of which he is the leader, are on the UN terrorist list.

The European Union recognizes Abu Muhammad al-Jolani as a terrorist and HTS as a terrorist organization. The majority of NATO member states also recognize HTS as a terrorist organization.

In May 2013, Colani was identified by the US State Department as a specially identified global terrorist and all properties subject to US jurisdiction were frozen. On 24 July 2013, the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on ISIL and Al-Qaeda placed him on its list of sanctioned terrorists and froze his international assets, subjecting him to a travel ban and arms embargo.

The shifting political position of the organization, which is on the terrorist lists of countries such as Turkey, Russia, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Japan, has not changed the objectives of its actions, on the contrary, the intensity of attacks has increased with domestic and foreign political support. Although HTS has created the illusion of political legitimacy, it is not a civilian political movement. It has criminalized the Alawite community, which has been the target of its sectarian attacks from past to present, by creating “ a perception of elements of the old regime” and portrayed the violence as defense and suppression of rebellion. However, all attacks are one-sided, brutal, planned and severe crimes against humanity. These crimes are explained below with reference to example incidents and their international legal basis.

In the 3-month period until March 6, 2025, when the HTS regime declared state-sponsored jihad against Alawites, it was reported by international human rights organizations and the media that the HTS regime systematically massacred around 5,000 Alawites with brutal torture, forcefully disappeared many of them, sexually assaulted many of them, and arrested around 40,000 Alawites. Foreign jihadist bands such as Uzbeks, Afghans, Chechens and Uighurs were used in these massacres. Most of these massacres were directed against the Alawite population concentrated in the rural areas of Hama and Homs, and the Alawites were driven out of these areas where they were in the minority and squeezed into the coastal strip.

Most recently, on March 6, 2025, a mobilization order and jihad against the Alawites was “officially” declared in the Mediterranean coastal cities such as Tartus, Lazikiye and Jableh, where Alawites live in large populations, as a result of the attack on HTS forces by civilian groups who started armed resistance against HTS regime forces against the ongoing systematic massacres and impunity policy. In the operations launched with the claim that these armed attacks were carried out by the remnants of the Assad regime, more than a thousand Alawite civilians, according to some sources, and up to 20 thousand according to others, have been massacred until March 11, 2025 with inhuman tortures without any distinguishing between children, elderly, women, etc.

The Alawites, who make up 15% of the population, are not Assad's remnants. All ministers and capital of the Assad regime come from Sunni circles. Nevertheless, it is unacceptable that all Alawites are targeted just because of Assad's Nusayri identity, which he has never practiced.

There are many images of poisoned water, electricity and internet cut off, all roads blocked and communication with the world cut off, villages bombarded by tanks and aerial bombardment, civilian houses ransacked with guns, women violated, hills of corpses in the village squares and even the corpses tortured. Christian communities have also been affected by the attacks. During the attacks, it is also observed that all religious facilities belonging to minority beliefs are burned and destroyed. These are the images that could reach the outside world. The true extent of the massacre is unfortunately unknown at this stage.

II-) OFFENSES AND LEGAL GROUNDS

A-) GENOCIDE

International Legal Grounds: 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Articles 2 and 3.

The actions of HTS and its affiliates to completely exterminate the Alawite community include mass killings, displacement, kidnapping and mass murder of children, and attacks that prevent the continuation of the lineage and destroy all means of survival. Mass killings are a sectarian genocide against a civilian population that has no means of defense, geopolitical, political or logistical support. All countries have universal jurisdiction over these acts and it has become inevitable to launch an investigation.

B-) TORTURE

International Legal Grounds: 1984 United Nations Convention against Torture

1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 Additional Protocols

I. Article 12 of the Geneva Convention;

Articles 17, 87 of the Geneva Convention III

IV Geneva Convention Articles 27, 32, 147

1st Additional Protocol (1977) Article 75

2nd Additional Protocol (1977) Article 4

Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Articles 7, 8, 25

The HTS regime has carried forward its past hostile attitude towards the Alawite community through mass torture instead of transforming it into an inclusive political understanding after obtaining a political position. The attacks, disguised as a struggle against the former regime, continue to spread regardless of gender, age, illness or disability. The perpetrators of crimes that should be prosecuted using international jurisdiction make official visits with political titles, reflecting their terrorist acts as a matter of internal security. This ensures that all states perceive the HTS regime's attacks as stabilization policies of the new administration.

C-) WAR CRIMES

International Legal Bases: Geneva Conventions (1949) and Additional Protocols (1977)

I. Geneva Convention Articles 12, 50

Articles 3, 17, 87 of the Geneva Convention III

IV Geneva Convention (Protection of Civilians) Articles 4, 27, 32, 33, 34, 146, 147

Protection of civilians is essential even in times of internal conflict and civil war. The fact that the Alawite community is unarmed, unorganized and defenseless is one of the main reasons for the HTS regime's deliberate and planned attack on this civilian population. In addition to the sectarian hatred of the jihadist regime, Alawite civilians, whom it sees as the easiest to destroy, are kidnapped from their homes, tortured to death, and their corpses are thrown from the mountains to intimidate all Syrian peoples and the world. The crimes, which the global community has been silently watching, now carry the meaning of approval. It is urgent and inevitable that the war crimes, which concern not only the Alawite civilian population but all Syrian peoples and their cognates around the world, be stopped, investigated and the necessary penalties be imposed to lead the way for world peace. Your Prosecutor's Office has the legal capacity to investigate war crimes and punish the perpetrators by using its international jurisdiction. Preventing perpetrators from traveling around the world with political titles is one of the most effective ways to effectively fight these crimes.

Article 27 of the IV Geneva Convention stipulates that the civilians shall be protected from collective punishment, assault and sexual violence, plunder, and attacks on places of worship. However, "protection" aside, the civilian Alawite people have been the direct victims of these crimes.

Article 32 of the Convention prohibits murder, torture and other corporal punishment. The rights of the civilian Alawite population protected by the Convention have been abolished by the HTS regime and its affiliates.

According to Article 147 of the Convention, acts such as deliberate killing, torture and forced displacement are defined as war crimes. It is undisputed that acts against the civilian Alawite community are war crimes.

Article 146 of the Convention regulates jurisdiction. According to this article:

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention defined in the following Article.

Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts. It may also, if it prefers, and in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, hand such persons over for trial to another High Contracting Party concerned, provided such High Contracting Party has made out a prima facie case.

Each High Contracting Party shall take measures necessary for the suppression of all acts contrary to the provisions of the present Convention other than the grave breaches defined in the following Article"

The IV Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians also clearly regulates the means of criminal investigation of crimes committed under this article. Accordingly, the Contracting

States have jurisdiction in cases where war crimes are committed, regardless of the nationality of the perpetrators and the country where the crime was committed.

It is not possible to prevent war crimes without expanding jurisdiction. War crimes are not a domestic matter. The victims of a country where domestic law has already been violated by crimes cannot be left to the jurisdiction of that country. For this reason, the Convention has authorized the Contracting States. It is even explicitly stated that this is an obligation. There is an obligation to prosecute the perpetrators of grave violations and an obligation to prevent violations other than grave violations.

It is very clear that the atrocities exemplified above are severe violations. It has become inevitable to launch an investigation to stop, investigate and punish the perpetrators of the violations that started months ago and intensified in recent days.

D-) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

The systematic committing of acts such as intentional killing, intentional wounding, torture, ill-treatment or enslavement, deprivation of one's liberty, subjection to scientific experiments, sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, forced impregnation, forced prostitution, etc. against a section of the society in accordance with a plan based on political, philosophical, racial or religious motives constitutes crimes against humanity and there is no statute of limitations for these crimes.

It is known that the HTS regime and its affiliates have tried to ensure that their crimes against humanity are ignored by developing political and diplomatic relations. Al-Sharaa has endeavored to strengthen its foreign relations, including with member states of the Council of Europe, and to gain political support and legitimacy. On the one hand, it is destroying the Alawite people through civil war and terrorist attacks, and on the other hand, it is raising its foreign political prestige. In particular, majority Sunni states tend to approve and even support crimes against humanity against the Alawite community. This will further isolate the Alawite community and allow crimes against humanity impunity.

Almost all states belonging to the United Nations Community and the Council of Europe have legislated to punish crimes against humanity. Each country has the authority to prosecute acts that constitute crimes against humanity according to its own laws and to punish the perpetrators. The fact that the perpetrators are wanted with a red notice and prevented from traveling freely around the world ensures that these trials are effective from the outset.

E-) ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE, FORCED DISPLACEMENT, ENSLAVEMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND OTHER CRIMES

These crimes are also regulated in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, CEDAW, IOM Protocols and other instruments, and each crime is regulated separately under national law. On the other hand, they constitute the antecedents of the aforementioned war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

III-) LEGAL EVALUATION OF THE CRIMES IN TERMS OF THE ROMA STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

A-) TEMPORAL JURISDICTION

According to Article 11 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Court shall have jurisdiction over crimes committed after the entry into force of this Statute. The person named Ahmed Ash-Shara, against whom we have filed a criminal complaint, committed the complementary acts of the crime subject to the complaint in 2025, after 1.07.2002, the date of entry into force of the Rome Statute.

B-) PERSONAL JURISDICTION

According to Article 12/2 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in order for jurisdiction to arise, the State of which the accused is a national must be a party to the Rome Statute or the crime must have occurred on the territory of a State party to the Statute. The consequences of the crime of genocide committed by perpetrators are “transboundary”. The consequences of the crime of genocide committed by the accused will take place not only in the country where the crime was committed, but also in the territory of countries that recognize the Rome Statute. Jordan, Tunisia, Spain, France, Greece, Montenegro, Greece, Montenegro and Greek Cyprus, which will be affected by mass migration in the Mediterranean and Middle East geography as a result of the genocide in Syria, have recognized the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. Since the migrations that will take place after the genocide in Syria will also affect these countries, according to the Rome Statute, “personal jurisdiction” has arisen.

IV-) UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION, LEGAL BASIS AND CASE STUDIES

International law is based on the principles of sovereignty, inter-state cooperation and the protection of human rights. States and international courts exercise universal jurisdiction over international crimes, particularly genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, torture and terrorism.

The jurisdiction of states to prosecute international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and torture, regardless of the country in which they were committed or the nationality of the perpetrator or the victim, is used for “crimes that concern the common conscience of humanity”.

The 1948 United Nations Convention on Genocide states that genocide is an international crime and states parties are obliged to prevent and punish it. It also states that perpetrators of genocide may be put on trial in the country where it was committed or by an international tribunal (Articles 1-6).

The 1949 Geneva Convention IV regulates that states are obliged to seek out and try those accused of war crimes and states that war crimes may be dealt with under universal jurisdiction (Articles 146-147).

The 1984 United Nations Convention against Torture prohibits torture and requires states to prosecute or extradite perpetrators of this crime to another country for prosecution, and clarifies that perpetrators of torture can be tried at any place (Articles 5-7).

According to Customary International Law, the obligation of states to investigate and prosecute international crimes is supported by international court judgments and state practice. Examples of war and crimes against humanity trials in the past, where universal jurisdiction was exercised, show that both written and customary law were in effect.

For example, Augusto Pinochet, the military dictator of Chile between 1973 and 1990, was tried in Spain under international jurisdiction for alleged crimes against humanity, torture, enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings. An arrest warrant was issued by the Spanish Judge against Pinochet for torture and human rights violations of his victims. Pinochet was arrested in October 1998 while in London for a medical operation. He was sent to Chile under the pretext of health problems and died before the trials were concluded.

Using the principle of universal jurisdiction, Germany has conducted criminal proceedings in Syria concerning alleged torture and crimes against humanity committed by the Bashar al-Assad regime.

Example 1- Anwar Raslan Case: Anwar Raslan, a Syrian intelligence officer with the rank of colonel, was accused of systematic torture and ill-treatment of anti-regime protesters at the Al-Hatib (Section 251) detention center in Damascus between 2011 and 2012. Raslan was accused of torturing at least 4,000 people, being responsible for the deaths of 58 people, and crimes against humanity, including sexual assault and rape. In 2014, he sought asylum in Germany and was arrested in 2019. On April 23, 2020, the trial began at the State Supreme Court in Koblenz and concluded on January 13, 2022. The court sentenced Raslan to life imprisonment for crimes against humanity and homicide. This is the first conviction in the world for state-sponsored torture in Syria.

Example 2- The Case of Eyad al-Gharib: Eyad al-Gharib was a low-ranking officer in Syria's intelligence service. In 2011, he was accused of involvement in the arrest and torture of at least 30 participants in anti-regime protests. Gharib arrived in Germany in 2018 and was arrested in 2019. He was tried together with Raslan, and the court sentenced him to 4.5 years in prison for aiding and abetting crimes against humanity.

Example 3- The Hind Rajab Foundation initiated legal proceedings in Brazil in relation to the crimes against humanity committed by the Israeli army in Gaza. Following the application, Yuval Vagdani, a 21-year-old Israeli soldier vacationing in Brazil, was charged for his alleged participation in attacks on civilians in Gaza. He was prosecuted and left Brazil with the assistance of the Israeli Embassy. Similar cases have been filed in France, Belgium, Sweden, Sweden, Argentina, Thailand and Sri Lanka. This put Israeli soldiers at risk of arrest and prosecution when traveling abroad, while the backlash from the international community against attacks on victims acted as a deterrent.

V- BETWEEN 08.12.2024 - 18.02.2025 CRIMES REPORTED BY LOCAL SOURCES

A-) CRIMES AGAINST MINORITIES AND ATTACKS ON RELIGIOUS SANCTITIES

- 1- **December 8-18:** Tombs and graves of Alawites were vandalized. Christian holy places were attacked, the statue of Mother Merheym and crosses were smashed, and graves were vandalized.
- 2- **December 19, 2024:** The Greek Orthodox church in the city of Hama was fired upon. Bishop Nicholas Baalbaki, Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of Hama, described what happened: "Groups of armed men came, pointed their guns at us, broke the crosses, raked the walls of the church and left.
- 3- **December 22, 2024:** In the Syrian village of Safsafiya, Alawite and Christian houses were raided, money was robbed, and Alawite and Christian women were subjected to violence.
- 4- **December 23, 2024:** HTS-affiliated jihadist groups burned the Christmas tree in Hama. Christian youth who tried to prevent the burning of the Christmas tree were shot at.
- 5- **December 24, 2024:** Alawite tomb in Barouha village near Talkalakh in Homs was attacked by jihadist groups. The tomb was burned, its belongings stolen and vandalized.
- 6- **December 25, 2024:** They set fire to the 700-year-old tomb of Hussein bin Hamdan al-Hasibi, one of the most important scholars of the Arab Alawite community, and murdered 5 Alawite civilians who were maintaining the tomb. Armed militants took photographs by stepping on the dead bodies.
- 7- **January 5, 2025:** Damascus: In the Christian neighborhood of al-Kasa, Islamist horsemen carrying the jihadist flag rode through the Burj al-Rus square. In addition, an announcement was made in the Christian neighborhood calling for hijab and warning men and women not to walk together.
- 8- **January 15, 2025:** The private, Christian-owned al-Hawash University in Homs was raided and all students were forced to follow political Islamist beliefs.
- 9- **January 15, 2025:** In the al-Kasa neighborhood, a Christian neighborhood in Damascus, a car full of armed jihadists from Ghouta, wearing masks, attempted to distribute leaflets calling for wearing the niqab and banning smoking. When Christian youths intervened, the jihadists fired shots in the air to intimidate them and a brawl broke out.
- 10- **January 16, 2025:** The Greek Orthodox church in Hama was attacked again and its door was destroyed.
- 11- **February 15, 2025:** Christian villages in Wadi al-Nasara were raided and 12 Christian youth were kidnapped. Three were later released and nine were held hostage. Reason: The ringing of church bells.

12- **February 17, 2025:** Location: Zaydal village in Homs. Jihadist groups attacked a Christian cemetery and destroyed crosses and other Christian religious symbols.

B- MASS ARRESTS, LOOTING, MASSACRES AND DISPLACEMENTS

1. **December 22, 2024:** Location: Homs Talkalakh. Documented violations: "HTS terrorist militants blocked all roads leading to the city and besieged people in the village, first for security purposes. For days, sectarian slogans were raised in the city and killings were committed in the countryside. Reports of innocent people being brutally slaughtered were increasing every day. HTS terrorists carried out a brutal massacre of Alawites and Christians, mostly Alawites, in which men who resisted were killed, others were beaten and released, some women were kidnapped, and homes were looted."

2. **January 2, 2025:** Location: Kafman village in the western Homs countryside. Early in the morning, HTS convoys raided the village and the school, firing randomly. Students and teachers were prevented from leaving the school. A large number of village youth gathered in the square and after beatings, humiliation (video shows them barking like dogs) and torture, a large number of youth were arrested. The detained youth whose names have been identified are: Hamza Ekrem Al-Ibrahim Youssef Abdel Latif Darboula Rabei Abdel Latif Darboula Alaa Abdel Latif Darboula Mazen Mohaimen Al-Jamali Muhammad Ali Zidane Samir Ibrahim Ballul Ahmed Ibrahim Ballul Muhammad Ibrahim Ballul Haydar Yahya Al Hamdo Fadi Nazih Razuk Adnan Muhammad Al-Ibrahim Izzeddin Ghanem Al- Mohsen Ammar Mussif El Mahmoud Salman Mussif El Mahmoud Shehab Mohsen Darboula Ahmed Mohsen Darboula Hamza Samir Bazou Ali Ekrem El-Ibrahim Alaa Abdel Latif Darbouli And Rabie Abdel Latif Darbouli And Youssef Abdel Latif Darbouli Haydar Yahya El Hamdo And Fadi Nazih Razouk And Mohammed Ali Zidane Ahmed Mohsen Darboula Shehab Mohsen Darboula. There are many seriously wounded. The seriously wounded were prevented from being transported to hospitals, as was done to the villagers of Al Ghour. Bread distribution to the village was also prevented.

3. **January 5th :** 34,000 people were displaced from the Alawite neighborhood of Al-Muharam Al-Fawkani in Homs. The Alawite population is being rapidly eliminated across Homs. 300,000 families, mostly foreigners brought from Idlib, were settled in Alawite homes.

4. **January 14, 2025:** Location: Homs - Al-Nazihin neighborhood. "#Time": Al-Nazihin neighborhood witnessed a campaign of arrests and random raids carried out by an unknown group without any identification or legal warrant. The operation started at 9:00 am, during which 6 young residents of the neighborhood were taken into custody and taken to an unknown location. Eyewitnesses reported that the raiding force used 7 vehicles without license plates, and that residents who tried to verify the legality of the operations were met with violence and beatings. The names of the detainees are: 1. Maher Diyab 2. Fadi Diyab 3. Isa Melhem 4. Issa Zauri 5. Samir Hamdan 6. Nasser Ziud.

5. **January 16, 2025:** Location: Homs-Jabborin village. Starting at 08:00 in the morning, shooting operations with heavy weapons against village houses continued until 17:00. Then random raids, searches and arrests began, dozens of people, mostly civilians, were arrested,

gathered and taken towards the Asi River. In addition, many residents of the village, including those over the age of 60, were beaten and tortured for over an hour. People were subjected to sectarian violations, insults and ridicule, and were prevented from leaving the village in a siege-like situation. Abdullah Muhammad Al-Ali, a citizen, was shot dead. A number of arrests were documented. Names of those arrested: Abdullah Al-Ali (brother of the martyr) - Yahya Al-Khidir - Muhammad Al-Khidir - Shadi Al-Khidir - Ghader Al-Khidir - Iyad Ghazi Baddur - Muhsin Baddour - Hasan Baddur - Qusay Baddur - Abdul Karim Tasha, 60 years old - Suleiman Abdelkarim Tarsha - Suleiman Muhammad Othman - Daniel Ibrahim Al-Ibrahim - Ahmed Talib Idris - Ali Talib Idris - Mazen Hammudi - Hamza Zawi - Talib Zawi - Ahmed Al-Youssef - Hassan Ilaa.

6. **January 17, 2025:** Homs- Crimes documented from Jobbarin, Talbisiyah and the Kurdish village of Desniyah: "They arrested at least 300 people from 3 villages and took them to the Asi River Bed, where they executed them all..."

7. **January 22, 2025:** Location: Homs countryside - Khirbet Al-Tin - Al-Tannoniya village. HTS "Public Order" forces entered the village of Tannouna in Khirbet al-Tin district of Homs countryside in convoys with tanks and heavy weapons. All the men were subjected to severe beatings, arrests and insults, despite the fact that anyone who was formerly associated with the army or the military had previously applied to the reconciliation centers and received a bitaka (document). Homes were broken into and looted and ransacked in front of their owners. Unarmed civilians were shot at in random. Since the fall of the regime, the village had been subjected to sectarian extortion by armed gangs from the village of Kazhal. The villagers, who are all poor, are being asked to pay large amounts of tribute. The tribute imposed on the villagers: 500 cattle and 1000 sheep...On the same day, a similar operation and extortion attack took place simultaneously in the western Homs countryside - Rabwa, Umm Haratin and al-Mahnaiya villages. Electronic devices and cell phones were confiscated to prevent any kind of documentation.

C- THE MOST DEVASTATING EXAMPLES OF MASS KILLINGS

1- Approximately 90 people, including many women and children, were killed in the eastern and northern countryside of Homs until **January 5, 2025**. Armed groups with access to heavy weapons used not only firearms but also explosives and incendiary weapons to cause extreme suffering and destruction. Entire families were trapped in their homes and burned alive, while the attackers systematically ensured that no one could escape.

2- **January 11, 2025:** Syrian opposition leader "Corc Bershini" stated that the HTS regime is carrying out a systematic genocide against Alawites. Bershini said that thousands of Alawite men have been arrested and distributed to more than 40 prisons, with long-term planning to kill them.

3- **January 21, 2025:** Location: Al-Ghour village in the western countryside of Homs. Two convoys of HTS armed with tanks, armored vehicles and heavy machine guns entered the village at around 06:00 in the morning. Random shots were fired at houses and in the air,

villagers were forced out of their homes, the primary school was targeted, students were intimidated by the shooting and forced out of the school. All the young men of the village and some elderly people were forced to gather in the square. Villagers were dragged on the ground, humiliated and beaten. Ahmad Mar'i Jardo, an elderly retired police officer, was shot dead when he attempted to flee in fear. Four young men protesting against the mistreatment of the elderly were shot dead: Basil Hosni El-Kassim, Mohammad Said Jardo, Ahmad Hassan Jardo, Ali Mahdi El-Saddam. The many wounded were not allowed medical attention and the bodies were not allowed to be removed from the ground. They were told that they would be able to bury their bodies after a day, and that a maximum of 10 members of the family would be allowed to attend each burial. Houses were looted and the remaining youth were arrested.

4- On **January 23, 2025**, 58 people from Al Fahil village in the western countryside of Homs were killed and their bodies were held for a while.

5- **January 16, 2025**: The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) reported that the leaders of a 312-member armed group called "Martyrs of the Talqala Battalion" whose members were "Alawites" were killed and some of them were arrested and the group was disbanded in this way, while there is no clear information on how many people were killed in total.

6- The former regime soldiers who surrendered at the Iraq border in response to HTS's call for a "General Amnesty" were arrested and tortured, and it is still unknown whether more than 30,000 of them are still alive.

7- On **January 24, 2025**, Wahid Yazbek, a journalist from Homs, reported on the murders in hospital morgues: "Dozens of unidentified bodies are found in hospitals in Homs. In Al-Walid Hospital, 23 unidentified bodies were found. The Major Forensic Center and Kerem al Louz hospital in Al-Waer have 102 bodies. Most of them have their faces damaged..."

8- On **January 31, 2025**, HTS-affiliated armed groups raided the village of Arza in Hama countryside and took all Alawite men to the Asi river bed and killed them. Many bodies were later transferred to the Hama National Hospital.

9- **February 2, 2025**: HTS members stormed an Alawite neighborhood in Homs, killing 9 civilians and kidnapping many others.

10- Journalist Nidal Hamade: Homs hospitals are still receiving dozens of bodies from Homs and Hama prisons, all of whom died under torture and then were shot in the head. The bodies keep arriving. Most of the bodies are of soldiers and officers who disappeared in the first days after the fall of the regime. They are being exterminated by extrajudicial executions.

11- Wahid Yazbek, a journalist from Damascus, reported that bodies are being dumped daily on the dirt road behind the al-Lazina restaurant in Homs, across Deek al-Jin. Cars drive on the dirt road behind the restaurant and dump bodies. The bodies are then removed by Civil Defense.

D- EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTIONS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

1- **December 18, 2024:** Location: Homs center. On December 16, the dead bodies of Mohammed Sofi and his brother Ali Sofi, who were kidnapped on December 16, were found.

2- On **December 24, 2025**, three Alawite judges were executed in the village of Masyaf in the northwestern countryside of Hama. The judges were killed while returning from a meeting in Hama and their bodies were dumped at Rabia crossroads.

3- **January 5, 2025:** Location: Central Homs. During a massive attack on Alawite neighborhoods, the sister and aunt of folk artist Bahaa al-Yusuf were slaughtered in their homes, leaving her nephew seriously wounded.

4- On **January 7, 2025**, the head of the Syrian National Reconciliation Initiative, Sheikh Jaber Mahmoud Issa, along with Sheikh Heysem Mualla and Sheikh Muhammad Watfa, were killed when their car was fired upon on the Damascus Tartus road.

5- Sheikh Ali Deeb Abu Rami (65 years old) and his wife Narman Hadid were abducted from Danibah village in Salamiya. Their bodies were found on **January 9, 2025** on a roadside near the village of Sanidah. The incident sparked widespread outrage and condemnation across the region.

6- **January 9, 2025:** Three Alawite farmers, including a child, were killed by Islamist groups in the village of Ain Sharqia in Latakia Governorate. The victims, all members of the same family, were attacked while working in their fields. The murdered farmers are: Ammar Izzeddin Musa Izzeddin (son of Ammar Izzeddin) Muhammad Husameddin (nephew of Ammar Izzeddin).

7- On **January 10, 2025**, former headman Dummar Mazen Kanina was executed extrajudicially by hanging on the street in the capital Damascus for allegedly being a regime supporter. This execution scene was shown to children.

8- **January 10, 2025:** Location: Baniyas Karfis village. Young pharmacist Qusay Hamza Abbud was kidnapped and his body was found in the village farm with his hands tied and he was stabbed.

9- **January 12, 2025:** Location: Homs El Vaar hamlet. 5 youths (four of them brothers) were murdered and their bodies were found in an abandoned place. Their names: Mohammed Hassan Yasin, Fawaz Hassan Yasin, Ayman Hassan Yasin, Reda Hassan Yasin, Hassan Shakir Musa.

10- **January 12, 2025:** Location: Unknown. Abdullah Naem, the only brother of 6 girls and the only son of the house, was abducted 2 days ago, and his dead body was found on January 12 with signs of torture.

11- The body of Hassan Ghassan Ibrahim, a young man kidnapped on December 9, 2024 in Al-Mazraa in Homs, was found on **January 13, 2025** in the towers west of Al-Mazraa village.

12- **January 15, 2025:** Location: Latakia. An Alawite father named Maher was brutally murdered after being kidnapped by HTS militants and his body was dumped in the street.

13- **January 15, 2025:** Location: Latakia's Sarkiyeh village. HTS militants brutally murdered Jafar Mahmoud Saeed on the grounds that he was Alawite.

14- **January 16, 2025:** Syrian Observatory for Human Rights report on violations until January 16, 2025: "Since the fall of the regime, more than 197 killings have been documented in 95 attacks, in addition to numerous arrests in Alawite districts. Detail: Homs: 34 attacks, 77 men and 3 women killed. - Hama: 34 offenses, 72 men and 3 women killed. -Latakia: 17 crimes, 1 woman and 29 men killed. - Tartous: 10 crimes. 11 men and a child were killed." The killings continued after the report.

15- **January 17, 2025:** Two male bodies were found in a garbage dump in Douma, Damascus. One of them was identified as Ahmed Alaya and the other as Yasser Ali, a young man who supported his family by selling licorice juice.

16- Ain al-Laban in Latakia countryside: On **January 20, 2025**, armed groups entered the village and beat Hassan Rifaat Hishma, 38 years old, who was picking lemons in his garden, in order to confiscate his minibus. They shot him in the hands and feet and left him and took his minibus. The young man crawled home on his own. The young man was hospitalized but died due to excessive blood loss.

17- Khirbet al Hamam village in western Homs. **January 20, 2025:** After the armed groups tortured and humiliated the people of the village and robbed their houses, they shot at everyone on the street during the retreat. Three people were executed on the street.

18- **January 22, 2025:** Location: Homs eastern countryside. A young man named Mohammed al-Sarim was shot and executed in the street.

19- **January 22, 2025:** HTS affiliates launched simultaneous operations in 7 Alawite villages in Homs western countryside. They made many arrests. Hundreds of arrested people were taken to the Asi River Bed and never returned. A day later, on January 23, the body of Basel al-Qasim, one of those arrested, was dumped at the entrance of the village with his hands tied and his throat slit.

20- **January 23, 2025:** Location: Fahel village in Homs. 58 people were killed in the village of Fahel and a 6-year-old girl named Naya Mahmoud al-Qassim died of a heart attack after her heart could not bear the torture of her father in front of her eyes.

21- **23.01.2025:** Homs West countryside, Maryamin village junction: At a military checkpoint set up by HTS militants, a service vehicle belonging to the Electricity Authority was stopped and asked who was Alawite. Two young men working for the company were taken off the bus because they were Alawites and the rest were allowed to leave. The bodies of the two young men were found at the entrance of Fahel village. Their names are: - Duraid Nazih Ahmed (Electricity Company employee). - Alaa Ibrahim (engineer.)

22- **January 23, 2025:** Homs countryside - Al-Kabou. On January 22, early in the morning, large groups of people with various weapons and machine guns entered the village. They continued to intimidate the population for hours with incessant shooting. House raids and arrests followed. Cases of theft and looting were recorded. People were subjected to sectarian insults and arrests. The names of those arrested are: - Yasser Al Nashmi - Alaa Al-Raqyah - Marwan Al Boujdoua and his brother -Hasem Al-Boutlal - Dear Wadih - Jamil Al Turki - Ammar Shaheen - Rifat Al-Bo Hashoum. A day later the body of a man in the village was found with his hand cut off. Name: Smail Abu Mayhoub (service driver)

23- **January 23, 2025:** Western Homs countryside - Al-Kanakiya village: Following the entry of the armed groups of the General Command into Damascus, dozens of violations were recorded against the locals, including sectarian and verbal insults, physical assaults, beatings and torture. Several villagers were subsequently arrested. The 15 detainees identified are: Ammar Mahfuz. Fidaa Mohammed, Moeen Mohammed, Ibrahim Mohammed, Salman Assad, Zain Hamdush, Muhannad Hamdush, Ammar Hamdush, Haydar Qasim, Mohammed Qasim, Fawaz Hatem, Thaer Hamdush, Rafat Ahmed, Ali al-Mayhub, Saleh Musa, Amir Musa, Ahmed Wannous. The families appealed to the relevant authorities in Homs and the General Command in Damascus for their release and clarification of their situation, but no results have been obtained.

24- **January 27, 2025:** East Hama countryside - Al-Anz village: Armed groups carried out an attack at around 05:30 am. They raided the houses of civilians with sectarian insults. They dragged a large number of villagers and gathered them in the village square and started shooting at them. In this massacre, 5 Alawites, including old, young and children, were slaughtered. The names of those who lost their lives: Yusuf Al Ali - 80 years old Jibrán Yusuf Al-Ali - 30 years old (son of Yusuf Al-Ali) Ahmed Al-Shahhud - 75 years old Shaib Ahmed Shahhud - 35 years old (son of Ahmed Shahhud) Fater Shahhud - 12 years old (son of Shaib Shahhud, grandson of Ahmed Shahhud) There are also many wounded who were taken to Salamiya Hospital. The following wounded have been identified: Zulfiqar Yousef al-Mohammed and Musab Yousef al-Mohammed.

25- Two Alawite youths were attacked in Banyas town in Tartous. Waseem Ali was killed and Tahir Mahfud was injured.

26- **January 29, 2024:** Jafar Nabil Abdullah, a law student from Khan al-Asal village, was kidnapped by an armed HTS terrorist group two weeks ago. His body was found on January 29. He was tortured, his tongue was cut out, his eye was removed and his hand was cut off.

27- **February 1, 2025:** A silent and video-less massacre was carried out in Tal Dehep village in Salamiya town of Hama. The names of the 4 people whose bodies were left in the village: Muhammad Ali Al-Abbas, Ayman Ali Al-Abbas, Sabah Khader Al-Zeer, Jawad Ahmed Kazim.

28- **February 2, 2025:** Location: Homs. Muhammad Hayro, an Alawite retired policeman, was shot and killed.

29- **February 2, 2025:** Location: Masyaf - Al-Mushrifah. A family consisting of a husband and wife and a child were massacred. The bodies of the father Ahmed Jammoul, his wife

Reem Suleiman and their son Fater were found dumped in the Mushrifah plain near the bridge of Baamra village.

30- **February 3, 2025:** Ammar Younis Khalil from Al-Ghazaila village in Homs countryside died due to torture in detention center.

31- **February 5, 2025:** Location: Dibin village in Homs countryside. Alaa Al-Ali, a married father of 4 children, was detained by HTS affiliates along with his father-in-law. 5 days later, his body was found today in al-Qusayr area in Homs countryside.

32- **February 6, 2025:** Basil Samih Fattah from al-Zahraa neighborhood was kidnapped 2 days ago. He was identified at al-Walid Hospital and found murdered after torture and open mutilation of his body.

33- **February 7, 2025:** Public Order Forces shot at citizens in Daatour area of Latakia, killing two young men. The names of the deceased are: Hassan Kousa and Fadi Shamlos. (HTS's Ministry of Interior announced that they were killed by the gunfire of the fallen regime's supporters, but local sources and witnesses said that the two young men were immediately shot by HTS's Forces of Public Order because they said “why are you scaring people”).

34- **February 9, 2025:** West Hama countryside - al-Tuwaim village. 65-year-old retired teacher Hussein Ibrahim al-Mohammed was killed by armed groups in front of his house for sectarian reasons.

35- **February 9, 2025:** Homs - Three members of the same family from al-Armen neighborhood were killed. Hussein Ali Ibrahim and Ibrahim Hussein Ibrahim died under torture in the prisons of the armed groups of the General Command in Damascus.

36- **February 9, 2025:** Haitham Faisal Al-Mohammed and his friend Nassim Hourani, who were kidnapped from Deir Baalba area, were found dead under torture.

37- **February 10, 2025:** Two brothers, Mohammad Samer Shadoud (26) and Amced Samer Shadoud (25), were kidnapped on February 5 in Homs/ Karm AL Louz on their way home from work. Their bodies were found dumped in one of the Morek farms in Hama countryside.

38- **February 10, 2025:** The bodies of Murtada Mosto and Ali Mosto, residents of Umm al-Amad village in the eastern countryside of Homs, who were kidnapped on Thursday, February 6, 2025, on their way to Homs to buy vegetables, were found at al-Walid Hospital in Homs.

39- **February 11, 2025:** Location: Homs countryside - al-Mushrifah. On January 29, 2024, the bodies of two citizens kidnapped on January 29, 2024, Muhammad Suleiman Al-Khalil (Abu Ammar) and Ghadeer Khader Al-Marai (his son-in-law), were found at Al-Walid Hospital in Homs.

40- **February 11, 2025:** Hama countryside - Al-Aziziyah village: Ayman Fatahat Suleiman was shot and killed by masked gunmen on a motorcycle while returning home from work.

41- **February 11, 2025:** Hussein Ziud from Jableh village was tortured to death.

42- **February 12, 2025:** Engineer Shawkat Ahmed and his wife Najah Suleiman, a teacher, were killed in their home in Basira al-Jurd village.

43- **February 12, 2025:** The body of Shaban Abdullah Jabban, who was kidnapped a week ago from Al-Mazra'a village in western Homs countryside, was found near the village.

44- **13.02.2025:** Tamam Shahood from Hay al-Maidan village in Muhardeh was shot and killed on the road of Muhardeh al-Kharbah.

45- **14.02.2025:** Ali Abdullah al-Qassim from Shloh village in Homs countryside was shot and killed by HTS groups.

46- **14.02.2025:** An unidentified person is arrested by HTS, a few hours later found dead in Salamiyah National Hospital and their car is found burnt in Tal Omri village.

47- On **February 15, 2025:** Imad Mutouj Suleiman, a cleaning worker, was found in Baksa village in Latakia countryside, his organs cut with a saw and placed in a plastic bag.

48- **February 16, 2025:** Location: Latakia- Jableh. Gunmen killed Latakia Ali Merab with a gun with a silencer in broad daylight in a Jableh coffee shop.

49- **February 15, 2025:** Location: Idlib countryside - south of Jericho. The body of a young man, identified as Bashar Mohammad Nabaa, was found murdered by unidentified gunmen in the field, south of the city of Jericho in Idlib countryside.

50- **February 16, 2025:** An unidentified person was dragged behind a car and killed in Homs, claiming to be a Shiite.

51- **February 16, 2025:** The bodies of two unidentified civilian youths were found with their eyes cut out.

52- **February 17, 2025:** Location: Homs Tasnin village. Anwar al-Hassan, a poor municipal worker, was murdered by jihadist killers. They shot and injured his 11-year-old son, Mohammed Anwar al-Hassan. He is in serious condition. Earlier, 2,500 Alawites were expelled from Tesnin, leaving only 10 people... The reason why this man is being killed now is because he has nowhere to go and is still staying in the village....

53- **February 18, 2025:** Location: Homs al-Bayada. Ali Saleh Salman was kidnapped on Wednesday, February 2, 2025, while he was delivering biscuits to shops in his car. His lifeless body was found in al-Meymes district of Homs.

E- ABDUCTIONS, ARRESTS AND KILLINGS OF SCIENTISTS

1. Prof. Dr. Rasha Al Ali from Homs University was kidnapped by HTS militants on January 22, 2025 as he was leaving his home to go to the University. Al-Ali is an internationally recognized scientist with many researches and books and is a member of the Arab Writers Union.

2. Images of medical doctors being arrested during medical examinations appeared on social media.

3. Hassan Ibrahim, a doctor at the Center for Scientific Research, was called to Damascus for an interview. On February 1, 2025, his body was found near the town of Maaraba, north of Damascus. These scientists' only crime was being Alawite...

F- KIDNAPPINGS/ABDUCTIONS AND KILLINGS OF ALAWITE WOMEN

HTS and its affiliated armed groups abducted 22 young women until February 2. Abduction cases detected on **February 2, 2025**:

1- Zaynab Mohammad al-Hariri, 22 years old, was abducted in front of the building of the Art Technical Institute in Tartous.

2- Batoul Adnan Hussein, born in 2010, was abducted in front of his house in al-Jaferiyat village on the Homs-Tartous highway.

3- Shaza Mahmoud al-Ahmad was abducted while returning from work at Tishrin Campus.

4- Maya Hussam al-Shab was abducted from al-Basel Street.

5- Nur al-Huda Hussam Qasim. A 24-year-old young woman, mother of twins. She was abducted in Latakia on her way back from a doctor's consultation.

6- **February 3, 2025**: Shadiya Kamil Al Adel. 27 years old. She was abducted from the town of Masyaf in Hama.

7- Savsan Jamal Juma... 30 years old... She was abducted on this day on his way to Jabla from Ghaniri village...

8- Sima Firas Saeed. She went to get her graduation certificate at the University of Aleppo and was abducted...

9- Fatima Issa Mishal, a 16-year-old girl was kidnapped on **February 2, 2025**.

10- A pregnant young woman named Nagham Issa was abducted from Belqsa village in the western countryside of Homs. A photo of her being tortured was sent to her husband Shaban Al-Ali and a high ransom was demanded from him. On **February 3, 2025**, their bodies were found dumped in a vacant lot along with another woman.

11- Samar Ghassan Haurani, 27, from the village of Cabourin was abducted on **February 3**.

G- ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE AND ENSLAVEMENT

1- On December 9, 2024, 1 day after the fall of Damascus, a 17-year-old boy named Ward was kidnapped in Homs - Karm al-Zaytun area and has not been found for 1.5 months...

2- Homs: An elderly man named Ibrahim Risha Abu Yamen was abducted, no one has heard from him. 2 of his sons are dead, he is the only one who supports the family by peddling.

- 3- A young man named Imad Hammoud was taken by men wearing military uniforms from his office in Wadi al-Dhahab in Homs and taken to an unknown destination.
- 4- The communication was broken with a young man named Ghassan Noman Hussein, an agricultural worker from Al-Haisa village in the western countryside of Homs.
- 5- In Hom, Ammar Mualla Al-Ali disappeared with the taxi he was working in and there is no contact with him.
- 6- A young woman from Jabourin village in the northwestern countryside of Homs went missing. Her name is Samar Ghassan Hourani.
- 7- On February 5, 2025, two brothers, Mohammed Samer Shadoud (26) and Amced Samer Shadoud (25), were abducted on their way home from work near Al-Aseel intersection in Karm Al Louz in Homs.
- 8- In Hom, Ammar Mualla Al-Ali disappeared with the taxi he was driving and there is no contact with him.
- 9- Malaz Darwish, 19 years old, disappeared on February 2, 2025 in Al-Walid suburb of Homs.
- 10- Young Mohammed Ali Alloush, a farmer from Jabriya village, was kidnapped on his way to the vegetable market.
- 11- There is no news about Basil Samih Fattah, a young man who works as a taxi driver.
- 12- Hussein Ibrahim al-Khalil was abducted with his car.
- 13- Damascus - Bab Musalla #Time: 10/2/2025 #Incident: No communication with media worker Saleh Ibrahim, former director of Syrian News Channel.
- 14- Alaa Muhammad Shaheen, a young man from Al-Sabil neighborhood in Homs. He is the only son of his family. He is married and has two children. He works in a cafeteria. On February 15, 2025, while returning to his neighborhood, communication was lost with him in Karm Shamsham.

VI- RELATED REPORTS AND MEDIA SOURCES

- https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1I5VTsak1Ic-5i75pG4MGET7HU_fGTFjW
- <https://x.com/UNHumanRights/status/1899445804965978183>
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-briefing-notes/2025/03/syria-distressing-scale-violence-coastal-areas>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/czxnwrqey4go>
- https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2025/03/08/syria-s-new-authorities-face-explosive-situation-after-bloody-clashes-in-alawite-stronghold_6738945_4.html
- <https://www.syriahr.com/en/357387/>
- <https://tr.euronews.com/2025/03/09/suriye-insan-haklari-gozlemevi-oldurulen-alevi-sivil-sayisi-745e-cikti>

- <https://x.com/CoastSyrian25/status/1898994094510362837>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fg3B9NoHbsM&ab_channel=alyaumtv%D9%82%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%A9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%85
- <https://english.alarabiya.net/News/middle-east/2025/03/08/monitor-says-311-alawite-civilians-killed-by-syrian-security-forces-allies-since-thursday>
- https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2025/01/08/alawites-formed-syrias-elite-now-they-are-terrified?utm_medium=cpc.adword.pd&utm_source=google&ppccampaignID=18151738051&ppcadID=&utm_campaign=a.22brand_pmax&utm_content=conversion.direct-response.anonymous&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwvr--BhB5EiwAd5YbXpVFb4Y4IWYK9G-4-wEEX-x7gXcR7bTNSlixInlg9imILJSxLnGhaBoCRHwQAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds
- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/03/syria-horrific-killings-of-civilians-on-northwest-coast-must-be-investigated/>
- <https://bianet.org/haber/alawite-massacres-in-syria-police-block-protest-outside-syrian-consulate-in-istanbul-305299>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2025_massacres_of_Syrian_Alawites
- <https://scheerpost.com/2025/03/09/over-1000-reported-killed-mostly-civilians-as-hts-syrian-forces-attack-alawites/>
- <https://daraj.media/en/the-massacre-of-the-alawis-and-the-future-of-syria/>
- <https://www.syriaahr.com/en/357479/>
- <https://defapress.ir/en/news/85882/genocide-of-syrian-protesters-by-jolani-elements>
-

CONCLUSION AND REQUESTS :

The actions of Hayat Tahrir al-Sham and its affiliates - the examples of which we have briefly described in our petition and which we have indicated in the attached reports, visuals, records, documents and sources - are genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. International agreements stipulate that these crimes against the common conscience of humanity can be investigated in all countries. It is explained on legal grounds that it is an obligation to arrest and detain perpetrators wherever they are and to protect victims under all circumstances.

On behalf of the public, in the interests of the common peace of humanity and universal human rights, we kindly request the following measures urgently:

- Investigations against Abu Mohammed al-Jolani and his associates,
- That the investigation be reported to the International Criminal Court,
- To evaluate the evidence subject to the criminal complaint and to issue international arrest warrants (red notice) for the persons concerned,
- Cooperation with international judicial mechanisms on genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes,

- That the necessary measures for the protection of victims be taken urgently,

Sincerely,

Name- Surname :

Signature :

Annexes

1-) Related Reports, Video Recordings and News

2-) ANNEX 2

Image compilations report as an Annex to the Urgent Request for Intervention (to UN)

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1I5VTsak1lc-5i75pG4MGET7HU_fGTFjW

Video-1:

عربي

زمن: 22.12.24

المكان: الميادين، دير الزور

حدث: تسجيلات صوتي لعناصر الهيئة على مجموعة واتس اب اسمها اخبار درع الفرات بها اعترافات أنهم فقط أمام الكاميرات يعاملون الأسرى بالحسنة وبعدها يقتصنوا منهم

English

Date: 22.12.24

Location: Al-Mayadin, Deir ez-Zor

Event: Audio recordings of members of the Hay'at (group) were found in a WhatsApp group called 'Euphrates Shield News.' In these recordings, they admitted that they treat prisoners well only in front of cameras but later exact retribution on them.

Deutsch

Datum: 22.12.24

Ort: Al-Mayadin, Deir ez-Zor

Ereignis: Audiomitschnitte von Mitgliedern der Hay'at wurden in einer WhatsApp-Gruppe namens 'Euphrat-Schild-News' gefunden. In diesen Aufnahmen gaben sie zu, dass sie Gefangene nur vor den Kameras gut behandeln, danach jedoch Vergeltung an ihnen üben.

Video-2:

عربي

يرسلون لبعضهم على الواتس اب تعميم بعدم التصوير والنشر أثناء عملياتهم الارهابية من قتل وضرب وتعذيب (HTS) حدث: عناصر الهيئة وغيرها، لأن عيون العالم الآن عليهم

English

Event: HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham) members share a directive via WhatsApp instructing each other not to take photos or publish material during their terrorist operations, such as killing, assault, and torture. This is due to the global attention currently focused on them.

Deutsch

Ereignis: HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham)-Mitglieder senden sich über WhatsApp eine Anweisung, während ihrer terroristischen Operationen wie Töten, Schlagen und Foltern keine Fotos zu machen oder Inhalte zu veröffentlichen. Grund dafür ist die derzeitige weltweite Aufmerksamkeit, die auf ihnen liegt.

Video-3:

عربي

حدث: تعميم بعدم نشر جرائم الهيئة أثناء الاقتحامات وعمليات القتل وغيرها، لكي لا تصل للغرب والعالم

English

Event: A directive was issued to avoid sharing crimes committed by the Hay'at during raids, killings, and other acts, to prevent them from reaching the West and the world.

Deutsch

Ereignis: Es wurde eine Anweisung erteilt, keine Verbrechen der Hay'at während Überfällen, Tötungen und anderer Aktionen zu veröffentlichen, damit diese nicht den Westen und die Welt erreichen.

Video-4:

عربي

حدث: تعميم بمجموعة "اخبار درع الفرات" على الواتس اب بعدم نشر مقاطع وصور لعمليات القتل التي يقومون بها

English

Event: A directive was issued in the WhatsApp group 'Euphrates Shield News' prohibiting the sharing of videos and images of the killings they carry out.

Deutsch

Ereignis: In der WhatsApp-Gruppe 'Euphrat-Schild-News' wurde eine Anweisung erteilt, keine Videos oder Bilder von den durchgeführten Tötungen zu verbreiten.

Video-11:

عربي

زمان: 28.12.24

مكان: معلولا

حدث: المسيحيين يشكون مظالمهم لبطريك السريان الأرثوذكس مار اغناطيوس افرام الثاني أن الإدارة الجديدة تقوم بإمارة

English

Date: 28.12.24

Location: Maaloula

Event: Christians voiced their grievances to the Syriac Orthodox Patriarch, Mor Ignatius Aphrem II, complaining that the new administration is establishing an emirate-like rule.

Deutsch

Datum: 28.12.24

Ort: Maaloula

Ereignis: Christen beklagten sich bei dem syrisch-orthodoxen Patriarchen Mor Ignatius Aphrem II über ihre Missstände und äußerten, dass die neue Verwaltung eine Art Emirat errichte.

#انتهاكات_بحق_المسيحيين_في_سوريا

Video-12:

عربي

زمان: 27.12.24

مكان: معلولا

حدث: اقتحام معلولا وترويع الأهالي

Englisch

Date: 27.12.24

Location: Maaloula

Event: The town of Maaloula was stormed, and its residents were terrorized.

Deutsch

Datum: 27.12.24

Ort: Maaloula

Ereignis: Maaloula wurde gestürmt, und die Bewohner wurden terrorisiert.

Video-13:

عربي

زمان: 27.12.24

مكان: السقيلبية، ريف حماة

حدث: دعوة مسيحي من السقيلبية اسمه ماهر سنكري لدخول الإسلام ويقول الداعي 'حرام ينحرق هالوجه بالنار' لأنه يعتقد غير المسلم يذهب إلى النار

English

Time: 27.12.24

Place: Al-Suqaylabiyah, Hama countryside

Event: A Christian named Maher Sankari from Al-Suqaylabiyah was invited to convert to Islam. The inviter said, "It's a shame for this face to burn in hellfire," reflecting the belief that non-Muslims are destined for hell.

Deutsch

Zeit: 27.12.24

Ort: Al-Suqaylabiyah, Umland von Hama

Ereignis: Ein Christ namens Maher Sankari aus Al-Suqaylabiyah wurde eingeladen, zum Islam zu konvertieren. Der Einladende sagte: „Es ist eine Schande, wenn dieses Gesicht im Feuer brennt,“ da er glaubt, dass Nicht-Muslime in die Hölle kommen.

Video-14:

عربي

زمان:30.12.24

مكان:معلولا

حدث:تهجير وخروج أهالي معلولا من مدينتهم

Englisch

Date: 30.12.24

Location: Maaloula

Event: The forced displacement and departure of the residents of Maaloula from their city.

Deutsch

Datum: 30.12.24

Ort: Maaloula

Ereignis: Die Zwangsvvertreibung und das Verlassen der Bewohner von Maaloula aus ihrer Stadt.

انتهاكات بحق المسيحيين في سوريا#

Video-15:

عربي

زمان:11.12.24

مكان:السقيلية، حماة

حدث:تكسير، تخريب وتدمير الرموز الدينية في كنيسة آية صوفيا.

English

Time: 11.12.24

Place: Al-Suqaylabiya, Hama

Event: Vandalism, destruction, and breaking of religious symbols at the Church of Hagia Sophia.

Deutsch

Zeit: 11.12.24

Ort: Al-Suqaylabiya, Hama

Ereignis: Vandalismus, Zerstörung und Zerschneiden religiöser Symbole in der Hagia-Sophia-Kirche.

انتهاكات بحق المسيحيين في سوريا#

Video-16:

عربي

زمان: 23.12.24

مكان: وادي النصارى، حمص

حدث: مظاهرات تضامناً مع أهل السقيلبية بسبب حرق عناصر الهيئة الأجنب لشجرة عيد الميلاد

Englisch

Date: 23.12.24

Location: Wadi al-Nasara, Homs

Event: Demonstration 1, Protests took place in solidarity with the people of Al-Suqaylabiyah following the burning of a Christmas tree by foreign HTS members.

Deutsch

Datum: 23.12.24

Ort: Wadi al-Nasara, Homs

Ereignis: Demonstration 1, In Solidarität mit den Bewohnern von Al-Suqaylabiyah fanden Proteste statt, nachdem ausländische HTS-Mitglieder einen Weihnachtsbaum verbrannt hatten.

[انتهاكات بحق المسيحيين في سوريا#](#)

Video-17:

عربي

زمان: 23.12.24

حدث: 3 مظاهرات عارمة تبين الغضب المسيحي الشعبي والتضامن مع أهل السقيلبية بسبب حرق عناصر الهيئة الأجنب لشجرة عيد الميلاد

Here is the translation in both English and German:

English

Date: 23.12.24

Event: Three massive protests occurred, showing the popular Christian anger and solidarity with the people of Sqilbiyeh due to the burning of the Christmas tree by foreign members of the Hay'at (organization).

German

Datum: 23.12.24

Ereignis: Es fanden drei massive Proteste statt, die den christlichen Volkszorn und die Solidarität mit den Menschen von Sqilbiyeh aufgrund der Brandstiftung der Weihnachtsbaum durch ausländische Mitglieder der Hay'at (Organisation) zeigten.

[انتهاكات بحق المسيحيين في سوريا#](#)

Video-18:

عربي

زمان: 22.12.24

مكان: قرية بعيون، حمص

حدث: إهانة رجل مُسن بعد معرفته أن القرية التي هو متواجد بها هي قرية علوية.

English

Time: 22.12.24

Place: Ba'youn village, Homs

Event: An elderly man was insulted after it was discovered that the village he was in is an Alawite village.

Deutsch

Zeit: 22.12.24

Ort: Dorf Ba'youn, Homs

Ereignis: Ein älterer Mann wurde beleidigt, nachdem bekannt wurde, dass das Dorf, in dem er sich befindet, ein alawitisches Dorf ist.

اهانة#

اهانة العلويين#

Video-19:

زمان: 18.12.29

مكان: قرية الصبورة، حماة

في سيارة يرتدي اللباس العسكري المخصص للهيئة يسأل أحد المارة عن أسمه ودينه وأسم القرية، ثم يشتمه لأنه (HTS)حدث:عنصر من الهيئة " علوي والمارة يجيبه بكلمة "عراسي"

English

Time: 18.12.29

Place: Al-Saboura village, Hama

Event: A member of HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham) in a car, wearing the group's military uniform, asks a passerby about his name, religion, and the name of the village. Then he insults him because he is Alawite. The passerby responds with the phrase "On my head" (a term of respect or submission).

Deutsch

Zeit: 18.12.29

Ort: Dorf Al-Saboura, Hama

Ereignis: Ein Mitglied von HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham) in einem Auto, gekleidet in die Militäruniform der Gruppe, fragt einen Passanten nach seinem Namen, seiner Religion und dem Namen des Dorfes. Dann beschimpft er ihn, weil er Alawit ist. Der Passant antwortet mit dem Ausdruck „Auf meinem Kopf“ (ein Ausdruck des Respekts oder der Unterwerfung).

اهانة#

اهانة العلويين#

Video-20:

عربي

زمان: 25.12.24

مكان: شارع الحضارة، حمص

حدث:إصابات نتيجة إطلاق نار مباشر(كما هو واضح في الفيديو) واقتحام المظاهرة من قبل عناصر الهيئة (HTS) على المتظاهرين في حمص

Here is the translation in both English and German:

English: Time: 25.12.24

Location: Al-Hadara Street, Homs

Event: Injuries due to direct gunfire (as seen in the video) and the storming of the protest by HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham) elements against the protesters in Homs.

German: Zeit: 25.12.24

Ort: Al-Hadara Straße, Homs

Ereignis: Verletzungen durch direkte Schusswaffenfeuer (wie im Video zu sehen) und das Stürmen der Demonstration durch HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham)-Kräfte gegen die Demonstranten in Homs.

#الاعتداء_على_المظاهرات

Video-21:

عربي

زمان: 20.12.24

مكان: حماة

حدث: شيخ يحتفل بسقوط نظام الأسد من خلال شتمه للطائفة العلوية بأكملها ويقول العلويين لا دين لهم وتسلطوا على رقاب السوريين

English

Time: 20.12.24

Location: Hama

Event: A Sheikh(Emam) celebrates the fall of the Assad regime by insulting the entire Alawite sect, stating that Alawites have no religion and have oppressed the Syrians.

German

Zeit: 20.12.24

Ort: Hama

Ereignis: Ein Scheich(Emam) feiert den Sturz des Assad-Regimes, indem er die gesamte alawitische Gemeinschaft beleidigt und behauptet, die Alawiten hätten keine Religion und die Syrer unterdrückt.

#انتهاكات

Video-22:

عربي

حدث: حقيقة الشيخ أنس العيروط الذي عينه أحمد الشرع (الجولاني) محافظ لمدينة طرطوس حيث غالبية سكانها الساحقة هي من الطائفة العلوية، كان يدعو للجهاد(القتال) ضد العلويين والروس والمجوس

English:

Event: The truth about Sheikh Anas Al-Airout, who was appointed by Ahmad Al-Shara' (Al-Jolani) as the governor of the city of Tartous, where the overwhelming majority of the population belongs to the Alawite sect. He had been calling for jihad/war against the Alawites, Russians, and Magi (Zoroastrians).

German:

Ereignis: Die Wahrheit über Scheich Anas Al-Airout, der von Ahmad Al-Shara' (Al-Jolani) zum Gouverneur der Stadt Tartous ernannt wurde, in der die überwältigende Mehrheit der Bevölkerung der alawitischen Gemeinschaft angehört. Er hatte zum Dschihad/Kampf gegen die Alawiten, Russen und Magier (Zoroastrier) aufgerufen.

#حقيقتهم

حقيقتهم_التكفيرية#

محافظة_طرطوس_أنس_العبيروت#

Video-23:

عربي

زمان: 03.12.24

حدث: الحقيقة الإجرامية لمرهف أبو قصرة الملقب بـ "أبو حسن الحموي 600"، الذي عينه أحمد الشرع (الجلاني) وزيراً للدفاع، يقول للوليين بالشعر مهدداً 'نصيرية نحن لكم بالمرصاد، نحن قادمون'.

English

Time: 03.12.24

Event: The criminal truth about Merhaf Abu Qasrah, also known as "Abu Hassan Al-Hamawi 600," who was appointed by Ahmad Al-Shara' (Al-Jolani) as Minister of Defense. He threatens the Alawites in a poem, saying: "We, the Nusayris, are waiting for you, we are coming".

German

Zeit: 03.12.24

Ereignis: Die kriminelle Wahrheit über Merhaf Abu Qasrah, auch bekannt als "Abu Hassan Al-Hamawi 600", der von Ahmad Al-Shara' (Al-Jolani) zum Verteidigungsminister ernannt wurde. Er droht den Alawiten in einem Gedicht und sagt: "Wir, die Nusayrier, sind euch auf der Lauer, wir kommen".

Video-24:

عربي

زمان: 03.12.24

مكان: باب توما، دمشق

حدث: رفع علم داعش في حي باب توما المسيحي بلعاصمة السورية دمشق.

English

Time: 03.12.24

Location: Bab Touma, Damascus

Event: The ISIS flag was raised in the Christian neighborhood of Bab Touma in the Syrian capital, Damascus.

German

Zeit: 03.12.24

Ort: Bab Touma, Damaskus

Ereignis: Die ISIS-Flagge wurde im christlichen Viertel Bab Touma in der syrischen Hauptstadt Damaskus gehisst.

انتهاكات_بحق_المسيحيين_في_سوريا#

Video-25:

عربي

زمان: 19.12.24

مكان: البوكمال، دير الزور

حدث: بعد إطفاء الكاميرات هكذا تتم معاملة الأسرى الذين تم تسليمهم من العراق

Englisch

Time: 26.12.24

Location: Al-Bukamal, Deir ez-Zor

Event: After the cameras were turned off, this is how the prisoners, who were handed over from Iraq, are treated.

Deutsch:

Zeit: 26.12.24

Ort: Al-Bukamal, Deir ez-Zor

Ereignis: Nachdem die Kameras ausgeschaltet wurden, so werden die Gefangenen behandelt, die aus dem Irak übergeben wurden.

#اسرى

Video-26:

عربي

مكان: الحدود السورية اللبنانية، طرطوس

حدث: بعد ذهاب كاميرة الإعلام ضرب وإهانة ال 70 أسير من الجيش السوري الذين تم تسليمهم من لبنان.

English

Location: Syrian-Lebanese border, Tartus.

Event: After the media camera left, 70 Syrian soldiers, who had been handed over from Lebanon, were beaten and humiliated.

German

Ort: Syrisch-libanesische Grenze, Tartus.

Ereignis: Nachdem die Medienkamera gegangen war, wurden 70 syrische Soldaten, die aus dem Libanon übergeben worden waren, geschlagen und gedemütigt.

#اسرى

Video-27:

عربي

زمان: 27.12.24

التهمة أنه علوي

حدث: اعتقال مدنيين وضربهم سؤالهم عن أصلهم لمعرفة دينهم

English

Date: 27.12.24

Charge: He is Alawite

Event: Arresting civilians and beating them, asking them about their origin to determine their religion.

German

Datum: 27.12.24

Anklage: Er ist Alawit

Ereignis: Verhaftung von Zivilisten und deren Schlag, sie wurden nach ihrer Herkunft gefragt, um ihre Religion zu bestimmen.

Video-28:

عربي

زمان: 26.12.2024

مكان: شارع الحضارة، حمص

حدث: إطلاق نار مباشر على المتظاهرين العلويين ومن ثم

اقتحام المظاهرة

English

Time: 26.12.2024

Location: Al-Hadara Street, Homs

Event: Direct gunfire at Alawite protesters followed by a raid on the protest.

German

Zeit: 26.12.2024

Ort: Al-Hadara Straße, Homs

Ereignis: Direktes Schießen auf alawitische Demonstranten und anschließende Stürmung der Protestversammlung.

Video-29:

عربي

زمان: 26.12.2024

مكان: حي عكرم والنزهة في حمص

حدث: اقتحام وإطلاق نار وضرب متظاهرين علويين سلميين من قبل رجال الجولاني ووجود مصابين بصفوف المتظاهرين

English

Date: 26.12.2024

Location: Akram and Nazha neighborhoods, Homs

Event: Raid, shooting, and beating of peaceful Alawite protesters by al-Julani's men, with injured protesters among the demonstrators.

German

Datum: 26.12.2024

Ort: Stadtteile Akram und Nazha, Homs

Ereignis: Razzia, Schüsse und Schläge auf friedliche alawitische Demonstranten durch Männer von al-Julani, mit verletzten Demonstranten unterden Protestierenden.

Video-30:

عربي

زمان: 26.12.24

مكان: حمص

على المتظاهرين في حمص (HTS) حدث: إصابات نتيجة إطلاق نار مباشر واقتحام المظاهرة من قبل عناصر الهيئة

English

Date: 26/12/2024

Location: Homs

Event: Injuries reported due to direct gunfire and the storming of the protest by HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham) members targeting protesters in Homs.

Deutsch

Datum: 26.12.2024

Ort: Homs

Ereignis: Verletzungen infolge von direktem Schusswaffeneinsatz und dem gewaltsamen Eindringen von HTS (Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham)-Mitgliedern in die Demonstration gegen Demonstrierende in Homs.

Video-31:

عربي

زمان: 20.12.24

مكان: سوق الحميدية، دمشق

حدث: مظاهرة ترفع بها اعلام داعش والتهافتات بها "دولة إسلامية"

English

Time: 20th December 2024

Location: Al-Hamidiyah Souq, Damascus

Event: A demonstration with ISIS flags and chants of "Islamic State."

German

Zeit: 20. Dezember 2024

Ort: Souk al-Hamidiyah, Damaskus

Ereignis: Eine Demonstration mit ISIS-Flaggen und Rufen nach "Islamischer Staat."

#حقيقتهم

#حقيقتهم_التكفيرية

#اعلام_داعش

Video-32:

عربي

زمان: 03.12.24

مكان: باب توما، دمشق

حدث: رفع علم داعش في حي باب توما المسيحي بلعاصمة السورية دمشق.

English

Time: 03.12.24

Location: Bab Touma, Damascus

Event: The ISIS flag was raised in the Christian neighborhood of Bab Touma in the Syrian capital, Damascus.

German

Zeit: 03.12.24

Ort: Bab Touma, Damaskus

Ereignis: Die ISIS-Flagge wurde im christlichen Viertel Bab Touma in der syrischen Hauptstadt Damaskus gehisst.

#انتهاكات_بحق_المسيحيين_في_سوريا#

Video-33:

عربي

زمان: 11.12.24

مكان: القرداحة

حدث: عنصر من الهيئة (HTS) يهين أحد المازة بقول 'سبحان من أعزنا و انلكم'

English

Time: 11th December 2024

Location: Qardaha

Event: A member of Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) insults a passerby by saying, "Glory to the one who honored us and humbled you".

German

Zeit: 11. Dezember 2024

Ort: Qardaha

Ereignis: Ein Mitglied der Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) beleidigt einen Passanten mit den Worten: "Gepriesen sei derjenige, der uns geehrt und euch erniedrigt hat".

#اهانة

#اهانة_العلويين

Video-34:

عربي

زمان: 03.01.25

مكان: وادي الذهب، حمص

حدث: عناصر الهيئة (HTS) الطائفيين المقيتئين يقومون الاعتداء على المدنيين العزل بشكل همجي.

English

Date: 03.01.25

Location: Wadi al-Dahab, Homs

Event: The sectarian HTS militants are attacking defenseless civilians in a brutal manner.

German

Datum: 03.01.25

Ort: Wadi al-Dahab, Homs

Ereignis: Die sektiererischen HTS-Milizen greifen wehrlose Zivilisten auf brutale Weise an.

#انتهاكات

Video-35:

Location: Umayyad Mosque in Damascus

HTS TERRORIST ORGANIZATION beats the elderly, human dignity is trampled.

Dear Presidents, Syria, which is a civilized society, is not a threat to Israel. The real threat is the existing administration.

Video-36:

Syrian famous actor Bassem Yakhour: Within a month after the new government came to power, today you have more than thirty thousand new detainees and no one knows anything about them.

