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الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان
SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Quarterly Report on Cases of Arbitrary Arrest and Detention in Syria

No less than 210 Cases of
Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions
in the First Quarter of 2026

Sunday 05 April 2026





The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyses in Syria.

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FIRST: INTRODUCTION

On December 8, 2014, the regime of Bashar al-Assad fell and a transitional government took power in Syria, 14 years after the start of the popular uprising in March 2011. Arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance during that period constituted a systematic pattern of violations committed by the former regime against civilians on a wide scale. The Syrian Network for Human Rights has documented in its databases no less than **160,123 cases** of enforced disappearance by the former regime, whose fate remains unknown to this day.

With the transfer of power, the need arises to establish legal safeguards that end arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, and guarantee respect for fundamental human rights in accordance with Syria's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly Article 9 (prohibition of arbitrary arrest) and Article 10 (treatment of persons deprived of their liberty). This requires the establishment of independent judicial oversight mechanisms for detention centers and the reform of legislation governing arrest and detention to bring it into line with international standards.

In this context, the Syrian Network for Human Rights continues to publish its quarterly reports on arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, aiming to monitor and document these practices during the transitional phase. This documentation serves three main purposes: First, to provide a documented record that supports accountability and transitional justice processes. Second, to enable the Syrian government and relevant local and international actors to follow up on any violations and take the necessary measures to prevent them. Third, to contribute to building a database that helps uncover the fate of the forcibly disappeared and ensures their families' rights to truth and justice.

It is worth noting that SNHR updates this report periodically to keep pace with developments on the ground and the legal situation in Syria.

SECOND: METHODOLOGY

The Syrian Network for Human Rights continues to issue its quarterly statistical and analytical reports to monitor and document arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and releases, in the context of the transitional phase that Syria entered after the fall of Bashar al-Assad's regime on December 8, 2024. This report covers the cases recorded during the first quarter of 2026 (January, February, March), and includes a classification that distinguishes between two categories: arbitrary arrests targeting civilians, and detention cases related to the prosecution of perpetrators of violations under the Assad regime carried out by the Syrian government.

Definitions and Standards Adopted for Recording Detentions:

This report adopts the following definitions:

Arbitrary Arrest: depriving a person of their liberty without a valid legal basis or in violation of the guarantees provided for under international law. Detention is classified as arbitrary according to the five categories identified by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention: (1) Lack of a legal basis for detention. (2) Detention for exercising fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. (3) Failure to respect the guarantees of a fair trial in whole or in part. (4) Prolonged administrative detention without judicial review. (5) Detention based on discrimination based on origin, nationality, ethnic or religious affiliation, or other grounds.

Enforced Disappearance: The report bases its definition of enforced disappearance on Article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006), which defines it as the arrest, detention, abduction, or any other form of deprivation of liberty perpetrated by agents of the State or persons acting with its authorization, support, or acquiescence, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person. The report also adopts the broader definition in Article 7(2)(i) of the Rome Statute, which includes acts committed by, with the authorization or support of, political organizations, thus encompassing the practices of non-State armed actors. The report also draws upon the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (General Assembly resolution 47/133, adopted on 18 December 1992).

Arbitrary Detention: This term is used in the report in its broadest sense to refer to any deprivation of liberty for which the legal status and circumstances have not yet been fully investigated, or cases carried out by a party in the context of security or military operations without it being clear whether they meet the criteria for arbitrary detention. Once the investigation is complete, the case is classified as either arbitrary arrest, detention in the context of accountability, or another category depending on its nature.

Documenting Detention Cases in the Context of Accountability:

In addition to the established standards for arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, the Syrian Network for Human Rights documents the detention of individuals suspected of involvement in violations during the Assad regime's rule, as part of the Syrian government's ongoing crackdown. These cases are documented, monitored, and followed up independently, but are not included in the statistics on arbitrary arrest or enforced disappearance presented in this report, due to their different nature and legal context from the patterns of arbitrary detention targeting civilians. Data on these cases is presented in a separate section of the report (Section 4).

Data sources and verification mechanism:

The network relies on multiple sources to document cases of arbitrary arrest, including: the network's field researchers in various Syrian regions, direct interviews with victims and their families, testimonies from witnesses and local activists, information from official officials, and reports received by the network through its official channels.

The network requires that each case be confirmed by at least two independent sources before being included in the statistics. In cases where only one reliable source is available, the case is recorded with an indication of the level of verification according to the following classification: (1) Confirmed: Verified by two or more independent sources. (2) Likely: Verified by one reliable source with supporting evidence. (3) Under Verification: Received from one source and the verification process is not yet complete. Cases classified as «Under Verification» are not included in the statistics presented in this report.

All information is stored in a secure database according to professional archiving standards, allowing for tracking of each case and its developments. Every report undergoes three review stages before approval: a field review to verify data accuracy, a legal review for proper formatting and terminology, and a final editorial review.

Protecting Sources and Confidentiality of Information:

The network adheres to strict protection measures, including: anonymizing witnesses and sources in all published reports, obtaining informed consent from witnesses and victims before using their testimonies, encrypting stored and transmitted data in accordance with the practices adopted in the Berkeley Protocol on Investigations Using Digital Open Sources, and conducting an assessment of potential risks to the safety of sources before publishing any information that may lead to their identification.

Classification of arrests by responsible authority:

Cases are classified according to the place of detention, not the governorate to which the detainee belongs. The report includes a demographic analysis of detainees by age and gender (men, women, children), in addition to classifying release cases according to their contexts.

Challenges:

Monitoring and documentation efforts during the reporting period faced challenges on two levels. On the ground, the widespread changes following the fall of the regime made it difficult to access certain areas and verify information. Logistically, the cessation of funding for several of the network's programs impacted its ability to expand field monitoring, verification, and response to reports from various regions. Consequently, the network was unable to document a number of arrests that occurred during this period. The network's experience with cumulative documentation indicates that the areas most vulnerable to documentation gaps are those that are difficult to access on the ground or where there are severe security restrictions on the flow of information.

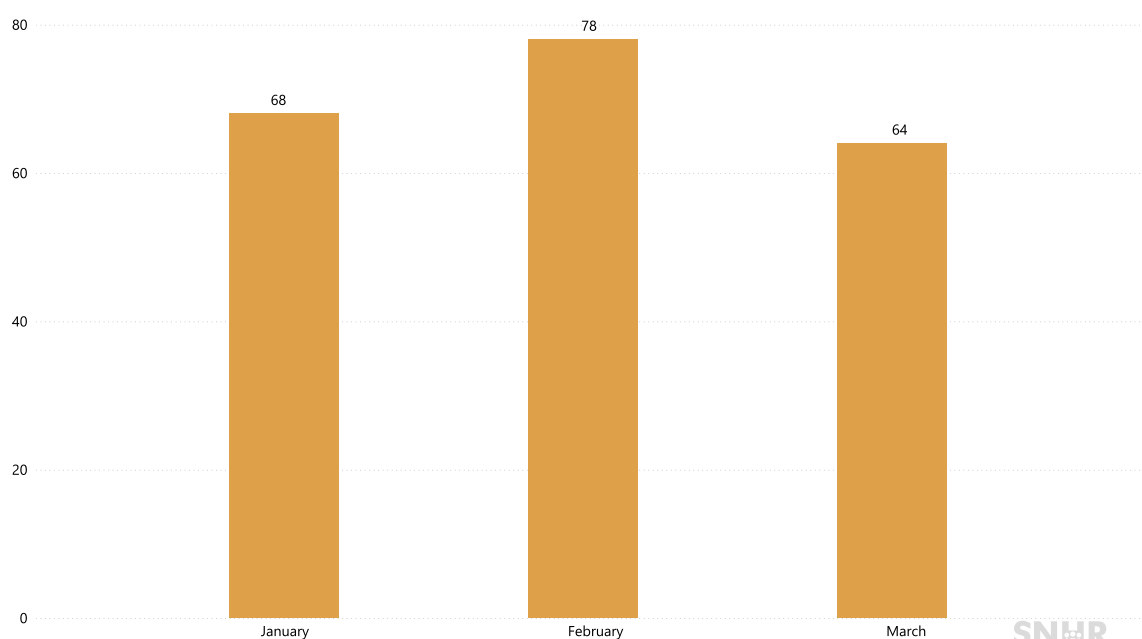
Therefore, this report represents the minimum number of documented cases, and the actual figures are likely to be higher.

THIRD: TOLL OF ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS AS WELL AS RELEASES IN SYRIA IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2026:

A- Toll of Arbitrary Arrest and Detention Cases in the First Quarter of 2026:

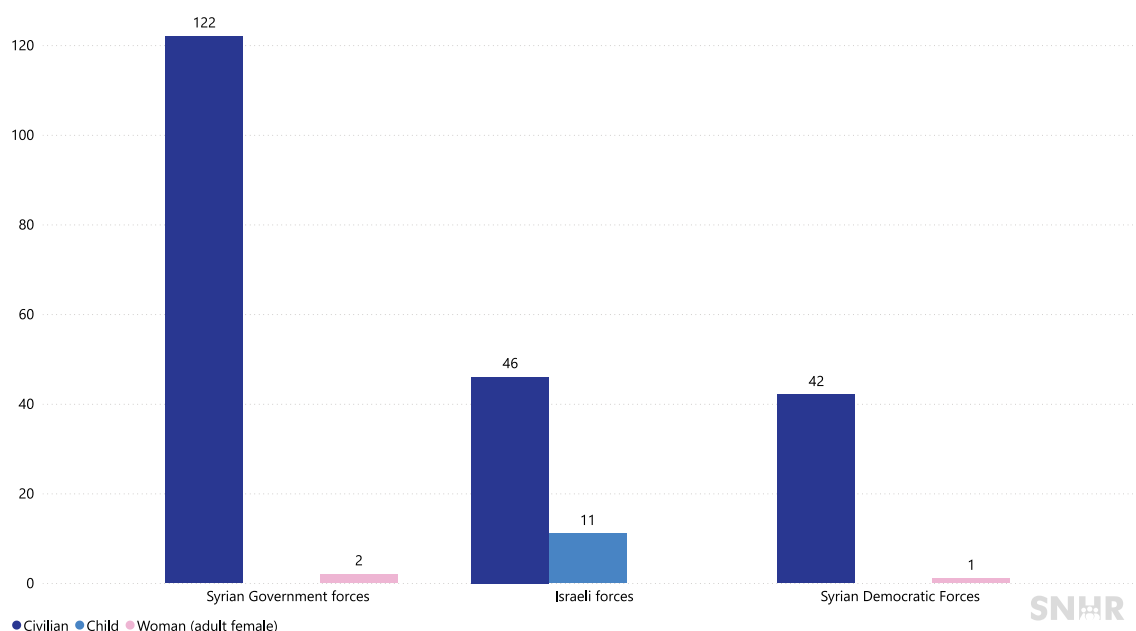
The Syrian Network for Human Rights documented at least **210 cases** of arbitrary arrest/detention, including 11 children and 3 women (adult females), from the beginning of 2026 until the end of March.

The toll of arbitrary arrest and detention cases distributed over the months in 2026:



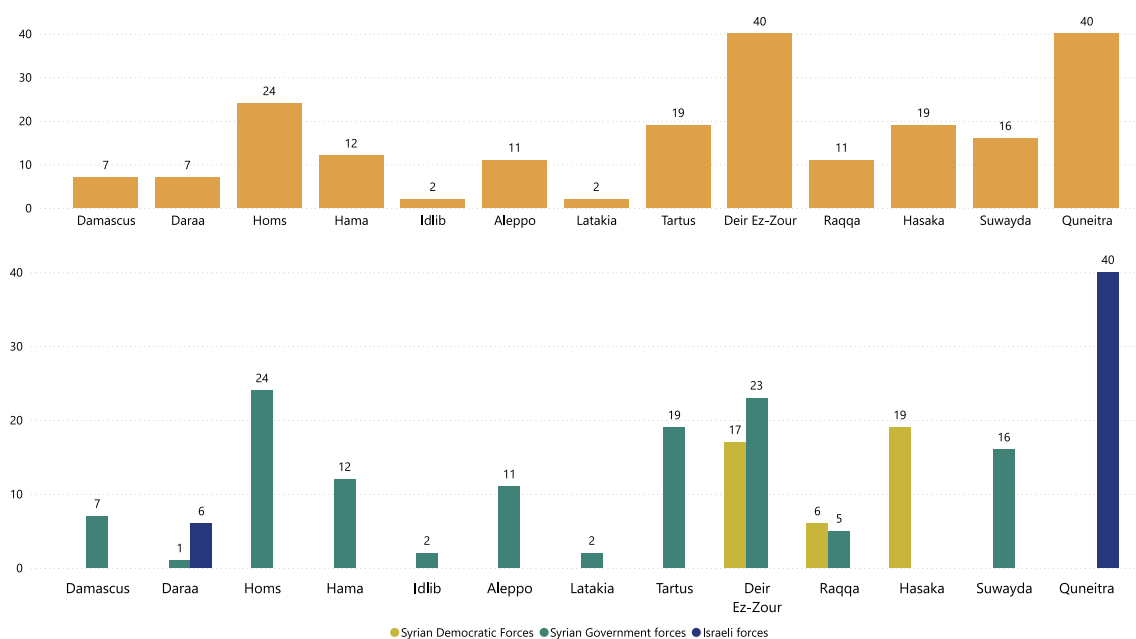
The graph shows a significant increase in the number of detentions during February, reaching approximately 37% compared to other months. These operations included the arrest of civilians for criticizing the practices of the Syrian Democratic Forces in the areas under their control, reflecting an escalation in detentions during that period and its connection to the context of local tensions.

The documented cases of arbitrary arrest/detention in the first quarter of 2026 were distributed by the parties as follows:



- **a. Syrian government forces:** 122, including 2 women; 11 released.
- **b. Israeli forces:** 46, including 11 children; 22 released, including 3 children.
- **c. Syrian Democratic Forces:** 42, including 1 woman.

The documented cases of arbitrary arrest/detention in the first quarter of 2026 were distributed across the Syrian governorates as follows:



The chart above shows that the highest number of arbitrary arrests/detentions were in the governorates of Deir Ez-Zour and Quneitra, followed by Homs, then Tartus and Hasaka.

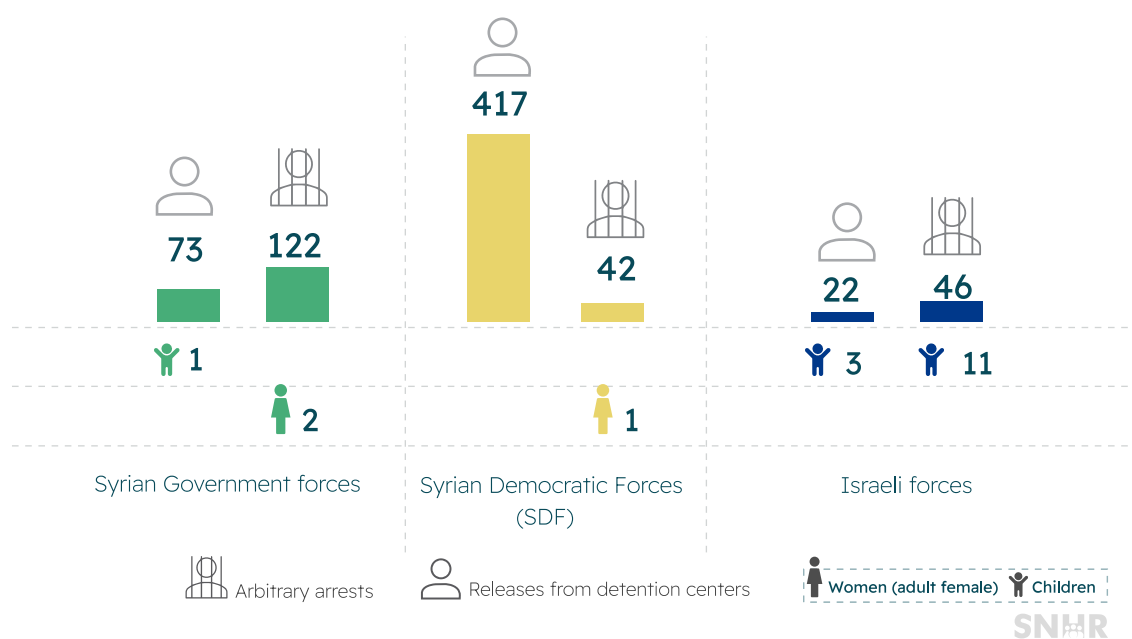
B- Total Number of Releases from Detention Centers in the First Quarter of 2026

The Syrian Network for Human Rights documented at least **512 releases** from various detention centers in the first quarter of 2026, including 4 children.

The documented releases from detention centers in the first quarter of 2026 were distributed as follows:

- **a. Syrian government forces:** 73, including one child.
- **b. Syrian Democratic Forces:** 417.
- **c. Israeli forces:** 22, including 3 children.

A graph showing a comparison between the number of arbitrary detentions and releases from detention centers in Syria in the first quarter of 2026



detention centers exceeded the number of arbitrary detentions. This is attributed to several factors, most notably the Syrian government forces' control of detention centers in areas formerly under SDF control in the Raqqqa, Hasaka, and Deir Ez-Zour governorates, and their subsequent release of detainees after reviewing their records. Additionally, agreements to release previously detained individuals between the SDF and the Syrian government, based on the terms of the January 29, 2026 agreement, have been implemented.

This increase in the pace of releases is also linked to the escalating tension and resentment among the local population, particularly in light of the arrest campaigns that targeted civilians for the purpose of taking them to forced recruitment camps, which prompted the Syrian Democratic Forces to release dozens of detainees in an attempt to contain public anger and calm the situation.

FOURTH: ARRESTS, PROSECUTIONS, AND RELEASES IN THE CONTEXT OF HOLDING ACCOUNTABLE THOSE ACCUSED OF COMMITTING VIOLATIONS UNDER THE ASSAD REGIME:

A. Arrests:

During the first quarter of 2026, elements of the Internal Security Forces of the Syrian Ministry of Interior conducted raids and arrests targeting at least 59 individuals in nine governorates (Latakia, Tartus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Idlib, Raqqa, Damascus, and Rif Dimashq). These operations were part of the pursuit of those accused of committing serious human rights violations during the Assad regime's rule. The detainees included former military personnel and government employees, and quantities of weapons and ammunition were confiscated. Those arrested were transferred to central prisons in Homs, Hama, and Adra (Rif Dimashq).

The Network also documented the detention of individuals suspected of links to armed groups that launched attacks in March 2025 on security sites belonging to the Syrian government's Ministries of Defense and Interior. These groups are affiliated with or linked to remnants of the former regime, and the attacks resulted in hundreds of casualties. The related detentions were concentrated in the governorates of Latakia, Tartus, and Hama.

Assessing compliance with legal safeguards:

The detentions documented in this section raise concerns regarding adherence to due process. The network observed the following:

First, it was not possible to verify whether the detentions were carried out pursuant to arrest warrants issued by the Public Prosecutor's Office or the competent judicial authorities. In principle, any arrest must be based on a judicial warrant, in accordance with Article 9(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which prohibits arbitrary deprivation of liberty and requires that arrests be carried out on grounds and according to procedures established by law.

Second, the authorities have not officially disclosed the names of those detained, the charges against them, or their places of detention. International law, particularly Article 9(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, requires that anyone arrested be informed immediately of the reasons for their arrest and the charges against them.

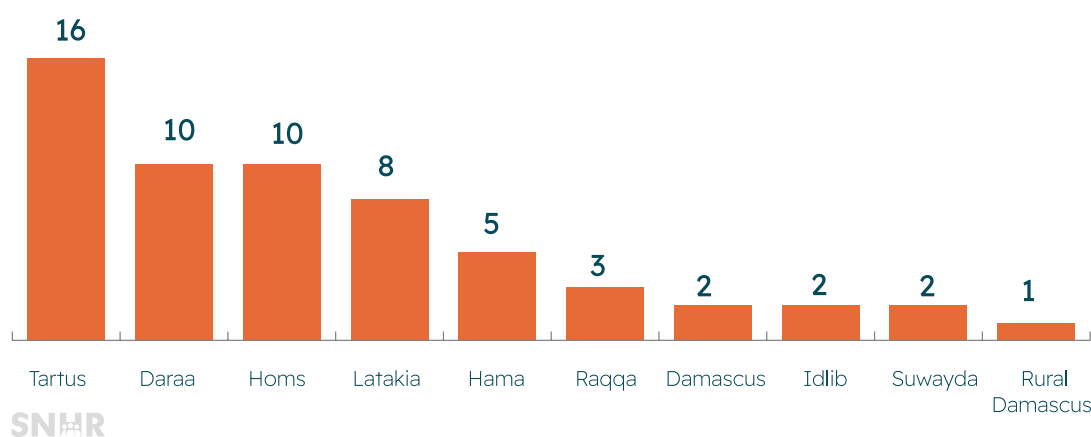
Third, the network has no information indicating that the detainees were allowed access to lawyers or to appear before a judge within a reasonable time. Article 9(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights requires that a detainee be brought before a judge or an officer legally authorized to exercise judicial functions “as soon as possible.”

Prosecuting those accused of committing serious violations under the former regime is a legal and moral obligation, and the Syrian Network for Human Rights supports this path. However, the legitimacy of accountability requires adherence to the guarantees of a fair trial and the rule of law, as any transgressions in this regard undermine the credibility of the process and violate the rights of detainees, regardless of the nature of the acts attributed to them. The updated principles for combating impunity (Joigné/Orntlicher Principles, 2005) affirm that the right of victims to justice must be exercised within a framework that respects the rights of the accused to a fair trial, and that disrupting this balance weakens guarantees of non-recurrence.

Providing a reporting mechanism:

The Syrian Network for Human Rights has provided an [online form](#) for reporting human rights violations during and after the transitional phase. This form allows families to submit their reports to the Network’s team, which then follows up on the cases, records them, and contacts the families to complete the documentation.

Distribution of detention cases in the context of accountability, by governorate:



The largest number of detentions was concentrated in Tartus Governorate (16 cases), followed by Daraa and Homs (10 cases each), and then Latakia (8 cases). This geographical distribution is consistent with two factors: first, the concentration of the former regime’s military and security apparatus in the coastal region (Tartus and Latakia); and second, the armed attacks of March 2025 in these governorates, which led to subsequent detention campaigns targeting those suspected of involvement in those attacks. The high number of detentions in Daraa and Homs reflects the continued presence of former security and military personnel in these two governorates.

B. Releases in the context of accountability:

During the first quarter of 2026, the Syrian Network for Human Rights documented at least 73 releases from Syrian government detention centers. These documented releases fall within three categories:

- a. Release after investigations concluded and no involvement was proven: A number of detainees who had been arrested as part of the pursuit of those accused of committing violations during the Assad regime were released after investigations concluded and their involvement in crimes was not proven. This included detainees mainly from the governorates of As-Suwayda, Idlib, and Rural Damascus.
- b. Release under prisoner exchange agreement with armed groups in Suwayda: On February 26, 2026, an agreement was reached between the Syrian government and local armed groups in Suwayda Governorate known as the “National Guard,” led by Hikmat al-Hijri. This agreement followed armed clashes that erupted in July 2025 between members of the Syrian government’s Ministries of Defense and Interior and these groups. The agreement resulted in the release of 61 detainees from Suwayda Governorate held by the Syrian government, in exchange for the release of 25 Syrian government soldiers held by these groups.
- c. Release of detainees in connection with the Ashrafiyah Sahnaya events: The releases also included a number of detainees who were arrested in connection with the events that broke out in the city of Ashrafiyah Sahnaya in the Damascus countryside in April 2025.

Observations on Releases:

The Network notes two observations on the documented releases during this period. First, the release of detainees whose involvement was not proven is a positive step consistent with the principle of presumption of innocence stipulated in Article 14(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, the Network was unable to verify whether these individuals received their right to compensation for unjustified detention under Article 9(5) of the same Covenant. Second, the prisoner exchange agreement with the Suwayda groups raises questions about the legal framework under which the exchange took place, the extent to which it was subject to judicial oversight, and whether the releases were based on individual assessments of each case or carried out collectively under the agreement.

FIFTH: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conclusions:

1. **Continued arbitrary arrests in the absence of due process:** Documented data shows that numerous arrests were carried out by various actors (the Syrian government, the Syrian Democratic Forces, and Israeli forces) without warrants, without informing detainees of the reasons for their arrest, and without allowing them to appear before a judge within a reasonable time. This constitutes a violation of Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, specifically its first four paragraphs (prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of liberty, notification of the reasons for arrest, the right to appear before a judge, and the right to challenge the legality of detention), and of Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which explicitly prohibits arbitrary arrest. It also constitutes a violation of Rule 99 of customary international humanitarian law (prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of liberty), which applies to all parties to the conflict, including non-state armed actors.
2. **Violation of the prohibition of torture and cruel or degrading treatment:** The report documented allegations of physical and psychological violations against detainees by multiple parties, including torture and degrading treatment. This constitutes a violation of Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture (1984), particularly Article 2(1), which obliges each State Party to take effective legislative, administrative, and judicial measures to prevent torture, and Article 4, which requires that it be criminalized and its perpetrators punished. It also constitutes a violation of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and Rule 90 of customary international humanitarian law with respect to non-State armed actors. It should be noted that the prohibition of torture is a peremptory norm (*jus cogens*) that cannot be derogated from under any circumstances.
3. **Lack of transparency in release procedures:** Although 512 releases were documented during the first quarter of 2026, many of these releases occurred without clear judicial procedures or publicly announced investigations. This raises two concerns: firstly, the continued detention of individuals without sufficient legal basis, in violation of Article 9(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and secondly, the absence of guarantees for the right of those released who were not found to be involved in wrongful detention to compensation for unjustified detention, as stipulated in Article 9(5) of the same Covenant.
4. **Violations by the Syrian Democratic Forces:** The report documented violations committed by the Syrian Democratic Forces, including arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, as well as allegations of torture. As a party to a non-international armed conflict, the Syrian Democratic Forces are bound by Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and the provisions of Additional Protocol II, as well as customary international humanitarian law. Their exercise of state-like control over large areas also entails, in line with the growing trend in the practices of UN bodies (including the International Commission of Inquiry and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights), similar obligations under international human rights law. The actions of their members may give rise to individual criminal responsibility under the Rome Statute as war crimes or crimes against humanity.
5. **Violations by Israeli Forces:** The report documented 46 cases of detention by Israeli forces in southern Syria, including 11 children. These actions fall under the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), as Israel is an occupying power under the criterion of effective control (Article 42 of the Hague Regulations of 1907), particularly the provisions concerning administrative detention (Article 78) and the protection of civilians. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also applies outside the territory of a State in cases of effective control, as affirmed by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion on the wall (2004). The detention of 11 children raises particular concern in light of Article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which stipulates that the detention of children must be an exceptional measure and for the shortest appropriate period, and Article 76 of Additional Protocol I, which mandates the separation of detained children from adults.

Recommendations

First: To the Syrian government (as the entity responsible for managing the transitional phase):

1. **Ensure compliance with the guarantees of lawful detention:** Issue clear instructions to all security agencies to refrain from carrying out any arrest except pursuant to a warrant issued by the Public Prosecutor's Office or the competent judicial authorities, inform each detainee of the reasons for their arrest immediately upon its occurrence, and enable them to contact a lawyer and appear before a judge within 48 hours, in accordance with Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2. **Ensure transparency in detention procedures within the context of accountability:** Publish periodic lists of the names of detainees in the context of prosecuting perpetrators of violations, the reasons for their detention, and their places of detention; activate independent judicial oversight of these procedures; and establish a periodic review mechanism to prevent the accountability process from becoming a tool for political arrest.
3. **Cooperation with international bodies:** Issuing formal invitations to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry, the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM), the Independent Foundation for Missing Persons in Syria, and the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP), and enabling these bodies to have unrestricted access to detention centers.
4. **Protecting evidence:** Documenting the locations of mass graves and prisons, preventing any tampering with evidence, and establishing a national evidence preservation protocol that complies with the Minnesota Protocol (investigating unlawful killings) and the Istanbul Protocol (investigating torture), to ensure the admissibility of evidence in future trials.
5. **Ratification of the Rome Statute:** Ratification of the Statute and issuance of a declaration under Article 12(3) accepting the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court as of March 2011, in accordance with the precedents established in the situations of Ukraine and Palestine, to enable the Court to investigate serious crimes committed since the outbreak of the conflict.
6. **Reform of the legislative and institutional framework for detention:** Enactment of new legislation regulating arrest and detention in accordance with international standards, including a maximum period of pretrial detention, an explicit prohibition of incommunicado detention, and an independent appeals mechanism. Restructuring of security services to ensure their effective judicial and civilian oversight.
7. **Establish programs for the rehabilitation of survivors:** Allocate resources for specialized psychosocial support programs for survivors of detention and torture and for the families of the forcibly disappeared, in compliance with the right to reparation and rehabilitation set out in the Basic Principles on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations (General Assembly resolution 60/147).

Second: To the UN Security Council:

Freeze the assets of those responsible for violations: Impose measures to freeze and confiscate the assets of former officials involved in violations, and allocate the proceeds to support transitional justice and reparations programs.

Third: To the Human Rights Council:

1. Keep the issue of detainees and the forcibly disappeared in Syria a standing item on the agenda of its periodic sessions, with at least one interactive session dedicated annually to discussing developments in this area.
2. Strengthen partnerships with Syrian human rights organizations and support their documentation and advocacy capacities.

Fourth: To the Independent International Commission of Inquiry (COI) and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM):

1. Open investigations into the cases of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance documented in this report during the transitional period, including the actions of all responsible parties.
2. Focus on tracing the fate of those forcibly disappeared by the former regime in light of new information made available by the regime's collapse (access to former detention centers, records, mass graves).
3. Collect and analyze evidence related to the crimes documented in the report, in cooperation with the Syrian Network for Human Rights and other Syrian organizations specializing in documentation, to prepare case files admissible before national and international courts.

Fifth: To the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in Syria and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances:

1. Review the cases included in this report and coordinate with the Syrian Network for Human Rights.
2. Cooperate with the Syrian government to facilitate access to records of former detention centers and mass grave sites.

Sixth: To all parties controlling Syrian territory:

1. Immediately cease all forms of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, and disclose the fate and whereabouts of all detainees.
2. Unconditionally release all those detained for exercising their political and civil rights.
3. Grant the International Committee of the Red Cross unrestricted and regular access to all detention centers.
4. Cease arrests without warrants and ensure that detainees are tried before independent courts within a reasonable time.
5. Return the bodies of detainees who died to their families and enable families to exercise their right to know the truth.

Acknowledgment and Solidarity

The Syrian Network for Human Rights expresses its gratitude to the victims, their families, witnesses, and local activists who contributed to reporting the violations documented in this report. It also expresses its full solidarity with detainees, the forcibly disappeared, and their families.

Appendix: The Work of the Syrian Network for Human Rights on the Issue of Detainees and Forcibly Disappeared Persons

Since March 2011, the Syrian Network for Human Rights has been documenting cases of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance in Syria through a specialized team that collects, verifies, and records data in a database. As of the date of this report, the database contains at least **160,123 cases** of enforced disappearance perpetrated by the former regime and approximately **17,000 cases** perpetrated by other parties to the Syrian conflict. The database is continuously updated and is used in preparing periodic reports and in cooperation with international judicial and human rights bodies.

Cooperation with International Bodies:

- The Network collaborates with several UN and international bodies on the issue of detainees and enforced disappearances. These partnerships include:
- The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances: The Network prepares individual files on enforced disappearances by contacting victims and their families and submits these files to the Working Group for follow-up. The Network also corresponds with the Special Rapporteurs on Torture, Counter-Terrorism, and Mental Health regarding specific cases.
- The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria (COI): The Network provides the Commission with data and evidence related to cases of detention and enforced disappearance.
- The International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM): The Network provides documented evidence and files to support the preparation of legal cases admissible in courts.
- The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in Syria: The Network collaborates with both in exchanging data and information related to enforced disappearances.

Reliance on SNHR Data in Judicial and International Proceedings:

- Several UN and judicial bodies have relied on Network data, most notably:
- UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/78/261 (adopted on November 15, 2023), which condemned grave violations of international law in Syria and noted more than 160,000 cases of arbitrary detention, and held the Assad regime responsible for the systematic use of enforced disappearance, which constitutes a crime against humanity.
- The case before the International Court of Justice concerning the application of the Convention against Torture (Canada and the Netherlands v. Syria), where the prosecution relied on data and evidence provided by SNHR.
- Universal jurisdiction lawsuits in Europe against former officials of the Assad regime implicated in crimes committed in detention centers.
- Lawsuits filed under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA) in the United States.

Mechanisms for communicating with families:

SNHR provided multiple channels to enable families of the forcibly disappeared to submit information and reports, including: an electronic form via the official website that is automatically sent to the follow-up team, dedicated phone numbers and official identifiers on social media, in addition to a field team spread across most Syrian regions that collects information and provides direct support to families.



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