

Russian's Massacres and Violations Against Syrian Civilians

Edited by Judge
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PRO JUSTICE
مع العدالة

Russia's Massacres and Violations against Syrian Civilians

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Pro-justice is a non-profit that seeks to maintain the principle of accountability and preclude impunity for major war criminal and human rights violators in societies that suffer from or have just exited civil wars and natural disasters, with special focus on the Middles East and Syria.

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**Compiled and edited by Pro-justice documenting team,
under the supervision of Judge Khaled Shehab El-Din**



FOREWORD

Pro-justice

On September 30, 2015, Russia announced a military operation in Syria. The goal, as President Vladimir Putin said at the time, is to fight the terrorist organization ISIS. To this day, this turned out to be the largest and longest-running foreign intervention by the Russian military since the collapse of the Soviet Union. But the Russian forces did not put an end to ISIS. Rather, ISIS was defeated by the Syrians themselves and the international coalition. As for the Russian forces, they contributed to the killing of Syrian civilians and the demolition of their homes, hospitals, factories, churches, mosques, and bakeries, and destroyed their roads, bridges, and crops. Russia strengthened the tyranny of Bashar al-Assad, who is considered a war criminal by all international standards. It is common knowledge that without the Russian intervention in our revolution, the regime would have collapsed and a new, civil and democratic Syria would have been born – a state that abides by the principles of equal citizenship and the rule of law.

Well, the Russian intervention has achieved its goals in Syria: Russia returned to the Middle East, saved Assad from his downfall, and proved that it is capable of carrying out military-type operations abroad. However, the cost of Moscow's victory was catastrophic for the Syrian and Russian peoples. Russian forces committed atrocities that could easily be classified as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The Russian government and its media are lying when they say that its war was directed against ISIS and terrorism, as most of the victims of this military campaign are civilians, not armed men. These described crimes have been documented by human rights and international organizations, including the Syrian Network for Human Rights, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry, Human Rights Watch, the Syrian American Medical Association, the World Health Organization, Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, Physicians for Human Rights and others.

In this report, Pro-justice contributes to documenting these crimes. The report begins by explaining the legal frameworks of the Russian intervention and its presence in Syria. It refutes the Russian

argument that this intervention and the perpetration of hundreds of war crimes and crimes against humanity were carried out at the request of the Syrian government and based on agreements signed between them. The report shows that the laws of the United Nations stipulate that countries must deposit the agreements signed between them with the United Nations to become binding, which did not happen. One of the conditions of international treaties is that all the parties must enjoy legitimacy and have legal capacity. In addition, there must be no conflict between the content or purpose of the treaty and any of the peremptory rules of public international law, because this conflict makes the treaty void. Therefore, international treaties cannot include the commission of war crimes or crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and the seizure of military bases.

The report then proceeds to detail the Russian war crimes and crimes against humanity in detail, documenting them in time and place and through irrefutable testimonies.

This report is a necessary tool for all those fighting for justice, accountability, and the defense of human rights to hold the Russian government fully responsible for the intervention in Syria, one that is not based on any legitimate basis of international law. The criminal must bear the brunt of his crime, even after a while.

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Russia's Massacres and Violations against Syrian Civilians

Compiled and Edited by Judge Khaed Shihab Eddin

Introduction

On 9/30/2015, the Russian Air Force began airstrikes in Syria at the request of Bashar al-Assad, who lacks legal, popular, and political legitimacy and who requested military support from Moscow to confront the Syrian revolution. The Russian State Duma agreed to authorize President Putin to use the Russian armed forces outside the country.

Since the date of its official intervention in Syria alongside the regime of Bashar al-Assad, the Russian forces have committed hundreds of war crimes and crimes against humanity against civilians, which are documented by reports of international human rights organizations, the most important of which are the Syrian Network for Human Rights and of the Atlantic Research Council reports, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry and Human Rights Watch, the Syrian American Medical Association (SAMS), the World Health Organization, Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, Physicians for Human Rights, the Syrian Legalists Committee, and other human rights organizations that have documented and condemned the Russian Federation's intentional bombing of schools, hospitals, and infrastructure throughout Syria, as well as the Russian forces' perpetration of the crimes of forced displacement by using force, scorched-earth policy and genocide (starting from Aleppo city, passing through Idlib, Hama, Homs, Rif Dimashq, Daraa and other Syrian regions)

Chapter One: The illegality of the Russian intervention and its presence in Syria

The Russian Federation justifies its intervention in Syria and its perpetration of hundreds of war crimes and crimes against humanity, claiming that it happened at the request of the Syrian government and according to the agreements signed between them.

So we present you with the following:

These agreements are divided into two parts: the agreements signed between the Syrian government and the Soviet Union and the Russian government that inherited it before the Syrian revolution in 2011, and the agreements signed after that date.

The agreements signed before the Syrian revolution were political and were held between representatives of two countries according to public international law, not between the individuals in their personal capacity. Therefore, they cannot be legally compelling when subject to an internal dispute. They cannot be an instrument to support one internal party against another. Otherwise, they will lose their legal legitimacy as international agreements and turn into personal contracts not protected by international law. This means that the military and political support provided by the Russian Federation to the Syrian regime is not subject to the rules of international law and agreements. It does not aim at the support of Syria as a state but rather one party against another. Therefore, it has criminal responsibility when this support is used to commit crimes in general, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

As for the agreements that were signed after the outbreak of the revolution in Syria, they inevitably lack any legal legitimacy under international law

Because the laws of the United Nations stipulate that countries must deposit the agreements signed between them with the United Nations for them to become binding

A Treaty: is an international agreement concluded between two or more parties of international law parties, and it means the existence of an agreement between two or more states to determine mutual rights

and duties, or to resolve an issue, or to modify a relationship, or to set rules and regulations that states undertake to respect.

One of the international treaties conditions is that all parties must have legal capacity. The state should have full sovereignty, should enjoy total power, and should be able to conclude all kinds of treaties. But the situation is different for states that lack sovereignty and failed states, those states cannot conclude international agreements, and all agreements they conclude are not accepted.

Also, there must be no conflict between the content or purpose of the treaty and any of the peremptory rules of general international law, as the existence of such a conflict would make the pact invalid. In this regard, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties stipulates that "A treaty is void if, at the time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law."

Therefore, international treaties cannot include the perpetration of war crimes or crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and the seizure of military bases.

Since Bashar al-Assad has turned Syria into a failed state per international standards that stipulate that the state becomes a failed state if it shows several symptoms:

First: If the existing authority has lost its ability to control its lands effectively and has lost its monopoly on the right to use legitimate force in the lands it rules.

Second: If it has lost the legitimacy to take and implement public decisions.

Third: If it could not provide a reasonable level of public services.

Fourth: If it was unable to interact with other countries as an active member of the international community.

Therefore:

1- It has become established that the Russian presence on Syrian territory is illegal and cannot be placed under the clause of international agreements or given a legitimate legal dimension.

2- All the excuses or justifications that the Russian government makes for its military intervention in Syria are false excuses and justifications that contradict the truth and international law. It is genuinely and legally an illegal military intervention and a military presence that is considered

an invasion of Syria in preparation for its direct occupation after Bashar al-Assad has turned it into a failed state.

3- The Syrian people have the right to consider the Russian Federation as a direct military enemy invading their country and demand that the Russian President, the members of his government, and the Russian military be tried for the crimes they committed against Syria and the Syrians.

4- The United Nations should not legitimize any treaty or agreement between Russia and allied Syrian figures. They should take all necessary measures to compel Russia to withdraw from Syria and prevent Russia or Iran from occupying Syria. They should also prosecute criminals who committed crimes against civilians in Syria and the officials who ordered them to commit those crimes.

The Russian intervention is not based on any legitimate base of international law, which makes it an evident invasion of Syria in preparation for a full-fledged occupation in terms of the method and means followed by the Russian government. It is a foreign armed presence conducting direct military operations targeting the Syrian population and geography, despite the Russian government's false claims that its intervention aimed to fight terrorism.

Chapter 2: The first day of the Russian intervention in Syria and the weapons it deployed and used

We present to you a model of the crimes committed by the Russian Air Force against Syria and the Syrians since the first day of the direct Russian military intervention in Syria:

The First Day of the direct Russian intervention in Syria
30/9/2015

- (40 Russian air raids on the countryside of Homs and 40 martyrs, 36 documented martyrs and hundreds of injuries: 11 martyrs in Al-Zafarana, 16 martyrs in Talbiseh, six martyrs in Al-Rastan who were members of one family, a father and his children, one martyr in Al-Makramiyah and one in AL-Ghanto. In addition to material damage and massive destruction in the countryside of Homs, Tulul Al-Humor, Deir Foul, and Aidoun and the surrounding area of Salamiyah).

Here are some of the weapons that Russia deployed in Syria and used in suppressing the revolution of the Syrian people and in killing civilians:

The Russian forces deployed 21 Sukhoi Su-25 attack aircraft, 12 Su-24 fighter-interceptors, 6 Su-34 medium bombers, 4 Sukhoi SU-30 multirole fighters, and 15 helicopters "including Mi-24 Hind" at an airfield near Latakia.

On October 4th, 2015, S-300 air defense systems were deployed in Tartus.

On October 7th, 2015, Russian naval ships participated in the military operation in Syria for the first time, and missile cruisers launched cruise missiles from the Caspian Sea.

On November 1st, 2015, Russia used its Tu-160, Tu-95, and Tu-22 strategic aircraft.

In December of the same year, long-range "Kalibr" missiles were used from underwater.

On November 25, 2015, S-400 anti-aircraft missiles were deployed at the Hmeimim base.

At the beginning of December 2015, the Russian army launched missile strikes from its submarine in the Mediterranean.

February of 2016, Regime forces, supported by the Russian air forces, began an attack in Aleppo Governorate.

On March 14th, 2016, Putin announced the withdrawal of the most significant part of his forces from Syria, leaving about 4,500 soldiers.

On August 16th, 2016, Russian air forces struck targets in Syria for the first time using its bombers from Hamadan Military Airport in northwestern Iran.

On October 14th, 2016, Putin ratified an agreement between Damascus and Moscow on deploying Russian air forces at the Hmeimim base for an "unspecified period."

Chapter Three: The massacres committed by the Russian forces in Syria since their intervention until the end of 2020

Customary International Law

Rule 1: The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants. Attacks may only be directed against combatants. Attacks must not be directed against civilians.

Rule 2: Acts or threats of violence, the primary purpose of spreading terror among the civilian population, are prohibited.

Rule 5: Civilians are persons who are not members of the armed forces. The civilian population comprises all persons who are civilians.

Rule 11: Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited.

Rule 139: Each party to the conflict must respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law by its armed forces and other persons or groups acting in fact on its instructions or under its direction or control.

Rule 140: The obligation to respect and ensure international humanitarian law does not depend on reciprocity.

(Russian forces in Syria committed more than 414 massacres until 2020)

In 2015, 105 massacres were committed, which resulted in the death of 833 people, including 211 children and 106 women

From 9/30/2015 to 10/26/2015, more than 57 massacres led to the demise of 254 people, including 83 children and 42 women.

And they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo / 18 massacres, including (Anadan, Hayyan, Darat Izza, Darat Izza, Kafr Karmin, Al-Barqum, Tel Hadya, Al-Ziyarah, Al-Hader, Al-Eiss, Zeiten, Deir Jamal, Bayanun Hayyan, Qansreen town, Hayyan, Al-Mayasser neighborhood, Khan Al-Asal)

Homs / 10 massacres including (Al- Ghantu, Teir Maaleh, Talbiseh, Rastan, Zafarana village, Makramiyah village, Gharnatah village, Umm Sharashuh village, Mahin)

Idlib / 21 massacres, including (Maarat al-Numan, Babila village junction, Maasran village entrance, Khan Sheikhoun city, Khan

Sheikhoun, al-Tamanah, Saraqib, Ain Larouz town, Kansafra, Saraqib, Benin village, Sheikh Baraka village, Habit, Balion village, Ahsam town, Kafr Nabl, Sarmin, Kafr Nabl, Kafr Award, Al-Kustan Village).

Hama /5 massacres, including in the villages of Uqayribat, Kafr Zita, the Umm Miyal.

Latakia / 3 massacres, including in Jabal Al-Turkman, Salma.

In November, a massacre led to the death of 341 people, including 74 children and 19 women. They were as follows:

Aleppo / 8 massacres (Al-Ansari neighborhood, Bustan Al-Qasr neighborhood, Azaz city, Kafr Hamra, Haritan, Azaz, Atarib, Azaz)

Idlib /8 massacres (Maarat al-Numan, Ariha, Maarat al-Numan, Khan Sheikhoun, Mara'yan village, Maarrat al-Numan, Binnish, Ariha)

Al-Raqqa / two massacres (the city of Al-Raqqa, the city of Al-Raqqa around the Hittin School)

Homs / 3 massacres (Al-Qaryatayn, Al-Sukhna, Al-Sawana town)

Hama / one massacre (the village of Umm Sahrij)

Deir Ez-Zor / one massacre (a family market in Albukamal)

Rural Damascus / the massacre of Duma

Daraa two massacres (Al-Sad Road neighborhood in Daraa, Al-Sura town)

In December, 22 massacres resulted in the death of 238 people, including 54 children and 45 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo / 15 massacres (Al-Halk Neighborhood, Al-Sukari Neighborhood, Kafr Hamra, Kafr Hamra, Manbij, Al-Atareb, Maskna, Kafr Hamra, Maskna, Azaz, Haritan, Harbel Highway, Ahras, Sigraz, Azaz, Tal Rifaat, Tal Rifaat)

Al-Raqqa / two massacres (Al-Raqqa city, the Fire Brigade)

Idlib /3 massacres (the city of Idlib and the villages of Al-Qassabiya, the of Marand)

Deir Ez-Zor / one massacre (Al-Hamidiyah)

Rif-Dimashq/ one massacre (Hammouriyeh Town)

In 2016, 178 massacres were committed, leading to the demise of 2,043 people, including 628 children and 296 women.

In January, 33 massacres left 492 people dead, including 129 children and 65 women. They were as follows:

Aleppo / 12 massacres (Bza'a, Al-Amiriya neighborhood, a school in Ainjara, Qadi Askar neighborhood, Ma'arasta Al-Khan Hayyan, Al-Bab city, Tadeh, Al-Sukari neighborhood, Ahras- Kafr Nasih road, Qabasin, Corniche Street in Al-Bab city, Al-Sheikh Aqil mountain in Al-Bab city)

Deir Ez-Zor / 10 massacres (Al-Islah neighborhood in Al-Bulail town, Ruwaida neighborhood in Al-Bulail town, a mourning tent in the village of Shaqrahi Al-Delillo in Al-Bulail town, Tabiya village, Jazira, Khasham town, Al-Shahabat neighborhood in Al-Husayniyeh town, Muhaimidah town, Al-Salihiya village, Al-Husan village)

Al-Raqqa / 5 massacres (Al-Raqqa city, Saif Al-Dawla Street, Al-Amassi Street, the vicinity of the Electricity Department, Al-Mashlab area)

Idlib / 5 massacres (Maarat al-Numan, Maarat al-Numan, Sarmada, Fallon, Turmanin)

Al-Hasakah / one massacre (the village of Ajaja, Al-Shaddada district)

In February, 22 massacres resulted in the death of 216 people, including 65 children and 38 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo / 15 massacre (Anadan, the English Grave Hreitan, Baghdad-Haritan Street, Anadan, Al-Mashhad neighborhood, Al-Sakhour neighborhood, Al-Salihin neighborhood, Al-Qaterji roundabout, Kaljibrin-Marea Road, Sheikh Issa village, the northern highway of **Azaz city**, Al-Salloum village, Ainjara, Qubtan Al-Jabal, Kafr Hamra, Al-Hadi housing association, and Babis)

Al-Hasakah / two massacres (the automatic oven of the city of Al-Shaddadi, the village of Al-Jayer on Jabal Abdul Aziz)

Homs / two massacres (the village of Burj Qa'i, the town of Ghanto)

Idlib / one massacre (a field hospital in Al-Hamidiya village)

Al-Raqqa / one massacre (the city of Ma'adan)

Daraa / one massacre (Al-Harak city)

In March, there was a massacre of 5 people, including a child in Al-Raqqa (The Water Corporation in the village of Kasrat Faraj)

In April, four massacres resulted in the death of 60 people, including 21 children and nine women, and they were distributed as follows:

Al-Raqqa / one massacre (Althakana neighborhood in Al-Raqqa city)

Aleppo / 3 massacres (Al-Quds Hospital in Al-Sukari neighborhood, Al-Sabhan Street in Al-Kallasah neighborhood, Al-Ittihad Women Street in Bustan Al-Qasr neighborhood)

In May/3 massacres resulted in the death of 46 people, including 12 children and 3 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo / two massacres (Hreitan, the town of Tal Daman)

Idlib / one massacre (the city of Idlib)

In June / 5 massacres resulted in the death of 91 people, including 40 children and 23 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo /4 massacres (Al-Qaterji neighborhood, Al-Ibzimo town, Khirbet Al-Omqiya Kosnia, Al-Khafsa town)

Deir Ez-Zor / one massacre (Al-Taas neighborhood in the center of Al-Quriah city)

In July/9, massacres resulted in the death of 130 people, including 48 children and 20 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib / two massacres (Darkush town, Turmanin Road in Darat Izza)

Aleppo / 7 massacres (Al-Salihin District Roundabout, Abyan Town, Al-Halwaniyah Roundabout on Al-Bab Road, Al-Firdaws Neighborhood, Al-Atarib, Al-Atarib local market, Al-Atarib)

In August / 21, massacres resulted in the death of 203 people, including 57 children and 21 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo /12 massacres (Al-Atareb, Al-Mansoura town, Al-Marjaha neighborhood, Urm al-Kubra town, Souk Al-Hal market in Kafr Naha, Hayyan town, al-Jinnah village, Qibtan al-Jabal town, al-America neighborhood, Urm al-Kubra town, Kafr Halab village, Nour al-Din Street in al-Sukari district)

Idlib /6 massacres (Al-Amal Surgical Hospital in Malas Town, Maarat al-Numan, Church Street in the city of Idlib, Idlib Industrial City, Arab Said Town, Maarrat Misrin)

Deir Ez-Zor/ two massacres (Al-Noor Bakery, Al-Hamidiya neighborhood in Al-Salhiya town)

Al-Raqqa / one massacre (Al-Idikhar neighborhood)

In September, 27 massacres resulted in the death of 276, including 94 children and 39 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo / 22 massacres (Tadef, Batbo town, Urm al-Kubra town, Khan Toman medical point, Al-Kallaseh neighborhood,

Al-Qaterji Roundabout, Bshaqatin Village, Al-Kanj Gas Station, Al-Kallasah neighborhood, Al-Qaterji Neighborhood Road, Al-Sina'ah Roundabout, Bab Al-Nairab Neighborhood, Al-Mashhad Neighborhood, Bustan Al-Qasr Neighborhood, Al-Sha'ar Neighborhood, Al-Halk Neighborhood, Al-Sheikh Faris Al-Halk Neighborhood, Al-Salihin Neighborhood, Al-Sukari Neighborhood, Al-Mashhad Neighborhood, Al-Salihin Neighborhood-Karam Home Road, Al-Sukari -Al-Tam District, Salah Al-Din- Al-Mashhad Road, Qadi Askar Neighborhood,)

Idlib / 5 massacres (the international highway, the town of Khan al-Sabil, Maarat al-Numan, Khan Sheikhoun, the city of Idlib, Maarat Misrin)

In October, 29 massacres resulted in the death of 267 people, including 74 children and 40 women, and they were:

Aleppo/25 massacres (Al-Waha station in Al-Halk Neighborhood, the suburb of Rif Al-Mohandessin, Bustan al-Qasr neighborhood, Al-Firdous neighborhood, Al-Firdous neighborhood market, Sheikh Fares Al-Halk neighborhood, Al-Qaterji neighborhood, Al-Marjeh neighborhood, Uwaijil village, al-Ansari neighborhood, Baaidin neighborhood, Al-Sakhour neighborhood, Al-Firdous neighborhood, The vicinity of Al-Halwaniyah Roundabout, Al-Mayser Neighborhood Market, Al-Ansari-Al-Zabadiyah Road, Al-Bab Road neighborhood, Al-Shaar neighborhood, the vicinity of the butcher in Al-Qaterji neighborhood, the vicinity of the bakery in Al-Qaterji neighborhood, Al-Sheikh Saeed-Karam-Al-Nuzha Road, Al-Sheikh Faris Al-Halk, Al-Qaterji neighborhood, Al-Marjah neighborhood, Bustan Al-Qasr)

Idlib /4 massacres (Al-Farja camp, Tal Al-Sheikh, Khan Sheikhoun, Jisr Al-Shughur city, Kafr Takharim city, Jisr Al-Shughur city)

In November, 16 massacres resulted in the death of 158 people, including 56 children and 29 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo/ 10 massacres (Kafr Naha town, Darat Izza, Anadan, Batbo town, Sukari neighborhood, Arada village, Jakid al-Ads village, Taqad town, Ainjara, Jeb al-Qubba road, Bab al-Nairobi)

Idlib/5 massacres (Mishmashan town, Kafr Jales town, Kafr Jales town, Marj Al-Zohour village, Idlib city)

Homs / one massacre (Al-Rastan city)

In December, there were 8 massacres that resulted in the death of 99 people, including 31 children and 9 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo /5 massacres (Al-Kallaseh neighborhood road, Al-Marjah neighborhood, Al-Kallaseh neighborhood, Al-Atarib city, Al-Hamidiyah-Tadef area)

Idlib / two massacres (Mansour alley in Idlib, Binnish city)

Al-Raqqa / one massacre (Al-Raqqa city)

In 2017, 66 massacres resulted in the death of 843 people, including 293 children and 176 women.

In January, five massacres resulted in the death of 31 people, including 14 children and eight women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo/3 massacres (the villages of Babka, Qasr al-Bureij, Kafr Jom, and Rif Almuhandiseen)

Idlib/ two massacres (Urum al-Joz town, Souk Al-Hal Market in Maarrat Misrin)

In February, six massacres resulted in the death of 67 people, including 24 children and 18 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib /5 massacres (Mount Al-Arbaeen in Ariha, a residential building in Idlib city, Al-Qusour neighborhood in Idlib city, Al-Qusour neighborhood in Idlib city, residential buildings in Ariha city)

Deir ez-Zor / one massacre (Al-Salhiyah village)

In March, eight massacres resulted in the death of 77 people, including 33 children and 20 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib/ 6 massacres (a residential building in Al-Dana city, Al-Wata area in Kafr Nabl, Al-Qusour neighborhood in Idlib, a women's prison in the

center of Idlib city, a residential building in Jisr Al-Shughur, a mosque in the middle of Al-Dair village)

Aleppo / one massacre (al-Sharqiya School in Darat Izza)

Al-Raqqa / one massacre (Al-Maari Street in Al-Badawi neighborhood)

In April, ten massacres resulted in the death of 103 people, including 48 children and 17 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib/ 9 massacres (Al-Sina'a neighborhood in Jisr al-Shughur, al-Rawda mosque in Salqin city, a residential building in Heish town, Ain Urm area in Urm al-Joz, al-Sukariah village, Ma'arrat Hurmah village, Ma'arrat Hurmah village, Basnqul village, Ma'ar Shoreen village)

Hama/ one massacre (The Civil Defense Center 107 in Kafr Zita)

In May, one massacre killed five people, including two women. It occurred in Deir Ez-Zor / one massacre (Al-'Ardhi neighborhood in Deir Ez-Zor city)

In June, one massacre resulted in the death of 22 people, including seven children and five women. It occurred in Dablan village, Deir Ez-Zor

In July, three massacres resulted in the death of 30 people, including six children and eight women, and they were distributed as follows:

Al-Raqqa/ two massacres (Al-Jaber village, Al-Sabkha village)

Rif-Dimashq/ one massacre (Ain Tarma town)

In August, two massacres resulted in the death of 22 people, including ten children and nine women. They were as follows:

Deir Ez-Zor / one massacre (Al-Tebni town)

Al-Raqqa / one massacre (a civilian vehicle, Abu Shehri village)

In September, 13 massacres resulted in the death of 152 people, including 46 children and 29 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Deir Ez-Zor/ 9 massacres (Al- Bolail -Dahla Crossing, Al- Bolail-Al-Sabha Crossing, a tent in the villages of Zghair Shamiya, Jdeidet Bakara, Khasham, Marat, a bus for civilians in Al-Bolail village, Bariha village, Al-Bukamal city)

Idlib/ 3 massacres (Khan Sheikhoun city, the Aleppo Garage area in the middle of Jisr Al-Shughur, Harem city)

Aleppo/ one massacre (the village of Hawir al-Eis)

In October, six massacres were reported that resulted in the death of 98 people, including 25 children and 16 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Deir Ez-Zor / 6 massacres (the water crossing between the city of Al-Ashara and the village of Darang, the city of Al-Bukamal, the water crossing between Al-Qouria and of Al-Tayyana, the Al-Masria roundabout in Al-Bukamal, the river crossing between Al-Bukamal and the village of Al-Baghuz, the town of Al-Susah)

In November, seven massacres were reported that resulted in the death of 202 civilians, including 69 children and 32 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Deir Ez-Zor / 5 massacres (Al-Jala'a town in Al-Bukamal, IDPs' tents in Al-Sukaria village, IDPs' tents in Al-Uwainah area in Mu'ayzela village, IDPs' tents between Al-Siyala village and Al-Ghubra village in Al-Bukamal, Al-Sha'fa in Al-Bukamal)

Rif-Dimashq/ one massacre (in Madira in Eastern Ghouta)

Aleppo / one massacre (Atarib city)

In December, four massacres resulted in the death of 34 civilians, including 11 children and 12 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib/ 3 massacres (one the city of Khan Sheikhoun, and two in Ma'arat Shoreen)

Deir Ez-Zor / one massacre (the water crossing in the village of Al-Tawatha in Al-Bukamal)

In 2018, 21 massacres resulted in the death of 288 people, including 104 children and 62 women.

In January, seven massacres resulted in the death of 69 people, including 13 children and 21 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib/ 4 massacres (Khan al-Sabil village, Al-Afa'loul Farm in Jarjanaz, Sinqura village in Sahl al-Rouj, the north of Saraqib city)

Rif-Dimashq/ two massacres (Arbin city, Mesraba town)

Aleppo / one massacre (Zammar village in the southern countryside of Aleppo)

In February, four massacres resulted in the death of 39 people, including 14 children and nine women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib / two massacres (in the center of Kafr Nabel city, a residential building in Wadi Al-Nasim area in Idlib city)

Aleppo / one massacre (the village of Abad in the southern countryside of Aleppo)

Hama / one massacre (the town of Kafr Nabudah)

In March, four massacres resulted in the death of 64 people, including 33 children and nine women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib / four massacres (a shelter near the Kafr Batikh school, successive raids on the street market in Harem)

In April, there was a massacre that resulted in the death of 6 people, including three women, and it was as follows:

Damascus / one massacre (Al-Yarmouk camp)

In May, there was a massacre that resulted in the death of 8 people, including five children and three women, and it was as follows:

Idlib / one massacre (a cave in the village of Ma'arzita)

In June, there was a massacre that resulted in the death of 55 people, including ten children and nine women, and it was as follows:

Idlib / one massacre (a residential neighborhood in Zardana village)

In July, there was a massacre that resulted in the death of six people, including five children, and it was as follows:

Deir Ezzor / one massacre (Al-Mayadin City)

In August, there was a massacre that resulted in the death of 36 people, including 20 children and seven women, and it was as follows:

Aleppo / one massacre (Urum al-Kubra)

In September, one massacre resulted in the death of 5 people, including four children and a woman, and it was as follows:

Idlib / massacre (City of Jisr al-Shughur)

The year 2019 / 25 massacres resulted in the death of 439 people, including 114 children and 67 women.

In March, four massacres resulted in the death of 63 people, including 13 children and three women. They were as follows:

Idlib/4 massacres (Idlib Central Prison, a residential building in Idlib city, residential buildings opposite the Electricity Corporation, residential neighborhoods in Kafriya village)

In April, three massacres resulted in the death of 18 people, including two children and 3 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Hama/ two massacres (the village of Tel Hawash, Qalaat al-Madiq)

Idlib / one massacre (the City of Idlib)

In May, two massacres resulted in the death of 45 people, including 17 children and ten women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib / one massacre (Kafr Nabel)

Hama / one massacre

In June, two massacres resulted in the death of 6 people, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib / one massacre

Hama / one massacre

In July, three massacres resulted in the death of 115 people, including 23 children and 20 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib/ two massacres (Ma'arat al-Numan, Khan Sheikhoun)

Hama / one massacre (Al-Lataminah massacre)

In August, three massacres resulted in the death of 60 people, including 15 children and seven women, and they were distributed as follows:

Idlib 3 massacres (buildings sheltering the displaced near the village of Hass, Ma'arat al-Numan, Idlib city)

In November, four massacres resulted in the death of 70 people, including 26 children and 11 women, and they were distributed as follows:

Aleppo / one massacre (Sahara town)

Idlib/ 3 massacres (Al-Milaja village near Hazarin village)

In December, four massacres resulted in the death of 62 people, including 18 children and 13 women. They were distributed as follows:

Idlib/4 massacres, including (marketplace in Balion, the ad hoc camp for refugees in Jobas, and the ad hoc school near the camp).

As of 9/30/2019 and until 9/30/2020, there were (19 massacres, 343 people were victims of Russian airstrikes, including 97 children and 71 women)

The massacres were distributed as follows:

Idlib / 14 massacres, including (the bombing of an ad hoc camp for the displaced and its middle school on the southern outskirts of the village of Jobas to the south of Saraqib that resulted in the death of 10 civilians, including five children and four women, one massacre in Ma'arrat Misrin, a bombing of a poultry farm where a group of IDPs from Aleppo and Idlib used to live, killing 15 civilians, including two girls and 7 Women, a massacre by bombing a gas station east of Saraqib, where IDPs were staying killing five civilians from the same family, including three male children and a woman, a massacre in the village of Jadraya in the northern countryside of Idlib that resulted in the death of 6 civilians, including a girl and four women, a massacre in Kafr Lata in Jabal al-Arba'een that led to the demise of 19 civilians, including four children -3 Male and one female- and two women.

Aleppo / 5 massacres, including (the Sahara massacre of 8 people, including two girls and a woman; a massacre in the village of Kafr Ta'al in the western countryside of Aleppo where nine civilians from one family were killed, including six children; massacre of a bus carrying civilians in Jam'iyat al-Rahal in the west countryside of Aleppo where nine civilians, including five children and two women, were killed.)

Chapter Four: Attacks by the Russian Forces on Vital Civilian Sites in Syria

Customary International Law

Rule 7: "The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilian objects and military objectives. Attacks may only be directed against military objectives. Attacks must not be directed against civilian objects."

Rule 9: "Civilian objects are all objects that are not military objectives."

Rule 12: "Indiscriminate attacks are those:(a) which are not directed at a specific military objective"

Rule 14: "Launching an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive concerning the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated, is prohibited."

Attacks by the Russian Forces on Vital Civilian Centers in Syria:

As of September 30, 2015, the official date of the Russian military intervention and until September 30, 2021

More than 1,079 Russian military attacks on vital civilian centers, including:

(194 mosques - 214 schools - 9 universities - 202 medical facilities)

These strikes occurred chronologically as follows:

From 9/30/2015 to 9/30/2016 (365), Russian attacks on vital centers Including: (69 mosques - 70 schools - 4 universities - 73 medical facilities) according to the following:

In October 2015 (4 mosques "Omar Bin Abdul Aziz Mosque in the northern neighborhood of Jisr Al-Shughour Idlib - Eskeif Mosque Jisr Al-Shughur - Imam Al-Shafi'i Mosque in the town of Hayyan in the north countryside of Aleppo - the Great Mosque in the town of Zeiten in the southern countryside of Aleppo); **1 school** (a school that shelters displaced people in the town of Ain Larouz, Idlib countryside); **3 medical centers**, (Al-Hader Field Hospital - Al-Lataminah Second Field Hospital – Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital); **1 sheep market** in the village of Uqayribat, Hama countryside; **1 official service headquarter** (Free Aleppo Governorate Building in Deir Jamal, northern Aleppo

countryside); **2 bakeries:** the bakery of Teir Maaleh in Homs, Ihsan Organization's bakery in Saraqib Idlib; **one chicken far**, which shelters IDPs in Ihsim Idlib, one **industrial facility** (a flour mill belonging to the Ihsan Charity Foundation; **one refugee camp** in Ghantou, Homs. The total number is 15.

In November 2015, 8 mosques: Umm Miyal Mosque in the village of Umm Miyal, Hama countryside - Omar Ibn Al-Khattab Mosque in the center of the city of Al-Bukamal, Deir Al-Zour - Omar Ibn Al-Khattab Mosque in the town of Kafr Naha in the western countryside of Aleppo – A mosque in the village of Umm Sahrij in Hama countryside - Al-Amin mosque in Kafr Hamra in the northern countryside of Aleppo - Qashqara Mosque in Jisr Al-Shughur, Idlib - Al-Sabhan Mosque in Al-Kalasa neighborhood in Aleppo - Al-Iman Mosque in Palmyra, Homs.

11 schools, "Informatics School in Kafr Nabl, Idlib countryside - Ahmed Mughlaj School in Kafr Owaid, Idlib - Tishreen School in Al-Bukamal, Deir Al-Zour - Tal Al-Albawi Village School in Hama - The Industrial High School in Ma'arat al-Nu'man, Idlib- Ahmad al-Ta'an School in Khan Sheikhoun, Idlib- Abu al-Ala al-Ma'ari Preparatory School for Boys in Ma'arrat al-Numan, Idlib - Martyr Naseem al-Khalil School Kansafra, Rural Idlib – Rab'aa al-Adawiya School in Jisr al-Shughur, Idlib - Mohammed Hussein al-Amsha Preparatory School in Palmyra, Homs- Southern Primary School in Atareb in the western countryside of Aleppo ", **6 medical centers** "Al-Eis Field Hospital in the southern countryside of Aleppo - General National Hospital in Al-Raqqa - the blood bank of the National Hospital in Palmyra, Homs - National Hospital in Palmyra, Homs - Al-Wafaa Dispensary in Al-Najiyah village, Lattakia countryside - Orient Hospital in Kafr Nubl, Idlib", **one archaeological area** "Ancient burials in Al-Qalaa neighborhood in Palmyra, Homs, **2 gardens**, "Children's park in Al-Raqqa City – the Martyrs' Garden in Al-Bukamal", **6 marketplaces** (a street market in the village of Al-Kastan, Idlib - a street market in Al-Bukamal, Deir ez-Zor - a street market in Douma, Damascus countryside – a commercial market in Ma'arat al-Nu'man, Idlib, Nawa city market, Daraa – The market in Ariha, Idlib" **2 energy source stations** "Al-Raqqa power station – Adiyah power station on Palmyra highway", **1 civil defense center** "Civil Defense ambulance in Benin village in Idlib", **1 fire station** "A fire engine in

Benin village in Idlib”, **4 facilities and water sources** “Al-Rasheed Bridge in Al-Raqqa - Water Station in Suleiman Al-Halabi neighborhood in Aleppo - Al-Khafsa Town Water Station – a water source in Ma`rat Al-Nu`man”, **3 official service headquarters** “Telephone company in the town of Tal Hadiyah in the southern countryside of Aleppo - Kafr Nabl Local Council - Free Aleppo Governorate Council in Deir Jamal , **3 means of transportation**, “Al-Siyasa Bridge, Deir Ezzor - Al-Mansour Bridge, Al-Raqqa - Al-Rasheed Bridge”, **4 bakeries** “The bakery in Benin village, Idlib- the main bakery in Al-Atarib- another bakery in Al-Atarib, Old Al-Raqqa – Al-Ihsan Foundation bakery in Saraqib, Idlib”, **7 industrial facilities** ” Al-Diri textile factory in Kfarjoum, Aleppo - olive press in Benin village, Idlib - Asia Pharmaceutical Factory in northern countryside of Aleppo - Tailoring workshop for the Massarat Organization in Kafr Hamra, Aleppo - Atlas Factory for Cotton in Haiyan in the northern countryside of Aleppo - Kallas weaving factory in Hayyan in the northern countryside of Aleppo - Asia Pharmaceutical Factory again – a Mill for Al Ihsan Foundation in Saraqib Idlib).

In December, 2015 (7 mosques: The Great Mosque in the village of Abu Ruwail in the southern countryside of Aleppo - the Small Mosque in the Shihabi neighborhood in Al-Bab city, Aleppo - Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque in Kafr Hamra, Aleppo - Al-Shar'ia Mosque in Manbij, Aleppo - Urwa Bin Al-Zubayr Mosque in Al-Bab Road neighborhood, Aleppo - Al-Bara Bin Malik Mosque in Haritan, northern countryside of Aleppo - Al-Batoul Mosque in Al-Zabadiyah neighborhood, Aleppo", **4 schools**, "Ghazi Barhou Al-Khader School in Al-Qastal Road, Azaz, the northern countryside of Aleppo- Al-Uruba Primary School in Idlib - Kafr Dael Elementary School in Kafr Dael, the western countryside of Aleppo - Hassan Nana'a in Hreitan, the northern countryside of Aleppo", **3 Universities**, including the "housing complex prepared for the opening of Al- Atarib University", **one educational institute** "Baraem Center for People with Special Needs near the railway in Tal Rifaat, the northern countryside of Aleppo", **3 medical centers** "Al-Atarib City Field Hospital in the western countryside of Aleppo - National Hospital in Azaz - Women's and Children's Hospital", **5 Markets** "Maskana City Market in the eastern countryside of Aleppo - a street market on the outskirts of Maskanah city - a market for selling diesel in Ma'arrat al-

Na'san, Idlib- a commercial market in Idlib- the chicken market in Bab al-Hadid neighborhood in Aleppo", **2 official service headquarters** "School Books Building in al-Jalaa Street, Idlib - Around The Justice Palace in Idlib", **1 bakery**, "Al-Saliheen neighborhood bakery in Aleppo", **1 refugee camp** (a shelter center for the displaced people in the eastern part of Azaz"). **The total number is 27.**

In January 2016, 10 mosques (Omar Ibn Al-Khattab Mosque in the center of the town of Maarat Al-Arteq in the northern countryside of Aleppo - Omar Ibn Al-Khattab Mosque in the town of Bayanun in the northern countryside of Aleppo - Abdullah Ibn Abbas Mosque in Al-Ameriya neighborhood of Aleppo – the mosque of Babes village in the western countryside of Aleppo - Al-Haboubi Mosque in Ma'arrat Al-Nu'man, Idlib - Agha Jaq Mosque in Qadi Askar neighborhood in Aleppo - The Great Mosque on Hayyan/ Ma'arsa Al-Khan road in the northern countryside of Aleppo - Al-Nour Mosque in Al-Warda neighborhood in Al-Bouleel town, the eastern countryside on Deir Ezzor - Al-Hani Mosque in February 23rd Street, in the center of Al- Raqqa, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque in Al-Bab city, the eastern countryside of Aleppo); **11 Schools**, (Minegh Preparatory School, in the city of Minegh, the northern countryside of Aleppo – Minegh Primary School - Al-Dimashqi School for Basic Education Ma'arat al-Numan, Idlib - Martyr Mustafa Rostom School in Ainjara, the western countryside of Aleppo- Ainjara High School for Boys - Ainjara High School for Girls - Hayyan High School for Boys - Ibn al-Qayyim al-Jawzia School in Al-Zabadiyah neighborhood in Aleppo - a school housing the displaced in the village of Al-Qasabi in the eastern countryside of Deir Ezzor - Omar Al-Mukhtar school in Al-Bab in the eastern countryside of Aleppo - Al-Rasheed High School in Adnan Al-Maliki Street, Al-Raqqa"); **11 medical center** (Beauty Hospital in Kafr Naha in the western countryside of Aleppo- the Beauty Hospital for the second time - the National Hospital in the Center of Al- Raqqa – Al-Mouwasat Hospital in Al-Raqqa - the blood bank near the Circassian neighborhood in Al- Raqqa - the field hospital in the town of Al-Kasra in the western countryside of Deir Ezzor - the field hospital in the town of Al-Kharta in the western countryside of Deir ez-Zor - Al-Salam Hospital in February 23rd Street in Al-Raqqa - Children's Hospital on Adnan Al-Maliki Street, Al-Raqqa - Clinics

building on the main street in the center of Al-Raqqa - the Charity Hospital in Anadan, the northern countryside of Aleppo); **one archaeological area** (the ancient castle of Al-Rahba in the city of Al-Mayadin, eastern Deir ez-Zor); **one park** (Al-Rasheed Park near the government complex"); **3 marketplaces** (the clothing market in the Sukari neighborhood in Aleppo - a livestock market in the town of Al-Shamitiyah in the western countryside of Deir ez-Zor - A market for selling petroleum in Ajaja village, Al-Shaddadi district, the southern countryside of Al-Hasaka); **2 civil defense centers** (in the town of Hardatinin, the northern countryside of Aleppo), **one official service headquarter**, (the Justice Palace building in Ma'arat al-Numan, Idlib); **one bakery** (Jahlan bakery in Ma'arat al-Arteq, the northern countryside of Aleppo); and **one industrial facility**, (Al-Diri Factory for Textile Industries in Kafr Joum, the western countryside of Aleppo). **The total number is 42.**

In November, 2016: 10 mosques (the Great Mosque of Eben Samaan in the western countryside of Aleppo - Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque in Darat Izza in the western countryside of Aleppo - Mishmishan mosque in Mishmishan town in Jisr Al-Shughour, Idlib countryside- Mishmishan mosque in Mishmishan town for the second time - Al-Hussein Mosque in Al-Qaterji neighborhood in Aleppo - Barsin Mosque in Bab al-Nairab neighborhood in Aleppo - Hamza bin Abdul-Muttalib mosque in Anadan in the western countryside of Aleppo - Fatima Aqil mosque in al-Sukari neighborhood in Aleppo - Taqad town mosque in the western countryside of Aleppo - Barsin mosque in Bab al-Nairab neighborhood in Aleppo); **11 schools**, (Al-Jina Secondary School for Girls in Al-Jinah Village in the western countryside of Aleppo – Eastern Abyan School in Abyan Samaan town in the countryside of Aleppo - Al Tawamah School in the western countryside of Aleppo - Al Nairab school for girls in Al Neirab Town in the northern countryside of Idlib - Al Atarib Secondary School for Boys in the western countryside of Aleppo - Abu Abda Primary School in Abu Abda Village in the southern countryside of Aleppo - Saleh Dadu Primary School in Al Rawda neighborhood in Khan Sheikhoun, Idlib - Asmaa Bint Abi Bakr School in the middle of Jisr al-Shughur in Idlib - Najib Faleh School in Idlib - Al-Zaher Baybars School in Idlib - Hittin School for Basic

Education in Saraqib in the countryside of Idlib); **University** (The College of Education in Darat Izza); **9 medical facilities** (Al Ihsan Hospital in Saraqib in the countryside of Idlib, Beauty Hospital in Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, Bennish Medical Complex in the countryside of Idlib, Beauty Hospital in Kafr Naha for the second time, Atarib field hospital in the western countryside of Aleppo, Baghdad Field Hospital in Uwaijil in the countryside of Aleppo, Al Hakim Children's Hospital in Al-Shaar neighborhood in Aleppo - Children's and Women's Hospital in Termanin in the southern countryside of Idlib - Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun); **one market** (The Covered Market of Idlib); **one energy source** (The main power station in the eastern parts of Idlib); **one civil defense center**; **four official service headquarters**, (Urm Al-Kubra Post Center in Aleppo countryside - A warehouse of the Aleppo local council in al-Firdaws neighborhood - a warehouse of the Aleppo local council in Bab al-Nairab neighborhood - the Free Police station in Kafr Hamra in the northern countryside of Aleppo); **two bakeries**, (the reserve bread bakery in al-Atareb in the countryside of Aleppo, the main bread bakery in Sarmin); **two poultry houses** (one of them shelters displaced people in Tel Mardikh in the northern countryside of Idlib - a poultry house on the outskirts of the town of Hantoutin in Ma`arat al-Nu`man in the southern of Idlib countryside); **four industrial facilities**, (Texcotton Mill for Textile Industries in Urm al-Soghra in the western countryside of Aleppo - a battery factory in the east of Idlib - Jaweed Printing Company in Al-Mansoura in the western countryside of Aleppo - Al-Shifaa Factory for Pharmaceutical Industrie in Al-Mansoura in the western countryside of Aleppo). **The total number is 46.**

In December, 2016: two mosques (Al-Rawda Mosque in Al-Rawda neighborhood in Khan Sheikhoun in the countryside of Idlib - Othman bin Affan Mosque in Al-Jinah in the western countryside of Aleppo), **14 schools**, (Filoun School for Basic Education in the northern countryside of Idlib - Basames Preparatory School in Basames in Jabal Al-Zawiya in the countryside of Idlib - Nasaim Al-Islam School in Al-Mughayer neighborhood in Aleppo - Al-Safa and Al-Marwa School in Al-Firdous neighborhood in Aleppo - Abdo Jalal School in Sarmin town in Idlib countryside - Binnish High School for Girls in Idlib countryside -

Women's Arts School in Ma'arrat Misrin in Idlib countryside – Iqraa school in Kafr Nouran in the western countryside of Aleppo - Ma'arat Al-Arteaq New School in the northern Aleppo countryside – Mustafa Amouri School for Basic Education in Binnish in the northern countryside of Idlib - the educational complex of Atari in the western countryside of Aleppo - the female secondary school in the west neighborhood of Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib - Al-Hajeb Elementary School in Al-Hajeb in the southern countryside of Aleppo - Mustafa Al-Bakri Primary School in the western district of Al-Taman'ah in the southern countryside of Idlib); **two medical facilities** (the southern neighborhood clinic in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib - the medical complex in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib); **two markets** (a street market in Al-Atareb in the western countryside of Aleppo - the city market in the center of al-Raqqa); **Three Red Crescent centers; 2 civil defense centers; one water facilitation** (one of the drinking water transmission lines in the center of Al-Raqqa), **1 means of transportation**, "the Hajj bridge in Al-Fardous neighborhood in Aleppo). **The total number is 27.**

In January 2017: 2 mosques (The Great Mosque in the city of Idlib - the northern Abu Jabbar Mosque in the village of Khirbet Kyar in the eastern countryside of Aleppo,) **7 schools**, (Miznaz Primary School in the village of Miznaz in the western countryside of Aleppo - Harun al-Rasheed Primary School in the village of Kafr Kar in the western countryside of Aleppo - a group of secondary schools, Alri'aya school and Al-Mutamid Bin Abbad School in Efes in the northern countryside of Idlib - Mardikh Preparatory School for Boys, near Aleppo-Damascus International Highway - Muhyi Al-Din Ghanem Taftanaz School in the northern countryside of Idlib); **one market**, (Souk al-Hal Ma'arat Misrin in the northern countryside of Idlib,) **one energy source** (Al-Sakr fuel station in the town of Al-Salihiya in the northern countryside of Deir Ezzor); **2 official service headquarters** (The Court building in Mardikh in the north of Idlib countryside - the former Central Bank building in Idlib); **one means of transportation** (the bus station in Idlib city); **one bakery**, (the first automatic bakery in Ma'arat Misrin in the northern countryside of Idlib); **3 industrial facilities**, (Al-Atarib Mill in the western countryside of Aleppo - the industrial area in the east of Idlib

city - the industrial area in the north of Maarrat Misrin in the northern countryside of Idlib). **The total number is 18.**

In February 2017: 2 schools (Informatics School in Al-Mayadin city in the eastern countryside of Deir Ez-Zor – The rural school in Ma'arrat Hurmah in the southern countryside of Idlib); **6 medical facilities** (Modern Medicine Hospital in Al-Balo'om neighborhood in Al-Mayadin city - Al-Mayadin field hospital in the eastern countryside Deir Ez-Zor - Laser Lithotripsy Center inside the building of the Doctors Syndicate in the city of Idlib - the field hospital in Daraa al-Balad - the Syrian University Hospital to the west of Al-Deir Al-Sharqi in the eastern countryside of Idlib - the Syrian University Hospital to the west of Al-Deir Aleast of in the east of countryside of Idlib, for the second time) **3 means of transportation. The total number is 11.**

In March, 2017, (6 mosques “The Great Mosque in Maarat Al-Atareb in the western countryside of Aleppo - the Great Mosque in the middle of Jisr Al-Shughur in countryside Idlib - the Western Mosque in Ariha in the countryside of Idlib - Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque in Maskanah in the eastern countryside of Aleppo - Omar bin Abdul Aziz Mosque in Al-Deir Al-Sharqi in Idlib countryside - Al-Rahman Mosque in Jabal Al-Arba'een in Ariha in Idlib countryside, **7 schools**, “Eastern Darat Izza School in the western countryside of Aleppo - the secondary school in Wadahat Maskanah in the eastern countryside of Aleppo - Abdul Rahman Al-Nasser School in Jisr Al-Shughour in Idlib countryside - Al-Jdayde School in Al-Jdayde village in the southern countryside of Aleppo – the Industrial School in the north of Kafr Nabl - Abu Ala'a Al-Ma'arri School in the Bedouin neighborhood in the center of Raqqa - Dhi Qar School in the town of Maskana in the countryside of Aleppo”, **1 University** “the building of the College of Education in the city of Idlib”, **6 medical facilities**, “the Syrian University Hospital in Deir al-Sharqi in the eastern countryside of Idlib- Az-Zira'a Hospital in Idlib city- Sham Humanitarian System Hospital in Kafr Nabl in Idlib countryside- Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass in the southern countryside of Idlib countryside- Kafr Nabl hospital in the southern countryside of Idlib - the health center in Al-Mahdoun village in the eastern countryside of Aleppo”, **3 markets**, “Al-Mabllet market in the middle of Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib- Souk al-Hal in the

middle of Ariha in Idlib countryside”, **1 Red Crescent organization center** “Ariha Center”, **2 energy sources**, “high voltage station in Ma’arat Al-Artea in the countryside of Aleppo - Saraqib power station in Idlib countryside” – **2 water facilities** “the high water tank in Wadhat Maskna village in the countryside of Aleppo – the high water tank in Sheikh Ali village in the western countryside of Aleppo”, **7 official headquarters** “the post office in Ariha in the countryside of Idlib - Governmental Complex in Ariha in Idlib countryside- Idlib Electricity Company- A warehouse for communications cables in the center of Idlib- The Women’s prison in the center of Idlib- the school books warehouse in the center of Idlib- the Municipal Council building in the middle of Al-Deir Al-Sharqi village in the eastern countryside of Idlib”, **1 means of transportation** “the railway bridge in Rasm Al-Falih in the town of Maskna in the eastern countryside of Idlib”, **1 bakery**, “the automatic bread bakery in the town of Maskna in the countryside of Idlib”, **1 industrial facility**, “Ibn Al-Haytham Pharmaceutical Factory in Al-Mansoura in the western countryside of Aleppo”, **1 refugee camp** “Umm Al-Sir camp for the displaced between the villages of Tarmala and Ma’arat Hurmah in the southern countryside of Idlib”, and the total number is 39)

In April, 2017, (4 mosques "Al-Rawda Mosque in Salqin in the northwestern countryside of Idlib - Al-Zahiriya mosque in Al-Dhahirah village in Sahl Al-Rouj in the western countryside of Idlib - Hamza bin Abdul-Muttalib mosque in Jisr Al-Shughour in Idlib countryside - Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque in Ma`ar Shoreen in the eastern countryside of Idlib", **4 schools**" Nakhle Church School for Basic Education in Nakhle Church Village in the western countryside of Idlib - the rural school in the middle of Salqin in Idlib countryside - Basames School for Boys in Basames village in Jabal al-Zawiya, Idlib countryside - Walid Shaaban High School in Jisr al-Shughur, Idlib countryside", **11 medical facilities** “The National Hospital Maarat al-Numan in Idlib countryside - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun in Idlib countryside - Heish Clinic in the southern countryside of Idlib - Heish clinic in the southern countryside of Idlib for the second time - Al-Ikhlâs Hospital in Shannan village in Jabal Al-Zawiya in Idlib countryside - the central hospital within the fortified cave on Al-Rakaya village road in the southern countryside

of Idlib - Martyr Waseem Husseino Hospital Sima Kafr Takharim in the countryside of Idlib - Al-Lataminah Surgical Hospital in the northwestern countryside of Hama - the Syrian University Hospital in Al-Deir Al-Sharqi village in the eastern countryside of Idlib - a medical point for *UOSSM* in the west of Al-Bara in the southern countryside of Idlib - an emergency medical point that belongs to Shamna Ambulance System in west of Ma'arat Zita, in the southern countryside of Idlib", **1 archaeological location** "Al-Daraj ancient bath in the center of Sarmin in Idlib countryside", **2 markets** "a fuel market in Ma'asran village in the eastern countryside of Idlib - the main market in the middle of Sarmin in Idlib countryside", **12 civil defense centers** "Khan Sheikhoun Center in Idlib countryside - Al-Hbeet village center in the southern countryside of Idlib - Taftanaz Center in the northern countryside of Idlib - Khan Sheikhoun Center again - a civil defense vehicle in Al-Sahaqia in al-Janoudia village in Idlib countryside - a defense fire engine in Kafr Nabl in the southern countryside of Idlib - Center 107 in Kafr Zita in the northern countryside of Hama", **one official headquarter** "the building of the local council in Heish in the southern countryside of Idlib ", **one means of transportation** "the Roman bridge in Jisr Al-Shughur in Idlib countryside ", and the total number is 36)

In May 2017, (1 mosque "Al-Tarn village mosque in the western countryside of Al-Raqqa," **one medical facility** "A medical hospitalization point that belongs to the Irbeen Surgical Hospital in Hamouriya town in Eastern Ghouta, "and the total number is 2)

In June 2017 (none)

In July 2017 (1 mosque, "Al-Rahman Mosque in Al-Khamisiya Fawqani

village in Madan city in the eastern countryside of Al-Raqqa", **one medical facility**, "the maternity clinic in Madan city in the eastern countryside of Al-Raqqa," **2 bakeries**, "the automated bread bakery in Al-Jayer village in the eastern countryside of Al-Raqqa – the automatic bread bakery in Al-Khamisiya village in the eastern countryside of Al-Raqqa," and the total number is 4)

In August 2017 (2 schools "Al-Akisat Primary School in Al-Tabani town in the western countryside of Deir Ez-Zor – Alia Bint Al-

Muhtadi school in Madan city in the eastern countryside of Al-Raqqa," **1 medical facility** "the health clinic in Al-Tabani town in the western countryside of Deir Ez-Zor," **1 official service headquarter**, "The Electricity Company in Al-Tabni town in Deir Ez-Zor countryside, **one bakery**, "the automatic bread bakery in Madan in the eastern countryside of Al-Raqqa," and the total number is 5)

In September, 2017 (5 mosques including "Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque in the town of Jarjanaz in the eastern countryside of Idlib - Al-Iman Mosque in Jisr Al-Shughur in Idlib countryside", **8 schools**, including "Mohammed Bashir Al-Hilli School in Jisr Al-Shughur in Idlib countryside - Batbo Bara 'em Al-Thawra School in the western countryside of Aleppo", **11 facilities Medical** "Kafr Nabl Surgical Hospital - Maternity Hospital in al-Tah village in the southern countryside of Idlib - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass village in the southern countryside of Idlib - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass village in the southern countryside of Idlib for the second time - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun for the second time - Kidney Hospital in Jisr Al-Shughur - Sham Central Hospital in the west of Kafr Nabl in Idlib countryside- Primary Health Care Center which belongs to the SRD Organization in Al-Bashiriah village in the southern countryside of Idlib - Al-Amal Hospital in Darat Izza in the western countryside of Aleppo - Thawrat Al-Karama Hospital in Rif- Al- Muhandessin in the western countryside of Aleppo", **1 market** "the main market in the middle of Jisr Al-Shughur", **2 power stations**, including "Khan Sheikhoun station for electricity transmission in the village of Kafr Ain", **12 civil defense centers**, including "Kafr Nabl Center - Khan Sheikhoun Center, Khan Sheikhoun Center for a second time - Saraqib Center - Defense Team in the middle of Jisr al-Shughur", **2 official headquarters**, including "the communications station in al-Bouleel village in the eastern countryside of Deir Ez-Zor ", **2 means of transportation** including "Al-Bouleel /Al-Sabha river crossing in the eastern countryside of Deir Ezzor", **2 industrial facilities**, **1 refugee camp** "Al-Nour camp for the displaced in Jarjanaz town in Idlib countryside", and the total number is 46)

From 9/30/2017 to 9/30/2018, there were 174 attacks, including 33 mosques - 33 schools - 2 universities - 35 medical facilities. They occurred as follows:

In October 2017: six mosques, including Othman bin Affan Mosque in Boqruss Tahtani in the eastern countryside of Deir Ez-Zor - the mosque of Arafa village in the eastern countryside of Hama - Omar bin Al-Khattab mosque in Al-Aifan neighborhood in Al-Asharah city in the eastern countryside of Deir Ezzor; **two schools**, including Tahtaya School for Basic Education in the southern countryside of Idlib; **one medical facility** (the vaccine center warehouse of the al-Mayadin city in Deir Ez-Zor countryside); **one market** Basira city market in the eastern countryside of Deir Ez-Zor; **one energy source**; one **water source** (the high water tank in Arafa village in the eastern countryside of Hama); **one official headquarters**; **seven means of transportation** including a water crossing connecting the village of al-Abbas and the city of Hajin in the eastern countryside of Deir Ez-Zor - Al-Ayyur Bridge in Deir Ez-Zor city; **one refugee camp**. **The total number is 21**

In November 2017: four mosques, including Al-Tawhid Mosque in Al-Ghubra village in Al-Bukamal in the countryside of Deir Ezzor; **two schools**, including Martyr Abdul Qader Al-Issa High School in Tal Al-Daman in the southern countryside of Aleppo; **six medical facilities**, including Al-Atareb Medical Clinic Center in the countryside of Aleppo; **two markets** (The primary market in the middle of Sinjar in the eastern countryside of Idlib - Al-Atarib market in Aleppo countryside); **one energy source**, "An electrical substation in the village of Suruj, in the eastern countryside of Hama; **two civil defense centers**, including Telman's Center in Idlib countryside; **one official headquarter** (Al -Atarib Free Police Station, in the western countryside of Aleppo); **two means of transportation** (the water crossing between the village of Hasrat and the city of Al-Sha'fa in the eastern countryside of Deir Ezzor). **The total number is 19**

In December 2017: six mosques, including Al-Hashish Mosque in Al-Sha'fa city in the countryside of Deir Ez-Zor – the Mosque of Al-Zarzour village in the southern countryside of Idlib – Tal Al-Daman

mosque in the southern countryside of Aleppo - Al-Bayud village mosque in the eastern countryside of Hama; **three schools**, including Jib Ellis Elementary School in the southern countryside of Aleppo; **three medical facilities**, (the medical point in the west of Um Ammad village in Tal Al-Daman in the southern countryside of Aleppo - Martyr Hassan Al-Araj Hospital, Al-Maghara Hospital, SAMS Medical Organization in Kafr Zita in Hama countryside); **one market** (the primary market in the middle of Khan Sheikhoun); **two civil defense centers**, including Center 119 in the east of Morek in the northern countryside of Hama; **one means of transportation** (the water crossing in the village of Al-Tawatah in Al-Bukamal in the eastern countryside of Deir Ez-Zor); **one bakery** (the automatic bakery in Abu Al-Zuhur in the eastern countryside of Idlib); **one refugee camp. The total number is 18**

In January 2018: 9 mosques, including Uwais al-Qarni Mosque in Maarat al-Numan – The Great Mosque of Tal al-Tuqan in the eastern countryside of Idlib - Aisha Umm al-Mu'minin mosque in al-Habit in the countryside of Idlib - al-Huda Mosque in Saraqib in Aleppo countryside - al-Awda prayer hall in Saraqib; **right schools**, including Qatra Elementary School, Qatrah Village in Idlib countryside - Khaled al-Musa high school in al-Habit in Idlib countryside - Hittin School for Basic Education; **one university** (Ebla Private University on Aleppo-Damascus Road); **eight medical facilities**, including Al-Salam Specialized Hospital in Ma'arrat al-Numan in Idlib countryside - Uday Hospital in Saraqib in Idlib countryside - Martyr Hassan al-Araj Hospital, Al-Maghara Hospital in Kafr Zita in Hama countryside; **one museum** (Maarat al-Numan Museum in Idlib countryside); **two markets**, including The New Potato Market in Saraqib; **seven civil defense centers**, including Center 3332 in al-Lataminah in Hama countryside - Saraqib Center; **two water sources**, including The main water tank in Al-Ghadfa in Ma'arat al-Numan; **one service headquarter** (Local Council of Maarrat al-Numan); **one bakery** (the bakery of Saraqib Local Council); **one group of grain silos** (the grain silos located near Aleppo-Damascus international road in the village of Mardikh in the countryside of Idlib); **two industrial facilities**, including a mill in Al-Habboub in Saraqib, Idlib countryside; **four refugee camps**,

including Hafsa Umm Al-Momineen camp in Ma'asran village in Ma'arrat Al-Nu'man – A shelter for the displaced in the east of the village of Ma'ar Debseh in the eastern countryside of Idlib. **The total number is 47**

In February 2018: three mosques, including Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque in Hazano village in the northern countryside of Idlib. **Twelve schools**, including Tariq Bin Ziyad school in Heish in the southern countryside of Idlib and Mishmashan High School for Boys in the western countryside of Idlib; **11 medical facilities**, including Hassan Al-Araj Hospital in Al-Maghara, Kafr Zita, Hama countryside - The National Hospital in Maarat al-Numan in Idlib countryside – Kafr Nabil Surgical Hospital in Idlib countryside - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Health Center Mishmashan village in Idlib countryside - The National Hospital in Maarat al-Numan for the second time; **five civil defense centers**, including Khan Sheikhoun Center; **one water facility**; **two official headquarters**, including the Local Council of Saraqib in Idlib countryside; **one poultry house**. **The total number is 35.**

In March 2018: one school (Kafr Batikh School for Basic Education in the northern countryside of Idlib); **one university**; **three medical facilities**, including Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital in the northern countryside of Hama - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass village in the southern countryside of Idlib; **one market** (the old street market in Harem in the northwest countryside of Idlib); **two civil defense centers**, including Al-Dana Center in Idlib countryside; **three official service headquarters**, including Idlib Examinations Department; **one means of transportation**; **one camp** (poultry house sheltering displaced people in the north of Kafr Nabil in the countryside of Idlib). **The total number is 13**

In April 2018: one mosque (The Great Mosque in the middle of Ma'ar Zita village in the southern countryside of Idlib); **one medical facility** (Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital in Hama countryside); **one market**; **one Civil Defense Center** (The Northern Sector Command Building in Kafr Zita in Hama countryside); **one camp** (Al-Waleed displaced camp in Ma'ar Zita village in the southern countryside of Idlib). **The total number is five.**

In May 2018: two mosques, including Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib Mosque in the middle of Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib; **two schools**, including Rabaa al-Adawiya School in the middle of Jisr al-Shughur; **two refugee camps**, including Al-Waleed camp for the displaced in Ma'arzita in the countryside of Idlib. **The total number is six.**

In June 2018: one mosque (Sa'ad bin Muadh Mosque in Zardana village in the northeastern countryside of Idlib); **one civil defense center** (an evacuation vehicle belonging to the Kalli center in Idlib countryside). **The total number is two.**

In July 2018: (none)

In August 2018: (none)

In September 2018: one mosque (Hasraya village mosque in the northwestern countryside of Hama); **three schools**, including Al-Badria School for Basic Education in the western countryside of Idlib; **two medical facilities**, including Al-Lataminah Surgical Hospital in Hama countryside; **one energy source**; **one civil defense center** (Al-Tamana'ah Center in Idlib countryside). **The total number is eight.**

From 9/30/2018 to 9/30/2019, there were (133) attacks, including: (15 mosques - 25 schools -23 medical facilities). The attacks are detailed as follows:

In October 2018: (none)

In November 2018: (none)

In December 2018: (none)

In January 2019: one bakery (Al-Taqwa automatic bakery in Al-Janudiyah in Jisr Al-Shughour in Idlib countryside); **one poultry house**. **The total number is two.**

In February 2019: (none)

In March 2019: two mosques; one school (Yousef Al-Azuma School for Basic Education in Idlib); **two medical facilities; one energy source; two civil defense centers; five official headquarters** (Idlib Central Prison Building - Idlib Electricity

Directorate and its warehouses - the main electrical substation - Civil Registry Building in Idlib); **one poultry house. The total number is 14**

In April 2019: one medical facility; one civil defense center "(ambulance belonging to center 33101 in Tel Hawash village, Al-Ghab Plain, Hama countryside); **one water facility. The total number is three.**

In May 2019: five mosques; 18 schools, including Al-Laj Elementary School in the western countryside of Idlib; **13 medical facilities**, including Martyr Hassan al-Araj Hospital in Kafr Zita in the countryside of Hama; **two archaeological sites**, including Sarjila archaeological site in al-Bara village in Jabal al-Zawiya in Idlib countryside; **one Energy source; seven civil defense centers**, including Nubul Center; **four official headquarters; three bakeries**, including Al-Huda automatic bakery in Kafr Nabl in Idlib countryside; **one poultry house; one grain silo. The total number is 55.**

In June 2019: one school; one medical facility (an emergency medical point in Kafr Zita in the northern countryside of Hama); **two civil defense centers**, including Khan Sheikhoun Center; **one bakery. The total number is five.**

In July 2019: two mosques, four schools; three medical facilities; one market; 11 civil defense centers; one water facility, one official headquarters, four bakeries, one industrial facility, one refugee camp. The total number is 29

In August 2019: seven mosques, including Omar bin Abdul Aziz Mosque in Al-Deir Al-Sharqi village in Idlib countryside; **one school** (Item Preparatory School for Girls in the southern countryside of Idlib); **four medical facilities**, including an Ambulatory Medical Point belonging to Hama Ambulatory System, SAMA in Bsiqa in the Southern countryside of Idlib and Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in Talman's in Idlib countryside); **one archaeological site; two civil defense centers**, including an ambulance in Ma'arat al-Numan center; **one refugee camp** (a group of buildings housing the displaced in al-Rahma residential village Hass in Idlib countryside). **The total number is 16**

In September 2019: one medical facility (Al-Iman Hospital for Women and Children in Urm Al-Kubra in the western countryside of Aleppo); **one refugee camp**. **The total number is two.**

From September 30, 2019, to December 31, 2020, there were 129 attacks, including (38 mosques - 21 schools - 17 medical facilities). The attacks can be detailed as follows:

In October 2019: none

In November 2019: seven mosques, including Al-Nasr Mosque in Al-Bara village in the countryside of Idlib; **three schools**; **three medical facilities**; including Al-Ikhlâs Hospital for Children and Women in Shannan village in the southern countryside of Idlib - Adnan Kiwan Hospital for children and women in Kansafra in the countryside of Idlib; **two service headquarters**; **three bakeries**, including Al-Iman Automatic bakery in Benin Village, Jabal Al-Zawiya, Idlib countryside; **one civil society organization**; **two refugee camps**. **The total number is 21**

In December 2019: eight mosques; **seven schools**; **one medical facility**; **one market**; **two water sources**; **one official service headquarter**; **five bakeries**; **two poultry houses**; **two refugee camps**. **The total number is 29**

In January 2020: seven mosques, including Al-Noor Mosque in Bazabour village, Jabal Al-Zawiya, Idlib countryside; **one school**; **one medical facility** (Al-Iman Hospital in Sarja town in Idlib countryside); **one stadium**; **six civil defense centers**, including an ambulance for the defense team on the Hajj road on the foot of the Al-Arbaeen Mountain; **one water source** (the main high water tank in the village of Jadraya in the western countryside of Aleppo); **three official headquarters**; **two bakeries**, including Ainjara automatic bakery in the western countryside of Aleppo"); **two industrial facilities**; **one IDP camp** (an IDP shelter on the outskirts of Kafr Naha in the Western countryside of Aleppo). **The total number is 25.**

In February 2020: 13 mosques, including Sheikh Doshel Mosque in Al-Bab in the eastern countryside of Aleppo and the grand archaeological mosque of Sarmin in the countryside of Idlib; **six schools**, including Binnish Secondary School for Girls - Mustafa Farhat

School and the rural school in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib; **one kindergarten; 11 medical facilities** including Al-Huda Surgical Hospital in Hoor village in the western countryside of Aleppo and Al-Kinana Hospital in Darat Izza in Aleppo countryside; **one market; five civil defense centers; one water source; two official headquarters; two bakeries; one IDP camp. The total number is 43**
In March 2020: two mosques, including Al-Sana'a Mosque in Ariha city in Idlib countryside; **three schools; one medical facility; one civil defense center** (Sarmin Center); **one poultry house** (a poultry house housing IDPs on the outskirts of Ma'aret Misrin in Idlib countryside); **one IDP camp. The total number is nine.**

In April 2020: none

In May 2020: none

In June 2020: none

In July 2020: one mosque. The total number is one.

In August 2020: none.

In September 2020: none.

In October 2020: one market (The Fuel Market in the village of Al-Dabis in south of Jarablus in the eastern countryside of Aleppo). **The total number is one.**

In November 2020: none.

In December 2020: none

From 12/31/2020 to 9/30/2021, there were (8 attacks), and they were distributed as follows:

In January 2021: none

In February 2021: none

In March 2021: one market (the fuel market in Al-Hamran crossing in the eastern countryside of Aleppo); **one energy source** (a gas filling plant near Bab Al-Hawa fuel station); **two civil defense centers; one industrial facility. The total number is five.**

In April 2021: one poultry house (in the farms' area west of Idlib). **The total number is one.**

In May 2021: none

In June 2021: none

In July 2021: one Water Source (North Rouj Water Station in Al-Rouj Plain in the southern countryside of Idlib). **The total number is one.**

In August 2021: one mosque. The total number is one

Chapter Five: Attacks by Russian Forces on Syrian Medical Facilities

Customary International Law

Rule 25: Medical personnel exclusively assigned to medical duties must be respected and protected in all circumstances. They lose their protection if they commit, outside their humanitarian function, acts harmful to the enemy.

Rule 28: Medical units exclusively assigned to medical purposes must be respected and protected in all circumstances. They lose their protection if they are being used, outside their humanitarian function, to commit acts harmful to the enemy.

Rule 29: Medical transports assigned exclusively to medical transportation must be respected and protected in all circumstances. They lose their protection if they are being used, outside their humanitarian function, to commit acts harmful to the enemy.

Rule 30: Attacks directed against medical and religious personnel and objects displaying the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law are prohibited.

Rule 31: Humanitarian relief personnel must be respected and protected.

Rule 32: Objects used for humanitarian relief operations must be respected and protected.

Rule 35: Directing an attack against a zone established to shelter the wounded, the sick, and civilians from the effects of hostilities are prohibited.

Russian attacks on medical facilities

59 medical centers were targeted by the Russian warplanes with the deliberate bombing, from September 30, 2015, until August 31, 2016, and they were distributed as follows:

In Aleppo there were 26 medical facilities (Al-Hader town/ a field hospital - Al-Eis town /a field hospital - Al-Atarib city/ a field hospital - Marea / field hospital, - Azaz /Women's and Children's Hospital - Azaz/ the National Hospital - Kafr Naha town /Beauty Hospital - Andan/ Anadan Charitable Hospital - Darat Izza/ Al-Kinana Hospital - Kafr

Hamra /The field hospital - Al-Sukari neighborhood /Al-Quds Hospital-Hoor village/ Al-Huda Ambulatory Hospital - Maadi neighborhood /Omar bin Abdul-Aziz Hospital - Haritan/ the Health Center – Rif Al-Muhandiseen in the western countryside of Aleppo / the building of the medical ambulance system -Al-Shaar neighborhood /Al-Daqaq Hospital - Al-Shaar neighborhood /Fatima Al-Zahra field hospital - Al-Shaar neighborhood/ Al-Hakim Hospital - Al-Shaar neighborhood/ Blood Bank building - Hoor village /Al-Huda Hospital - Urm Al-Kubra /Al-Iman Hospital - Kafr Hamra / the Children and Women's Hospital - Darat Izza /Al-Rih Al-Marsala Hospital - Al-Jinnah /Lindau Medical Center- Al-Bab City /Surgical Hospital - Al-Bab City/ Al-Farouq Hospital).

In Idlib, there were 13 medical facilities (Sarmin field hospital - Orient Hospital in Kafr Nabil - Al-Wafa clinic in Al-Najiya village - Doctors Without Borders field hospital in Hamidiya village - The National Hospital in Idlib - Sham ambulance system building in Idlib - Kidney dialysis center in Idlib - Al Ihsan Hospital in Saraqib - Al Amal Charitable Hospital in Malas town - Sarmin Physiotherapy Center - Surgical Specialist Hospital - Al Iman Hospital in Sarja Town - Maternity Hospital in Idlib).

In Homs, there were three (Blood Bank building in the east of Palmyra - Palmyra National Hospital - Ter Maaleh field hospital). There were two (Al-Lataminah Field Hospital - Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital) in Hama.

In Lattakia, there were two (the medical point in the village of Basharfa Al-Gharbia - Al-Barnas Village Hospital).

In Rif-Dimashq, there was one (Douma field hospital).

In Daraa, there was one (the field hospital in Tafas town).

In Al-Raqqa, there were eight (National Hospital in Al-Raqqa - The blood bank in the Circassians neighborhood - Al-Mowasat Hospital, Al-Salam Hospital - Children's Hospital - Comprehensive Clinics Building in the center of AL- Raqqa - Modern Medicine Hospital - Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital).

In Deir Ezzor, there were two (the field hospital in Al-Kasra - the field hospital in the town of the Al-Karita).

In Al-Hasakah, there was one (Al-Shaddadi city health clinic).

57 medical centers were targeted by the Russian warplanes with the deliberate bombing, from August 31, 2016, until December 31, 2017

In October 2016: there were six attacks (Al-Sakhour neighborhood field hospital - Al-Sakhour neighborhood field hospital - Kafr Karmin health center - Al-Bayan Surgical Hospital in Al-Shaar neighborhood - Al-Iman Hospital in Sarja town - Charitable Ambulance System building in Masaken Hanano neighborhood).

In November 2016: there were nine attacks (Al-Ihsan Hospital in Saraqib - Beauty Hospital in Kafr Naha - The Islamic Medical Complex in Binnish - Complete Destruction of Beauty Hospital in Kafr Naha - Al-Atareb Field Hospital - Baghdad Field Hospital in the village of Uwaijel - Al-Hakim Children's Hospital in Al-Shaar Neighborhood - Children and Women's Hospital in the town of Termanin - Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun).

In December 2016: there were two attacks (Binnish clinic building - the Islamic Medical Complex in Binnish went entirely out of service).

In February 2017: there were five attacks (Modern Medicine Hospital in Al-Mayadin City - Al-Mayadin Field Hospital - Laser Lithotripsy Center in Idlib - Daraa Al-Balad Field Hospital – The Syrian University Hospital in Deir Al-Sharqi Village in Idlib).

In March 2017: there were six attacks (The Syrian University Hospital in Deir al-Sharqi village in Idlib - Al-zira'a Hospital in western Idlib - Sham Islamic System Hospital in Kafr Nabil - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass – The Surgical Orient Hospital in Kafr Nabil, Al-Mahdoun Village Health Center in Aleppo).

In April 2017: there were 11 attacks (Ma'arat al-Numan Central Hospital - National Hospital - al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Heish Dispensary - Heish Dispensary - Al-Ikhlās Hospital in Shannan Village in Jabal al-Zawiya - Hama Central Hospital on Al-Rakaya Road - Martyr Wassim Hussein Hospital in Sima Kafr Takharim - Latamna Surgical Hospital - The Syrian University Hospital in Deir al-Sharqi village in Idlib - the medical point of the Union of Medical Care and

Relief Organizations - the medical point of the Shamuna Ambulance System in Ma'arzitah in Idlib).

In May 2017: there was one attack (a medical recovery point affiliated to the Arbin Surgical Hospital in Hamouriya town).

In July 2017: there was one attack (the maternity clinic in Madan in Al-Raqqa).

In August 2017: there was one attack (the health clinic in Al-Tabni town in Deir Ez-Zor).

In September 2017: there were 11 attacks (Kafr Nabil Surgical Hospital - Maternity Hospital in Al-Tah Village - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Village - Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Village - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Kidney Hospital in Jisr Al-Shughour - Sham Central Hospital in Kafr Nabil - The health center in the village of Al-Bashiriya in Idlib - Al-Amal Hospital in Darat Izza - Thawrat Al-Karamah Hospital, in the second Rif- Al Mohandessin in the western countryside of Aleppo).

In October 2017: there was one attack (a warehouse of the Vaccine Center in Al-Mayadin city).

In November 2017: there was one attack (the medical clinics center affiliated to the Doctors Without Borders system in Al-Atarib).

In December 2017: there were two attacks (the medical point in Um Al-Amad village in Tal Al-Daman district - Martyr Hassan Al-Araj hospital affiliated to the Syrian American Medical Society in Kafr Zita). More than 25 medical centers were targeted by Russian warplanes with the deliberate bombing, from January 2, 2018, until December 31, 2018. Here are some of them:

In January 2018: there were three attacks (Al-Salam Specialized Hospital in Ma'arat al-Numan - Al-Ihsan Hospital in Saraqib - Martyr Hassan Al-Araj Hospital in Kafr Zita).

In February 2018: there were six attacks (Hassan al-Araj Hospital in Kafr Zita - The National Hospital in Ma'arat al-Numan - Kafr Nabil Surgical Hospital - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Health Center in Mashmashan Village - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Village).

In March 2018: there were two attacks (Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Village).

In April 2018: there was one attack (Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital).

In June 2018: there were 4 attacks (Buser Al-Harir National Hospital – The central hospital in Al-Musaifra town in Daraa - Al-Ihsan Hospital in Al-Ghariya tow in Daraa- Giza hospital in Giza town)

In July 2018: there were four attacks (Martyr Walid Khattab field hospital in Nawa city in Daraa - Nassib field hospital - Al-Harak field hospital - Daraa Al-Balad Specialized Hospital)

There were 27 attacks on medical facilities from 1/1/2019 to 31/12/2019. Here are some of them:

Hama/ eight attacks (Al-Lataminah Surgical Hospital - Specialist Hospital 111 for Women and Children - Surgical Unit in Kafr Zita - Middle Ghab Health Center - Kafr Zita Health Center - Al-Ghab Specialist Hospital 112 - Zayzon Health Clinic - Specialist Hospital 111).

Idlib / eight attacks (Tramla Specialized Hospital - Tramala Dialysis Unit - Nabd Al Hayat Hospital - Kafr Nabil Surgical Hospital in Idlib countryside - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Health Center Mishmashan village in Idlib countryside - The National Hospital in Maarat al-Numan for the second time; **five civil defense centers**, including Khan Sheikhoun Center; **one water facility; two official headquarters**, including the Local Council of Saraqib in Idlib countryside; **one poultry house. The total number is 35.**

In March 2018: one school (Kafr Batikh School for Basic Education in the northern countryside of Idlib); **one university; three medical facilities**, including Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital in the northern countryside of Hama - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass village in the southern countryside of Idlib; **one market** (the old street market in Harem in the northwest countryside of Idlib); **two civil defense centers**, including Al-Dana Center in Idlib countryside; **three official service headquarters**, including Idlib Examinations Department; **one means of transportation; one camp** (poultry house sheltering

displaced people in the north of Kafr Nabil in the countryside of Idlib). **The total number is 13**

In April 2018: one mosque (The Great Mosque in the middle of Ma'ar Zita village in the southern countryside of Idlib); **one medical facility** (Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital in Hama countryside); **one market; one Civil Defense Center** (The Northern Sector Command Building in Kafr Zita in Hama countryside); **one camp** (Al-Waleed displaces camp in Ma'ar Zita village in the southern countryside of Idlib). **The total number is five.**

In May 2018: two mosques, including Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib Mosque in the middle of Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib; **two schools**, including Rabaa al-Adawiya School in the middle of Jisr al-Shughur; **two refugee camps**, including Al-Waleed camp for the displaced in Ma'ar Zita in the countryside of Idlib. **The total number is six.**

In June 2018: one mosque (Sa'ad bin Muadh Mosque in Zardana village in the northeastern countryside of Idlib); **one civil defense center** (an evacuation vehicle belonging to the Kalli center in Idlib countryside). **The total number is two.**

In July 2018: (none)

In August 2018: (none)

In September 2018: one mosque (Hasraya village mosque in the northwestern countryside of Hama); **three schools**, including Al-Badria School for Basic Education in the western countryside of Idlib; **two medical facilities**, including Al-Lataminah Surgical Hospital in Hama countryside; **one energy source; one civil defense center** (Al-Tamana'ah Center in Idlib countryside). **The total number is eight.**

From 9/30/2018 to 9/30/2019, there were (133) attacks, including: (15 mosques - 25 schools -23 medical facilities). The attacks are detailed as follows:

In October 2018: (none)

In November 2018: (none)

In December 2018: (none)

In January 2019: one bakery (Al-Taqwa automatic bakery in Al-Janudiyah in Jisr Al-Shughour in Idlib countryside); **one poultry house. The total number is two.**

In February 2019: (none)

In March 2019: two mosques; one school (Yousef Al-Azuma School for Basic Education in Idlib); **two medical facilities; one energy source; two civil defense centers; five official headquarters** (Idlib Central Prison Building - Idlib Electricity Directorate and its warehouses - the main electrical substation - Civil Registry Building in Idlib); **one poultry house. The total number is 14**

In April 2019: one medical facility; one civil defense center "(ambulance belonging to center 33101 in Tel Hawash village, Al-Ghab Plain, Hama countryside); **one water facility. The total number is three.**

In May 2019: five mosques; 18 schools, including Al-Laj Elementary School in the western countryside of Idlib; **13 medical facilities**, including Martyr Hassan al-Araj Hospital in Kafr Zita in the countryside of Hama; **two archaeological sites**, including Sarjila archaeological site in al-Bara village in Jabal al-Zawiya in Idlib countryside; **one Energy source; seven civil defense centers**, including Nubul Center; **four official headquarters; three bakeries**, including Al-Huda automatic bakery in Kafr Nabl in Idlib countryside; **one poultry house; one grain silo. The total number is 55.**

In June 2019: one school; one medical facility (an emergency medical point in Kafr Zita in the northern countryside of Hama); **two civil defense centers**, including Khan Sheikhoun Center; **one bakery. The total number is five.**

In July 2019: two mosques, four schools; three medical facilities; one market; 11 civil defense centers; one water facility, one official headquarters, four bakeries, one industrial facility, one refugee camp. The total number is 29

In August 2019: seven mosques, including Omar bin Abdul Aziz Mosque in Al-Deir Al-Sharqi village in Idlib countryside; **one school** (Item Preparatory School for Girls in the southern countryside of Idlib); **four medical facilities**, including an Ambulatory Medical Point

belonging to Hama Ambulatory System, SAMA in Bsiqa in the Southern countryside of Idlib and Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in Talman's in Idlib countryside); **one archaeological site; two civil defense centers**, including an ambulance in Ma'arat al-Numan center; **one refugee camp** (a group of buildings housing the displaced in al-Rahma residential village Hass in Idlib countryside). **The total number is 16**

In September 2019: one medical facility (Al-Iman Hospital for Women and Children in Urm Al-Kubra in the western countryside of Aleppo); **one refugee camp. The total number is two.**

From September 30, 2019, to December 31, 2020, there were 129 attacks, including (38 mosques - 21 schools - 17 medical facilities). The attacks can be detailed as follows:

In October 2019: none

In November 2019: seven mosques, including Al-Nasr Mosque in Al-Bara village in the countryside of Idlib; **three schools; three medical facilities**; including Al-Ikhlâs Hospital for Children and Women in Shannan village in the southern countryside of Idlib - Adnan Kiwan Hospital for children and women in Kansafra in the countryside of Idlib; **two service headquarters; three bakeries**, including Al-Iman Automatic bakery in Benin Village, Jabal Al-Zawiya, Idlib countryside; **one civil society organization; two refugee camps. The total number is 21**

In December 2019: eight mosques; seven schools; one medical facility; one market; two water sources; one official service headquarter; five bakeries; two poultry houses; two refugee camps. The total number is 29

In January 2020: seven mosques, including Al-Noor Mosque in Bazabour village, Jabal Al-Zawiya, Idlib countryside; **one school; one medical facility** (Al-Iman Hospital in Sarja town in Idlib countryside); **one stadium; six civil defense centers**, including an ambulance for the defense team on the Hajj road on the foot of the Al-Arbâeen Mountain; **one water source** (the main high water tank in the village of Jadrâya in the western countryside of Aleppo); **three official**

headquarters; two bakeries, including Ainjara automatic bakery in the western countryside of Aleppo"); **two industrial facilities; one IDP camp** (an IDP shelter on the outskirts of Kafr Naha in the Western countryside of Aleppo). **The total number is 25.**

In February 2020: 13 mosques, including Sheikh Doshel Mosque in Al-Bab in the eastern countryside of Aleppo and the grand archaeological mosque of Sarmin in the countryside of Idlib; **six schools**, including Binnish Secondary School for Girls - Mustafa Farhat School and the rural school in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib; **one kindergarten; 11 medical facilities** including Al-Huda Surgical Hospital in Hoor village in the western countryside of Aleppo and Al-Kinana Hospital in Darat Izza in Aleppo countryside; **one market; five civil defense centers; one water source; two official headquarters; two bakeries; one IDP camp. The total number is 43**

In March 2020: two mosques, including Al-Sana'a Mosque in Ariha city in Idlib countryside; **three schools; one medical facility; one civil defense center** (Sarmin Center); **one poultry house** (a poultry house housing IDPs on the outskirts of Ma'aret Misrin in Idlib countryside); **one IDP camp. The total number is nine.**

In April 2020: none

In May 2020: none

In June 2020: none

In July 2020: one mosque. The total number is one.

In August 2020: none.

In September 2020: none.

In October 2020: one market (The Fuel Market in the village of Al-Dabis in south of Jarablus in the eastern countryside of Aleppo). **The total number is one.**

In November 2020: none.

In December 2020: none

From 12/31/2020 to 9/30/2021, there were (8 attacks), and they were distributed as follows:

In January 2021: none

In February 2021: none

In March 2021: one market (the fuel market in Al-Hamran crossing in the eastern countryside of Aleppo); **one energy source** (a gas filling plant near Bab Al-Hawa fuel station); **two civil defense centers**; **one industrial facility**. **The total number is five.**

In April 2021: one poultry house (in the farms' area west of Idlib). **The total number is one.**

In May 2021: none

In June 2021: none

In July 2021: one Water Source (North Rouj Water Station in Al-Rouj Plain in the southern countryside of Idlib). **The total number is one.**

In August 2021: one mosque. The total number is one
Chapter Five: Attacks by Russian Forces on Syrian Medical Facilities.

Customary International Law

Rule 25: Medical personnel exclusively assigned to medical duties must be respected and protected in all circumstances. They lose their protection if they commit, outside their humanitarian function, acts harmful to the enemy.

Rule 28: Medical units exclusively assigned to medical purposes must be respected and protected in all circumstances. They lose their protection if they are being used, outside their humanitarian function, to commit acts harmful to the enemy.

Rule 29: Medical transports assigned exclusively to medical transportation must be respected and protected in all circumstances. They lose their protection if they are being used, outside their humanitarian function, to commit acts harmful to the enemy.

Rule 30: Attacks directed against medical and religious personnel and objects displaying the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law are prohibited.

Rule 31: Humanitarian relief personnel must be respected and protected.

Rule 32: Objects used for humanitarian relief operations must be respected and protected.

Rule 35: Directing an attack against a zone established to shelter the wounded, the sick, and civilians from the effects of hostilities are prohibited.

Russian attacks on medical facilities

59 medical centers were targeted by the Russian warplanes with the deliberate bombing, from September 30, 2015, until August 31, 2016, and they were distributed as follows:

In Aleppo there were 26 medical facilities (Al-Hader town/ a field hospital - Al-Eis town /a field hospital - Al-Atarib city/ a field hospital - Marea / field hospital, - Azaz /Women's and Children's Hospital - Azaz/ the National Hospital - Kafr Naha town /Beauty Hospital - Andan/ Anadan Charitable Hospital - Darat Izza/ Al-Kinana Hospital - Kafr Hamra /The field hospital - Al-Sukari neighborhood /Al-Quds Hospital- Hoor village/ Al-Huda Ambulatory Hospital - Maadi neighborhood /Omar bin Abdul-Aziz Hospital - Haritan/ the Health Center – Rif Al-Muhandiseen in the western countryside of Aleppo / the building of the medical ambulance system -Al-Shaar neighborhood /Al-Daqaq Hospital - Al-Shaar neighborhood /Fatima Al-Zahra field hospital - Al-Shaar neighborhood/ Al-Hakim Hospital - Al-Shaar neighborhood/ Blood Bank building - Hoor village /Al-Huda Hospital - Urm Al-Kubra /Al-Iman Hospital - Kafr Hamra / the Children and Women's Hospital - Darat Izza /Al-Rih Al-Marsala Hospital - Al-Jinnah /Lindau Medical Center- Al-Bab City /Surgical Hospital - Al-Bab City/ Al-Farouq Hospital).

In Idlib, there were 13 medical facilities (Sarmin field hospital - Orient Hospital in Kafr Nabil - Al-Wafa clinic in Al-Najiya village - Doctors Without Borders field hospital in Hamidiya village - The National Hospital in Idlib - Sham ambulance system building in Idlib - Kidney dialysis center in Idlib - Al Ihsan Hospital in Saraqib - Al Amal Charitable Hospital in Malas town - Sarmin Physiotherapy Center - Surgical Specialist Hospital - Al Iman Hospital in Sarja Town - Maternity Hospital in Idlib).

In Homs, there were three (Blood Bank building in the east of Palmyra - Palmyra National Hospital - Ter Maaleh field hospital).

There were two (Al-Lataminah Field Hospital - Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital) in Hama.

In Lattakia, there were two (the medical point in the village of Basharfa Al-Gharbia - Al-Barnas Village Hospital).

In Rif-Dimashq, there was one (Douma field hospital).

In Daraa, there was one (the field hospital in Tafas town).

In Al-Raqqa, there were eight (National Hospital in Al-Raqqa - The blood bank in the Circassians neighborhood - Al-Mowasat Hospital, Al-Salam Hospital - Children's Hospital - Comprehensive Clinics Building in the center of AL- Raqqa - Modern Medicine Hospital - Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital).

In Deir Ezzor, there were two (the field hospital in Al-Kasra - the field hospital in the town of the Al-Karita).

In Al-Hasakah, there was one (Al-Shaddadi city health clinic).

57 medical centers were targeted by the Russian warplanes with the deliberate bombing, from August 31, 2016, until December 31, 2017

In October 2016: there were six attacks (Al-Sakhour neighborhood field hospital - Al-Sakhour neighborhood field hospital - Kafr Karmin health center - Al-Bayan Surgical Hospital in Al-Shaar neighborhood - Al-Iman Hospital in Sarja town - Charitable Ambulance System building in Masaken Hanano neighborhood).

In November 2016: there were nine attacks (Al-Ihsan Hospital in Saraqib - Beauty Hospital in Kafr Naha - The Islamic Medical Complex in Binnish - Complete Destruction of Beauty Hospital in Kafr Naha - Al-Atareb Field Hospital - Baghdad Field Hospital in the village of Uwaijel - Al-Hakim Children's Hospital in Al-Shaar Neighborhood - Children and Women's Hospital in the town of Termanin - Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun).

In December 2016: there were two attacks (Binnish clinic building - the Islamic Medical Complex in Binnish went entirely out of service).

In February 2017: there were five attacks (Modern Medicine Hospital in Al-Mayadin City - Al-Mayadin Field Hospital - Laser Lithotripsy Center in Idlib - Daraa Al-Balad Field Hospital – The Syrian University Hospital in Deir Al-Sharqi Village in Idlib).

In March 2017: there were six attacks (The Syrian University Hospital in Deir al-Sharqi village in Idlib - Al-zira'a Hospital in western Idlib - Sham Islamic System Hospital in Kafr Nabil - Sham Surgical

Hospital in Hass – The Surgical Orient Hospital in Kafr Nabil, Al-Mahdoun Village Health Center in Aleppo).

In April 2017: there were 11 attacks (Ma'arat al-Numan Central Hospital - National Hospital - al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Heish Dispensary - Heish Dispensary - Al-Ikhlâs Hospital in Shannan Village in Jabal al-Zawiya - Hama Central Hospital on Al-Rakaya Road - Martyr Wassim Hussein Hospital in Sima Kafr Takharim - Latamna Surgical Hospital - The Syrian University Hospital in Deir al-Sharqi village in Idlib - the medical point of the Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations - the medical point of the Shamuna Ambulance System in Ma'arzita in Idlib).

In May 2017: there was one attack (a medical recovery point affiliated to the Arbin Surgical Hospital in Hamouriya town).

In July 2017: there was one attack (the maternity clinic in Madan in Al-Raqqa).

In August 2017: there was one attack (the health clinic in Al-Tabni town in Deir Ez-Zor).

In September 2017: there were 11 attacks (Kafr Nabil Surgical Hospital - Maternity Hospital in Al-Tah Village - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Villag - Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Village - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Kidney Hospital in Jisr Al-Shughour - Sham Central Hospital in Kafr Nabil - The health center in the village of Al-Bashiriya in Idlib - Al-Amal Hospital in Darat Izza - Thawrat Al-Karamah Hospital, in the second Rif- Al Mohandessin in the western countryside of Aleppo).

In October 2017: there was one attack (a warehouse of the Vaccine Center in Al-Mayadin city).

In November 2017: there was one attack (the medical clinics center affiliated to the Doctors Without Borders system in Al-Atarib).

In December 2017: there were two attacks (the medical point in Um Al-Amad village in Tal Al-Daman district - Martyr Hassan Al-Araj hospital affiliated to the Syrian American Medical Society in Kafr Zita).

More than 25 medical centers were targeted by Russian warplanes with the deliberate bombing, from January 2, 2018, until December 31, 2018. Here are some of them:

In January 2018: there were three attacks (Al-Salam Specialized Hospital in Ma'arat al-Numan - Al-Ihsan Hospital in Saraqib - Martyr Hassan Al-Araj Hospital in Kafr Zita).

In February 2018: there were six attacks (Hassan al-Araj Hospital in Kafr Zita - The National Hospital in Ma'arat al-Numan – Kafr Nabil Surgical Hospital - Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun - Health Center in Mashmashan Village - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Village).

In March 2018: there were two attacks (Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital - Sham Surgical Hospital in Hass Village).

In April 2018: there was one attack (Kafr Zita Specialized Hospital).

In June 2018: there were 4 attacks (Buser Al-Harir National Hospital – The central hospital in Al-Musaifra town in Daraa - Al-Ihsan Hospital in Al-Ghariya tow in Daraa- Giza hospital in Giza town)

In July 2018: there were four attacks (Martyr Walid Khattab field hospital in Nawa city in Daraa - Nassib field hospital - Al-Harak field hospital - Daraa Al-Balad Specialized Hospital)

There were 27 attacks on medical facilities from 1/1/2019 to 31/12/2019. Here are some of them:

Hama/ eight attacks (Al-Lataminah Surgical Hospital - Specialist Hospital 111 for Women and Children - Surgical Unit in Kafr Zita - Middle Ghab Health Center - Kafr Zita Health Center - Al-Ghab Specialist Hospital 112 - Zayzon Health Clinic - Specialist Hospital 111).

Idlib / eight attacks (Tramla Specialized Hospital - Tramala Dialysis Unit - Nabd Al Hayat Hospital - Kafr Nabil Surgical Hospital - Al-Amal Hospital for Orthopedics - Sham Central Hospital in Kafr Nabil - Al-Rahma Surgical Hospital in the east of Telman's - Al-Ikhlās Children's and Women's Hospital, in Shannan village in Jabal Al-Zawiya).

Aleppo/ one attach (Al-Iman Children's and Women's Hospital in Urm Al-Kubra).

There were 17 attacks on medical facilities from 9/30/2019 to 9/30/2020.

Chapter Six: The Victims of the medical, media, and civil defense staff as a result of the Russian attacks

Victims of medical personnel, civil defense personnel, and media personnel as a result of the Russian attacks

Medical staff and civil defense members: (111 killed) from 9/30/2015 to 9/30/2020, including 69 medical staff members and 42 civil defense members, and they were distributed as follows:

Medical personnel: 69

- From 9/30/2015 to 9/30/2016 (39 including seven women)
- From 9/30/2016 to 9/30/2017 (11 including two women)
- From 9/30/2017 to 9/30/2018 (nine including three women)
- From 9/30/2018 to 9/30/2019 (six)
- From 9/30/2019 to 9/30/2020 (four)

Civil Defense members: 42

- From 9/30/2015 to 9/30/2016 (15)
- From 9/30/2016 to 9/30/2017 (Ten)
- From 9/30/2017 to 9/30/2018 (eight)
- From 9/30/2018 to 9/30/2019 (nine)

Media personnel: (22 media workers have died) from 9/30/2015 to 9/30/2020

Chapter seven: The attacks led by the Russian forces using Cluster Munitions

Attacks by Russian forces with cluster munitions and incendiary weapons:

Customary International Law

Rule 70: The use of means and methods of warfare that are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering is prohibited.

Rule 71: The use of weapons that are by nature indiscriminate is prohibited.

Rule 85: The anti-personnel use of incendiary weapons is prohibited unless it is not feasible to use a less deadly weapon to render a person hors de combat.

The Convention on Cluster Munitions, Dublin, Ireland in May 2008. It has been effective since August 2010

The Convention on Cluster Munitions is a humanitarian imperative-driven legal instrument prohibiting all cluster munitions' use, production, transfer, and stockpiling.

This Convention is based on the principles and rules of the international humanitarian law (in particular the principle that the right of parties to the conflict to choose the methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, and to the rules that say that the parties to the conflict must distinguish at all times between civilians and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives and, therefore, direct their operations against military objectives alone, and that, they should take extra care, when conducting military operations, to avoid targeting civilians and civilian objects, and that civilians groups and individuals must have general protection from the dangers arising from military operations).

The term "Cluster munitions" means conventional munitions designed to disperse or release explosive sub-munitions, each weighing less than 20 kilograms, and includes those explosive sub-munitions.

The Convention is an essential addition to international humanitarian law. It sets new rules to ensure that cluster munitions are

no longer used and that existing humanitarian problems associated with these weapons are addressed.

Russia has proven that it is far from the rule of law through its insistence on violating all laws and agreements and spreading death among Syrian civilians with various types of weapons.

Cluster munitions: (236 attacks) from 9/30/2015 to 9/30/2020

Here are some of them:

There were 54 attacks with cluster munitions carried out by Russian aircrafts against civilian targets.

From 9/30/2015 to 2/27/2016, and they were distributed as follows:

In Aleppo, there were 27 cluster munitions attacks:

(Kafr Aleppo - the town of Al-Ziyara - the area between Bayanun and Hayyan - the town of Hayyan - Al-Mayser neighborhood - the area around the Electricity Association in Kafr Naha - Khan Al-Asal - the area between the villages of Al-Bar Qum, Khan Toman and the town of Al-Zerba - the town of Al-Zerba – Al-Marjah Neighborhood – Marea City- Tal Rifaat City – Al-Uthmaniyah Village - Tal Rifaat –Marea – the road between Ahras and Harbel – Al-Sheikh Rih Village – Anadan - Kafr Hamra, - Marea – Harita – Hayyan – Al-Ashrafieh Neighborhood - Kafr Naha Town - Ainjara town - Kafr Naha town – Anadan - Marea).

In Idlib, there were 12 attacks with cluster munitions:

(Item town- Ma'arat Al-Numan -Ma'asran village - al-Naqir camp in Idlib - Kansafra town - Ma'arat Al-Numan - Kafr Aweed - Ubin camp in Ubin village - Ma'arat al-Numan - Ma'arat al-Na'san village- Saraqib - Tal Mardikh village).

In Homs, there were six cluster munitions attacks:

(Kissin village - Kafr Laha city - Al-Houla - Talbiseh city - Al-Dar Al-Kabirah town – Al-Makramiyah village – Al-Ghanto town).

In Hama there were three cluster munitions attacks:

(Kafr Nabudah - Al-Lataminah - Al-Lataminah).

In Daraa, there were three cluster munitions attacks:

(Abtaa town - Tafas town - Al-Surra town).

In Deir Ez-Zor, there were two attacks with cluster munitions:

(the town of Alboleel, the town of Hatla).

In Al-Raqqa, there was one cluster munitions attack:
(Ma'adan town)

There were 126 attacks with cluster munitions carried out by Russian aircrafts against civilian targets

From 27/2/2016 to 27/2/2017, and they were distributed as follows:

In Aleppo, there were 62 cluster munitions attacks:
(The village of Kafr Hamra – Hreitan – Anadan – Hayyan – Hreitan – Babis – Hreitan – Anadan - the village of Yaqd Al-Adas - Al-Layramoun neighborhood – Hayyan - Darat Izza - Kafr Aleppo – Haritan – Anadan – Haritan - Kafr Aleppo - Kafr Naha - Yaqd al-Adas – Anadan - Darat Izza - Kafr Hamra - Al-Jina village - Yaqd Adas – Al-Atarib – Harita – Ma'arat Al-Atareb village- Kafr Naha - Al-Ansari neighborhood – Hayyan - Al-Zabadiyah neighborhood - Kafr Jom village - Al-Atareb – Kfarjourn - Qebtan Al-Jabal - Kafr Moran - Khan Al-Asal - Bustan Al-Qasr Neighborhood - Salah Al-Din Neighborhood - Al-Harr Ames Neighborhood in Haritan Town - Kafr Nasih village - Urm al-Kubra - Kafr Ta'al village - Tadeel village – Al-Mansoura village - Qebtan al-Jabal - Kafr Naha - Khan al-Asal -al-Sahara town - Urm al-Kubra - Kafr Nasih village - Kafr Aleppo village - Kafr Aleppo – Ma'arat al-Arteaq – Al-Mansoura – Al-Sheikh Rih village - Urm al-Kubra - al-Numaniyah village, -Haritan – Ma'arat al-Arteaq - Khan al-Assal - Kafr Dael town).

In Idlib, there were 56 cluster munitions attacks:
(Al-Tamanah- Terai village – Saraqib - Khan al-Subul - Khan Sheikhoun – Saraqib – Saraqib – Ma'arat al-Numan - Khan Sheikhoun – Saraqib – Saraqib – Saraqib – Saraqib – Kafr Takharim – Saraqib – Binnish – Babulin – Saraqib - Jisr al-Shughur - Jisr al-Shughur - The area between Afis and Majarez village - Jisr al-Shughur - Idlib city – Saraqib – Bsheiriyeh village – Ariha - Khan Sheikhoun - Khan al-Subul – Sarmin - Khan al-Subul – Ma'ardebsah village – Ma'arat al-Numan - Maarat al-Numan- Maarat al-Numan – Saraqib - al-Tamanah - Khan Sheikhoun - Jisr al-Shughur – Ariha - Al-Tamanah - Al-Nayrab Village – Sarmin – Binnish – Saraqib - Jisr Al-Shughour - Jisr Al-Shughour - Jisr Al-Shughour – Ma'arat al-Na'asan village – Sarmi - Korin village –

Binnish - Jisr al-Shughur- Jisr al-Shughur - al-Tamanah - the area between the villages of Madaya, Tarmala, and al-Naqir).

In Homs, there were three cluster munitions attacks:
(Al-Farhaniya Al Sharqiya Village -Talbiseh City-Talbiseh City).

In Rif-Dimashq, there were five attacks with cluster munitions:
(Khan Al-Sheeh - Khan Al-Sheeh - Khan Al-Sheeh - Khan Al-Sheeh - Khan Al-Sheeh).

From 27/2/2017 until 30/9/2017, there were (37) attacks with Russian cluster munitions:

In Aleppo, there were six attacks with Russian cluster munitions.

In Idlib, there were 29 attacks with Russian cluster munitions.

In Deir Ez-Zor, there were two attacks with Russian cluster munitions.

In November 2017: there was one attack with cluster munitions in Idlib (the primary market in Sinjar district).

In January 2017 there was one attach with cluster munitions in Idlib (Khan al-Sabil village).

There were 13 attacks with Russian cluster munitions from February 2018 to January 2018.

There were five attacks with cluster munitions carried out by Russian aircraft against civilian targets from 1/1/2019 until 31/12/2019 and they were distributed as follows:

In Idlib, there were four attacks with cluster munitions: (Maarat al-Numan - Kafr Nabil - the area between Kafr Sajna and Hazarin - Sahyan village).

In Hama there was one attack with cluster munitions: (the village of Al-Jamasiya in the western countryside of Hama).

Chapter Eight: Attacks by the Russian Forces with Incendiary Munitions

Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). Geneva, 1980

"Incendiary weapon" means any weapon or munitions which are primarily designed to set fire to objects or to cause burn injury to persons through the action of flame, heat, or a combination thereof, produced by a chemical reaction of a substance delivered on the target. "Civilian gathering" means any gathering of civilians, whether permanent or temporary, as in the inhabited parts of cities, towns, or inhabited villages, or as in camps or groups of refugees or displaced people, or nomadic groups.

Article Two

The protection of civilians and civilian objects

1. It is prohibited in all circumstances to make the civilian population, as such, individual civilians or civilian objects the object of attack by incendiary weapons.
2. It is prohibited in all circumstances to make any military objective located within a concentration of civilians the object of attack by air-delivered incendiary weapons.
3. It is further prohibited to make any military objective located within a concentration of civilians the object of attack by means of incendiary weapons other than air-delivered incendiary weapons, except when such military objective is clearly separated from the concentration of civilians and all feasible precautions are taken with a view to limiting the incendiary effects to the military objective and to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects.

Despite all the laws and agreements that are considered components of the international humanitarian law and live up to the peremptory rules that must be adhered to, the Russian forces have used and tested various weapons on Syrian civilians.

Incendiary weapons: There were (125 attacks) from 9/30/2015 to 9/30/2020, including the following:

There were 78 attacks with incendiary weapons carried out by Russian aircraft against civilian targets from 9/30/2015 to 12/31/2016. They were distributed as follows:

In Aleppo, there were 51 attacks with incendiary weapons:
(Andan – Haritan – Anadan - Kafr Hamra - - Qebtan Al-Jabal – Anadan - Urm al-Kubra - the village of Mujbeenah - Kafr Hamra – Andan - - Qebtan Al-Jabal - Kafr Hamra - Urm al-Kubra – Anadan - - Qebtan Al-Jabal – Hayyan - Kafr Hamra – Haritan – Ainjara – Haritan - al-Layramoun neighborhood – Hayyan - Khan al-Assal - Kafr Hamra – Hayyan - Kafr Hamra - al-Mashhad neighborhood - Al-Sheikh Saeed neighborhood - Kafr Naha town – Al-Rashidin neighborhood - - Qebtan Al-Jabal - Urm al-Kubra – Al-Sukkari neighborhood - Bustan al-Qasr neighborhood - Al-Aseelah neighborhood - al-Qaterji neighborhood - al-Shaar neighborhood - al-Sakhour neighborhood - Al-Qaterji neighborhood - Darat Izza - al-Qasimiyah - Darat Azza - Bashqatin village - Abu Abda village - Ma'arat Al-Arteaq village -Al-Qasimiyah village - Kafr Hamra - Kafr Hamra - Al-Sahara town – Haritan - Kafr Karmin).

In Idlib, there were 19 attacks with incendiary weapons:
(Saraqib - Benin town – Ma'arat al-Naasan village – Saraqib – Ma'ar Shoreen/Maar Shamsa Road- Saraqib - Idlib city - Idlib city - Idlib city - Binnish, - Saraqib - Bseideh village - Khan al-Subul – Tar'i- Binnish - Jisr al-Shughur - Korin town – Ma'arat al-Numan - Taftanaz).

In Rif-Dimashq, there were two attacks with incendiary weapons:
(Khan Eshieh - Douma).

In Homs, there were six attacks with incendiary weapons:
(The town of Deir Ful - Al-Rastan - Al-Rastan - Al-Rastan - Al-Rastan - Al-Rastan).

There were 27 attacks with incendiary weapons carried out by Russian aircraft against civilian targets from December 31 2016, until September 30 2017. They were distributed as follows:

In Aleppo, there were three attacks with incendiary weapons.

In Idlib, there were 19 attacks with incendiary weapons: including (Ariha).

In Hama, there were five attacks with incendiary weapons: (Al-Lataminah - Al-Lataminah - Kafr Zita - Al-Lataminah - Al-Lataminah).

There were 20 attacks with incendiary weapons carried out by Russian aircraft against civilian targets from 9/30/2017 to 9/30/2019

Chapter Nine: Recruitment of Syrian Children into Russian Military Institutions

Russia's violation of children's and human rights and the recruitment of Syrian children into military institutions in preparation for the establishment of the Russian occupation of the Syrian Arab Republic (a war crime of recruiting children in armed conflicts)

International humanitarian law grants extensive protection to children, given the extreme vulnerability of children.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989 states that: "For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, the majority is attained earlier.

In the second paragraph of Article 46, the Syrian Civil Code stipulates that the age of majority is eighteen years to enjoy civil rights. The Convention of (1982) on the worst forms of child labor states that: "The term (child) within the concept of this Convention applies to all people below the age of eighteen."

The African Charter on the Rights of the Child states that: "A child is every human being below the age of eighteen."

The Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child states on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that: "States Parties shall ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces".

The Fourth Geneva Convention also established special protection for children in Articles 27-34 in an attempt to protect this category from the consequences of what happens in the hotbeds of armed conflicts, battlefields, and wars.

Despite all the legal texts that criminalize the recruitment of children in military institutions and international and non-international armed conflicts, the Russian regime has recruited Syrian children within its military institutions to serve its occupation of the country and its annexation as a province of the Russian Federation.



Photos of the first batch of eight Syrian children starting their new school year at the Institute of the Military Academy in St. Petersburg. During his visit to this institute, the Russian Deputy Defense Minister said that this step is the first experiment of its kind to implement the decision of the Russian Defense Minister to start teaching Syrian students in all Russian military educational institutions, adding, "We will make all our efforts to train these boys, to become real officers in the future Syrian army".



You can find attached a link to the video explaining the violations committed by the Russian Federation against the children of Syria:

https://e.top4top.net/m_979be7r21.mp4

(The Russian Deputy Defense Minister indicated that the eight Syrians are children of war, and one of them is an orphan)

Russia targets the category of orphaned Syrian children to brainwash them and recruit them as spies and agents that it can use.

A child soldier is every child who armed forces or groups have recruited for the purpose of participating in armed conflicts or assisting in them by any means. Yesterday, the Russian Military Academy

celebrated the graduation of the first batch of Syrian children whom it recruited and subjected to the Military College program. They are children below the age of thirteen years.

The Rome Statute considers the act of recruitment of children a war crime. The perpetrators must be held accountable regardless of the status of the accused, as paragraphs (b) and (e) of Article 8 of the International Criminal Court Statute conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities is a **war crime**, in both inter-national and non-international armed conflicts.

Article 04/03 (c) of the Second Additional Protocol to the four Geneva Conventions issued in 1977 states that children under the age of fifteen may not be recruited into armed forces or groups, nor may they be allowed to participate in hostilities.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entered into force in 2002 pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 263 of 2000 (raised the age to enlist and participate in the armed forces to the age of eighteen, and amended Article 38, paragraph 3 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child).

The eight Syrian children appeared alongside the Russian officer in full military uniform. They had their hair shaved off as soldiers exactly just as the Russian Deputy Defense Minister stated that they would do their best to train them as officers of the future Syrian army.

These children have not yet completed their intellectual faculties to voluntarily choose the path of military action. The Russians have practiced policies of carrot and stick against these children, which is a moral compulsion which makes up a flagrant violation not only of the rights of the child but of human rights as a whole, and indicates how bloody the Russian regime is, its tendency to military life, and its distance from peaceful civil civilization. It's looking for spies and agents to recruit in other people's territories to control, occupy and subjugate them to its school of totalitarian dictatorship.

In Article 46, the second paragraph, the Syrian Civil Code stipulates that the age of majority is eighteen in order to enjoy civil rights.

The Conscription Law also stipulates that the age of assignment to compulsory military service is eighteen years.

(Is an occupying foreign country entitled to violate international and national laws, recruit children under the age of thirteen, train them to military sciences and how to carry weapons, destroy their minds and impose the culture of violence, fighting, and tyranny on them?)

(Russia is a major war party in Syria and has committed these violations to complement its crimes against the Syrian people and as a prelude to its long-term occupation of the Syrian Arab Republic).

Russia is thus committing a flagrant violation of the conventions on the rights of the child, their protocols and human right

Customary International Law:

Rule 135: Children affected by armed conflict are entitled to special respect and protection.

Rule 136: Children must not be recruited into armed forces or armed groups.

Rule 137: Children must not be allowed to take part in hostilities.

The people responsible for the crime of recruiting and training Syrian children in Russian military institutes are:

- 1- The commander- in – chief of the army and armed forces in Syria, Bashar al-Assad.
- 2- Syrian Defense Minister
- 3- Chief of the General Staff of the Syrian Army and Armed Forces.
- 4- Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu
- 5- Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Army
- 6- Commander of the Russian forces in Syria
- 7- Director of the Russian Military Academy

It has been proven by unequivocal public evidence that Russia committed flagrant violations of the rights of children and childhood, and enlisted children in the Russian military institutions, taking advantage of the weakness, shortness and incompleteness of their mental and intellectual faculties to make the right choices that suit them and establish their future life. This party is totally aware of the young age of the children, their incomplete awareness, and their weak will against the temptations presented to them under their difficult life circumstances.

Chapter Ten: Russian forces target archaeological sites and steal and destroy Syrian antiquities

Legal effects and legal liability resulting from the infringement of these effects:

The definition of **Antiquities**: The international law defines historical monuments as cultural properties of importance to the peoples' cultural heritage, such as architectural, artistic and historical buildings, heritage places and buildings that acquire historical value, architectural works, sculpture and photography on buildings that have archaeological quality, inscriptions, caves, and collections of landmarks of exceptional global value regarding history, art, science. It also includes the cultural and spiritual heritage of the peoples, and what each country considers as an antiquity for religious considerations, due to its importance to science, archeology, prehistory, literature, or art, including "archaeological excavations and archaeological discoveries of sites that are more than one hundred years old."

The Syrian Law: Antiquities Law No. "222" of 1963 and its amendments regulate antiquities provisions in terms of their definition, methods of excavation and preservation, and sets penalties for smuggling, excavating, vandalizing, damaging or trading in antiquities, which are considered of an act of a criminal nature that subjects its perpetrator to deterrent and harsh penalties, ranging from "five to twenty-five years in prison" and a fine of between "25000 to one million Syrian pounds."

International law:

International law considers cultural property as protected civilian property, and it prohibits using them in military purposes or attacking them intentionally. During attack and defense, those places must be looked after to prevent endangering and looting them. The provisions of international law relating to the protection of antiquities and cultural property are obligatory on all belligerents, whether or not they are bound by the Additional Protocols, including:

- 1 - The Hague Convention relating to the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 and its annexes, which established the principle of the immunity of cultural property, even in case of siege or bombardment and required that all necessary measures be taken to avoid the attacks on buildings dedicated to worship, arts, sciences, charitable works, historical monuments and hospitals. ...".
- 2- Article 53 of Additional Protocol I of 1977 annexed to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which prohibited: "committing any acts of hostility directed against the historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples; using such objects in support of the military effort, and making such objects the object of reprisals."
- 3- Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which prohibits pillage of civilian property, including cultural property.
- 4- Article 16 of Protocol II, which prohibits the commission of any hostile act directed against cultural property and its use to support war effort.
- 5- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court considered that the intentional directing of attacks against buildings designated for religious, educational, artistic, scientific, or charitable purposes and historical monuments is a war crime, whether the acts were committed in international or non-international armed conflicts.

Protection of monuments in armed conflict:

There are three types of protection during armed conflict: "general protection, special protection and enhanced protection. General protection requires respect for cultural properties and refraining from any hostile act against it, as well as prohibiting any theft, pillage or waste of these properties. It also requires the prevention of seizing movable cultural property located in the territory of Any state, as well as refraining from taking any retaliatory measures affecting these properties, and allowing the state under "occupation" or invasion to exercise its right to protect its monuments, and to perform its work there without being hindered by the occupation or invading forces. It also stipulates the necessity of placing a distinctive emblem on the property culture to facilitate identification.

International humanitarian law specified the first protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property under Occupation. The most important thing in this protocol is the commitment of the occupying power or the "invading countries" of the following:

- Preventing the export of cultural property of the occupied territories, and taking the necessary measures to prevent export.
- Guarding the property in case it was transferred from occupied territories.
- Handing over cultural property at the end of hostilities.
- The inadmissibility of holding cultural property as compensation.
- To take all the possible urgent preventive measures in cooperation with national authorities to protect cultural property.

The 1954 Convention assigns the responsibility for implementing its provisions to the Protecting Powers responsible of protecting the interests of the parties to the conflict and to UNESCO and Articles 21, 22 and 23 of the 1954 Convention. The Convention does not assign any special mandate to the ICRC to ensure that its provisions are respected. But there is no doubt that the ICRC must supervise the respect of Article 53 of Protocol I and Article 16 of Protocol II, and it must also ensure respect for any other provisions included in the Geneva Conventions or the two Additional Protocols thereto. In addition, the entire International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movements are concerned with the protection of cultural property because they are concerned with everything related to the protection of war victims. This is why, in 2001, the Council of Delegates adopted an important resolution on this subject, the Council of Delegates, Geneva, November 11-14, 2002.

Article 24 of the Convention stipulates: "It is not permissible to conclude a special agreement that would limit the protection guaranteed by this Convention to cultural property or to the officials charged with its protection."

Second Protocol of 1999 annexing the Convention:

Forced military necessity may not be invoked to abandon obligations to protect antiquities, as long as there is a possibility that they may be destroyed or damaged.

Refrain from deciding to launch any attack which might be expected to cause excessive incidental damage to the cultural properties that are protected under Article four of the Convention, and which exceeds the concrete and direct military advantage that is expected from that attack

Movable cultural property must be removed from the vicinity of military objectives or adequately protected on site.

The establishment of military objectives in the vicinity of cultural property should be avoided.

Any illegal export of cultural properties and any illegal transfer of those properties or their ownership is prohibited.

Any excavation of antiquities is forbidden and prohibited.

Any distortion of cultural property or any use that intentionally conceals or destroys any cultural, historical or scientific evidence is forbidden.

The Responsibility for Preserving Antiquities: Property Protection Committee:

Articles 24 and 25 of Protocol II stipulate that "a commission for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict shall be formed. It must consist of twelve parties elected during a meeting of the parties, and its task will be "preparing the guidelines for the implementation of this protocol, granting enhanced protection of cultural property or suspending or cancelling it, and creating a list of cultural properties under enhanced protection and maintaining and publishing it. In addition, it is responsible for monitoring and supervising the implementation of this Protocol and working on identifying cultural property under enhanced protection.

The committee is also responsible for reading the reports submitted by parties, commenting on them and asking for required clarifications, in addition to preparing its own report on the implementation of this Protocol to submit it in the meeting of the parties.

The practices of the Russian invasion forces:

- 1- Russian companies have seized several Syrian cultural properties and antiquities, whether by restoring or re-designing them or building new churches and monasteries, as one can notice in Maaloula, Saydnaya and Hama countryside "Hagia Sophia Church in

Suqilabiyah and the Church of the Forty Martyrs in Mahardah." They have seized properties that were found during the excavations of antiquities the Russian missions did without the participation of the competent Syrian authorities or without obtaining a license from them, and far from the control of UNESCO."

- 2- All foreign archaeological missions were expelled from Syria. The Russian companies took over and controlled the antiquities sector away from the international control imposed by the 1954 Cultural Property Protection Convention and its appendices.
- 3- The Russian authorities followed the example of the Iranian authorities in legitimizing their invasion of Syria under the pretext of "the protection of the Shiite shrines." They claimed that this intervention preserved Syrian antiquities as part of their heritage and history. This was stated by the director of the "Hermitage" Museum in Saint Petersburg, Mikhail Piotrovsky: "States should remember that the guardianship of culture is their duty and not a right. It is a duty to protect Palmyra, the monasteries of Maaloula, and the mausoleums of Muslims in Syria and Iraq. That is what Russia is doing today. For us, Palmyra is a great image, a parallel to Saint Petersburg for beauty. The city appears on the covers of Russian textbooks, and many Russians have their children baptized in Syrian monasteries. It is our heritage too."
- 4- The Russians have implemented three projects funded by "UNESCO" in the antiquities sector that are worth 90 thousand US dollars:
 - The project to protect the Damascus wall and the urban structure adjacent to the market in the area between Bab al-Salam and Bab Touma in the old city of Damascus
 - The documentation and emergency construction intervention project in the "Krak des Chevaliers fortress" and "The Citadel of Salah al-Din."
 - The recovery plan of the old city of Busra.

Note that these areas were targeted and destroyed by Russian warplanes, barrel bombs, or missile launchers operating under Russian command. More than sixty artifacts were transferred from Syria to the Russian Hermitage Museum.

The latest project was the restoration of the Arch of Triumph in Palmyra and the churches of Aleppo and Maaloula, the building of the Hagia Sophia church in Suqaylabiyah, and the assignment of "Nabel Al-Abdullah," the leader of the Suqilabiyah militia and the member of the Christian World Union, to do so to vex the Turkish government after the opening of the Hagia Sophia Mosque in Istanbul, and the construction of the Church of the Forty Martyrs in Mahardah- about the dead Russian gangs- and assigning Simon Al-Wakeel, the leader of the Shabiha militias, to it. This church is located near the shrine of "Abu Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah" in the village that bears his name and that is adjacent to Shayzar Castle.

The real objectives of the Russian interest in archeology:

- Legitimizing the Russian invasion of Syria in front of the Russian public and the international community.
- Sending a symbolic message to the world by improving its cultural image.
- Obtaining funding to start restoration operations from international organizations.
- Covering up the theft and looting of Syrian antiquities and treasures that are done by its generals and mercenaries.

Legally Responsible Persons:

- The Russian President Vladimir Putin as the Supreme Commander of the Russian Armed Forces.
- Mikhail Mishustin, the Prime Minister of Russia.
- Dmitry Medvedev, the former Prime Minister of the Russian government.
- Sergey Kuzhugetovich Shoigu, the Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation.
- Admiral Vyacheslav Sitkin, the commander of the Russian forces in Syria.
- General Sergei Surovikin, the former commander of the Russian forces in Syria.
- General Dmitry Gluchukov, General Olko Zemenko and General Andrei, the leaders of the Russian plain forces in Syria.
- Mikhail Piotrovsky, the Director of the Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg.

- Alexei Cherkessov, the President of the World Christian Union
- Benjamin Blanchard, the President of SOS Chrétiens d'Orient
- Major General Zaid Saleh, the former commander of the Fifth Corps.
- Major General Milad Jadid, the commander of the Fifth Corps.
- Brigadier General Suhail Hassan, the commander of the Air Force Intelligence and the field commander in the Corps.
- Brigadier General Saleh Abdullah, the operation commander of the Fifth Corps.
- Adwan Mustafa, the commander of the National Defense Militia in Hama.
- Saqr Rostom and his brother Nasser Rostom, the commander of the National Defense in Homs.
- Abu Ali Hercules, the commander of the eastern sector of the National Defense in Homs.
- Brigadier General Mohammed Ahmed Makhoul, the Head of the Information Office at the General Secretariat of the National Defense.
- Simon Al-Wakeel, the commander of the Mahardah militia.
- Nabel Al-Abdullah, the leader of Al-Suqaylabiyah militia.
- Fadel Wardah, the leader of Al-Salamiyah militias.
- Ayman Jaber, leader of the "Suqur al-Sahra" "The Desert Hawks" militia that is led by his brother Muhammad Jaber.
- Ali Al-Shalli, the commander of the "Suqur Al-Jabal" Regiment. Basil Al-Asmar, the commander of the "Al-Hadi Regiment", Ali Taha, the commander of "Taha Regiment", Haider Al-Naasan, the commander of the "Termah Regiment", Basil Muhammad, the commander of the "Albawasel" regiment, Abu Al-Harith, the commander of the "Al-Hawarith" regiment, Talal Al-Daqqaq in the city of Hama, and the rest of the leaders of the regiments and militias affiliated with the Russian Fifth Corps.

The legal responsibility of the Russians for the destruction, damage, theft, and excavation of these antiquities:

- 1- The stationing of its forces, militias, or Wagner mercenaries, which operate under its command near the archaeological areas, was monitored and documented, and we and here are some examples:

- The militia of Nabel Al-Abdullah and other groups operating in the Al-Ghab sector were stationed in each of the following places: "Apamia Castle, known locally as "Al-Habousa", Tell Burhan, which is located on the southern side of the Apamea monuments, and Tell Othman, which is located no more than 200 meters to the east of it.
 - Simon al-Wakeel's militias were stationed in Maharda, near Shayzar Castle and the shrine of the great companion "Abu Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah." The Russian forces set up an artillery site and rocket launchers in the building of the so-called Marouf Palace that belongs to Dr. Marouf Razzouk, which is almost adjacent to Shayzar Castle from the east.
 - It was also stationed in the monastery of St. George in Mhardeh, which is located on the western side of the city of Mhardeh, since 2012.
 - "Fadel Warda's" militia was stationed in Salamiyah, in Shamsin Castle.(Chmemis Castle)
- 2- The regime's shabiha excavated the archaeological sites that were controlled by them, looted them, smuggled them abroad and sold them. The museums of Israel, America, Germany and a number of Arab countries were filled with priceless artifacts.
 - 3- Aleppo National Museum and Deir Ez-Zor Museum suffered some material losses, and their buildings were slightly damaged as a result of the bombing by the regime forces.
 - 4- As for the condition of the archaeological buildings in the city of Aleppo, the minaret of the Umayyad Mosque in Aleppo, which is one of the most important archaeological mosques in Syria, was destroyed as a result of being bombed by the "regime." The minaret is one of the most beautiful Islamic minarets in the ancient city of Aleppo, and it is listed on the heritage list. Also, the Russian planes and the militias of the Russian Fifth Corps targeted the archaeological sites in Aleppo, destroying them horribly, including: "Al-Nashabien (Al-Abaya) market in Old Aleppo - Al-Sarmatiyeh market - Al-Suwaiah - Al-Khabeya market - Al-Alamanji Square - Al-Hatab Square - Khan Al-Sabun - Al-Attarin Market Mosque - Al-Mawazini Mosque - Eight Mosques (Alothmania Mosque) - Beit

Wakil Mosque – Matbakh Al-‘Ajami next to the Citadel – AL-Farafra – Al-Ahmadiyya School in Jallum district, Old Aleppo - Beit Junblatt Palace - Kikhya neighborhood... and many other archaeological sites."

- 5- Some castles like "Apamia Castle - Krac des Chevaliers (Qala'at al-Hosn)- the entrance to the Aleppo Citadel and its northern tower - Shayzar Castle - Al-Rahba Castle" were damaged due to the Russian bombing, as well as several sites of Palmyra ruins.
- 6- Russia does not enjoy the status of the "protecting state" stipulated in Article 9 of the Second Protocol of 1999, which authorizes it to intervene in the preservation or protection of Syrian antiquities because it is a party to an internal conflict between the people and an authoritarian regime. Its presence on the Syrian territory is not based on any justification or international legal text. Therefore everything it does is considered an act of aggression against the Syrian people and the Syrian land.
- 7- The invading Russian forces used warplanes and explosive barrels in their battle in Palmyra, which caused the most tremendous damage to these monuments.
- 8- Russia plunged Wagner mercenaries, the militias of the Fifth Corps, and its 25th Division into Palmyra and The desert region. It made it into a battlefield, as it also contains the gas and phosphate fields that the Russian companies have seized.

The result: Based on the foregoing, and since the Russian authorities are responsible for the members of their armed forces, the Wagner mercenaries, and the Syrian militias operating under their command, under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. And based on the articles of Chapter IV of the Second Protocol of 1999 annexed to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property during Conflicts, and since any kind of harming, targeting, excavation, theft, looting, or transfer of any antiquity from Syria is considered a war crime and a violation of the provisions of the 1907 Hague Convention, the four Geneva Conventions, the annexed protocols and the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, and since it was proven with conclusive evidence that the Russian forces did not respect the rules of

international law for the protection of cultural property, the Russian government is required to return all the cultural property obtained during the armed conflict and invasion, as well as to pay compensation to the affected state. It has been proven that its invading forces and the militias operating under its command committed the grave breaches and violations listed in Article 15 of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Convention.

The commission of these violations during international or non-international armed conflicts is considered a war crime in international law. The individuals and their superiors must be held responsible for committing them. This responsibility is based on the 1954 Convention, the First Protocol to the 1977 Geneva Conventions, and the Second Protocol to the 1999 Hague Convention. The most critical violations that were committed by the invading Russian forces and their affiliated militias are:

- 1- Targeting cultural property covered by enhanced protection, "fortress - museums - the city of Palmyra," and others.
- 2- Using cultural property under enhanced protection or using its immediate vicinity to support military action." Camps of "Wagner mercenaries and militias affiliated with the Russian command in Apamea, Chmemis, Palmyra and others."
- 3- Extensive destruction or appropriation of protected cultural property under the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, which is evident in bombing castles and museums and looting and transferring their contents to other places.
- 4- Committing theft, looting, embezzlement or sabotage of cultural property protected under the agreement, which is obvious in the pictures of the militia leaders affiliated with the Russian forces, and in the confession of the director of the "Hermitage" Museum, in which he admitted that more than sixty archaeological monuments were transferred from Syria to Hermitage museum in Petersburg.

**"Some Documentary Pictures of Violations by Russian Forces
Concerning Syrian Antiquities"**



**Major General Zaid Saleh, the commander of the Fifth Corps – the
commander of the Russian coastal forces - Major General
Ramadan Ramadan, the former head of the security committee in
Hama - Simon Al-Wakeel - Nabel Al-Abdullah**



**Member of the Christian World Union and a team of its members
with the shabiha of Nabel Al-Abdullah in the Apamea castle**



The mercenaries of Simon the Wakeel militia that is affiliated with the Fifth Corps and the Russian Command in Palmyra



A Russian mercenary in Palmyra



Destruction in Bosra al-Sham



Nabel Al-Abdullah in the Apamea Museum



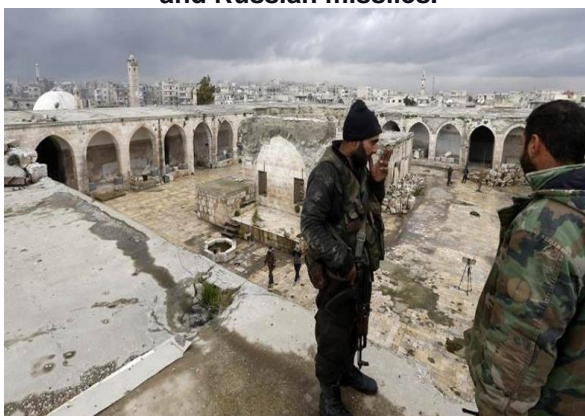
Wagner mercenaries in Palmyra and the destruction due to the bombing and missile targeting



Russian planes over the ruins of Palmyra



Abd Farrouh, a field commander in the Nabel Al-Abdullah militia with Russian mercenaries in the ancient city of Ebla. Behind them appears the extent of the damage to the antiquities due to the bombing with barrel bombs, warplanes, and Russian missiles.



The shabiha of the Fifth Corps in Ma'arat al-Numan Museum



The extremist Lebanese journalist Ghassan Al-Shami - Simon Al-Wakeel Nabel Al-Abdullah in Ma'arat Al-Numan



The Umayyad Mosque in Aleppo



Antiquities stolen from archaeological sites and transferred to the Church of the Forty Martyrs in Mahrada, which was built in 2021



Abaya market, old Aleppo



Al-Sarmatieh market, Aleppo



Al-Suwaiah, Old Aleppo



Al-Khabieh Market, Old



**Aleppo Al-Alamanji Market,
Old Aleppo**



Al-Hatab Square, Old Aleppo



Khan al-Sabun, Old Aleppo



**Souq al-Attarin
(Perfumers market)
Mosque, Old Aleppo**



Al-Farafra, Old Aleppo



**The Ahmadiyya School,
Old Aleppo**



**Bait al-Wakeel Mosque,
Old Aleppo**



**Matbakh Al-'Ajami
, next to the Citadel of Aleppo**



**Bait Junblatt Palace,
Old Aleppo**



**Al-Kikhia neighborhood,
Old Aleppo**

Chapter Eleven: The illegality of Russia's vote in the Security Council and the United Nations institutions on all matters relating to the Syrian issue

The illegality of the Russian Federation's vote in the Security Council and other United Nations institutions when discussing any resolution concerning the Syrian Arab Republic.

Based on the foregoing, it has become unequivocally established that the Russian Federation is not only a major party to the conflict in Syria, but rather it is the main driver and guide in it altogether. So, we present you with the following:

The text of the Charter of the United Nations in Chapter V, Article 27, third paragraph:

(In decisions under Chapter VI, and under the third paragraph of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

The provisions of Chapter VI talk about the rules of conflict resolution, especially the issue of breaching international peace and security, and that all the resolutions discussed by the Security Council concerning Syria are in fact in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations.

Also, the third paragraph of Article 52 of Chapter Eight of the United Nations Charter, which states that: "The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council", is an essential axis in the discussion of the solution in Syria.

Chapter Twelve: Russia's used the veto in the Security Council for more than 16 times regarding the Syrian issue

The Russian Federation has used its invalidating veto more than 16 times:

- 1- October 4, 2011: against a draft resolution imposing sanctions on the Syrian regime for its use of violence against the Syrian people.
- 2- February 4, 2012: against a draft resolution holding the head of the Syrian regime responsible for killing Syrians.
- 3- July 19, 2012: against a draft resolution condemning the Syrian regime and aims to develop a plan for a peaceful transition of power.
- 4- May 22, 2014: against a draft resolution referring the Syrian regime's file to the International Criminal Court.
- 5- October 8, 2016: against a draft resolution calling for a ceasefire in Aleppo.
- 6- December 5, 2016: against a draft resolution calling for a seven-day truce in Aleppo, and also calls for putting an end to the fight across Syria.
- 7- February 28, 2017: against a draft resolution imposing sanctions on the Syrian regime for its use of chemical weapons.
- 8- April 12, 2017: against a draft resolution on the use of chemical weapons in Syria.
- 9- October 24, 2017: against a draft resolution calling for the renewal of the mandate of the Joint International Investigation Mechanism regarding the Use of Chemical Weapons.
- 10- November 16, 2017: against a draft resolution to extend the mission of the international experts investigating the use of chemical weapons in Syria.
- 11- November 17, 2017: against a draft resolution to extend the mandate of the Joint International Investigation Mechanism regarding the use of chemical weapons in Syria.
- 12- April 10, 2018: against a draft resolution calling for investigation and identification of those who used chemical weapons in the city of Douma in Damascus countryside on April 7, 2018.

- 13- September 19, 2019: against a draft resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in Idlib.
- 14- December 20, 2019: against a draft resolution to transfer humanitarian aid across the border from Turkey and Iraq to millions of Syrian civilians.
- 15- January 10, 2020: against the decision to transfer humanitarian aid.
- 16- July 7, 2020: against the decision to transfer humanitarian aid as well.

Russia is not legally entitled to vote as it is a major party to the conflict in Syria, and it has repeatedly and for a long time violated the Charter of the United Nations, which has contributed to more killing and destruction in Syria due to the disruption of all Security Council resolutions that determined the path to a peaceful solution to the Syrian conflict, including Resolution 2118, Resolution 2254, Resolution 2209 and other related resolutions. It has also disrupted and prevented the cease-fire more than once, being the one who is killing Syrian civilians with its planes and missiles, especially in Eastern Ghouta, Idlib, Hama, Aleppo, Homs, and Daraa.

- How can the accused and the killer be a judge in the same case presented for consideration?
- How can a party to the conflict be allowed to control the lives of all of those it describes as terrorists just because they said no to a murderous, tyrannical ruler and demanded their freedom and dignity, especially that it had a prior judgment about them?

Conclusion:

Depending on all that was mentioned above, The United Nations, its General Assembly, and the Security Council have to:

- 1- Assume their legal and moral responsibility and put an end to the Russian Federation's ongoing violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the related resolutions and the violation of international humanitarian law and the four Geneva Conventions and their amended protocols.
- 2- Prevent the Russian Federation from voting on any resolution related to the conflict in Syria, tampering with international peace and security, and threatening the world.

Primarily since the formation of the Security Council by the United Nations was meant to be quick and effective, especially in the matter of maintaining international peace and security, by having the Security Council represent them in achieving this, instead of being disruptive of the mechanisms of maintaining international peace and security. The Security Council must abide by the directives of the General Assembly, which mustn't be disrupted by a Russian veto originally involved in the conflict, which is considered a flagrant violation of the rules of justice and the legal rules related to conflict resolution, especially the Charter of the United Nations.

Based on the preceding, it has been proven with conclusive evidence that the Russian intervention in Syria is a Russian invasion that aims at occupying lands from Syria; and the pretexts and arguments that the Russian interference in Syria aims at fighting terrorism are all lies. The real Russian goals and intentions according to its new policy, which is based on the sharing of influence in the region, have emerged, which is a flagrant violation of international law and international relations and a threat to international peace and security.

The massacres committed by the Russian forces against innocent people in Syria constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity as stipulated in the four Geneva treaties and their appendices, the international humanitarian law, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

And they are considered a violation of the principles of international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict, as the Saint Petersburg Declaration of 1868 according to the Hague Law stated: (The principle of distinction between civilians and military objectives, which states that civilians cannot be subject to military attack, and civilian objects cannot be attacked).

One of the basic principles of the Geneva Conventions (human self-immunity, so that wars are not be used as a justification for attacking civilians who do not participate in the war, and they must be provided with security and tranquility).

Article 51 of the Geneva Additional Protocol of 1949 states that: (The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations.)

And the fourth paragraph of Article 52 (Article 51) stipulates that: (Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited) and those attacks which are not directed at a specific military objective are considered indiscriminate attacks.

What was presented above is an example of the crimes of the Russian forces against Syrian civilians beyond the scope of the law, which are war crimes and crimes against humanity that do not fall under the statute of limitations law, no matter how long the period of time is. Those crimes are criminalized according to Syrian national law and in accordance with public international law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Any peace process or settlement must have basic components based on the need to hold criminals and perpetrators of war crimes accountable, as stated in paragraph 9 of the introduction of Resolution 2165, "Stressing the need to end impunity for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and reaffirming that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for such violations and abuses in Syria must be brought to justice,"

Rule 149: A State is responsible for violations of international humanitarian law attributable to it, including:

- (a) Violations committed by its organs, including its armed forces.
- (b) Violations committed by persons or entities it empowered to exercise elements of governmental authority.

(c) Violations committed by persons or groups acting in fact on its instructions or under its direction or control.

(d) Violations committed by private persons or groups which it acknowledges and adopts as its conduct.

Rule 150: A State responsible for violations of international humanitarian law is required to make full reparation for the loss or injury caused.

Rule 156: Serious violations of international humanitarian law constitute war crimes.

Rule 157: States have the right to vest universal jurisdiction in their national courts over war crimes.

Rule 160: Statutes of limitation may not apply to war crimes.

Rule 161: States must make every effort to cooperate, to the extent possible, with each other in order to facilitate the investigation of war crimes and the prosecution of the suspects

Therefore, in view of all the facts and evidence that have been clarified about the illegal Russian intervention:

- 1- The Russian intervention in Syria is considered a direct invasion that paves the way for the occupation of Syria and the issuance of an international resolution to expel it from Syria is a must.
- 2- All forms of Russian air, land and sea bombardment must be stopped immediately on all the Syrian territory.
- 3- Considering the crimes committed by Russia in Syria, especially forced displacement, demographic change, and bombing of civilian facilities and civilians, as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide against the Syrian people.
- 4- The entire Russian file in Syria, since the start of the Russian military operations in Syria on 9/30/2015 and to date, must be referred to the International Criminal Court, and Russia should be prevented from voting in the Security Council in any resolution related to the Syrian file, because it is an essential party in the Syrian case.
- 5- The Russian government must be obligated to pay material and moral compensation for all the documented crimes it committed in Syria.

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