



## 1851 people were killed in December Death Toll for December 2014

The report doesn't include the death toll of the government forces, neither the death toll of Daesh, since there is no specific criteria to be applied in such kind of documentation as both the Syrian authorities and Daesh ban and pursue the team of SNHR.

This report includes the victims who were killed by the following parties in 2014

- Government forces.
- Kurdish forces.
- Extremist groups.
- Armed opposition factions
- International alliance forces
- Other cases

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### Methodology

SNHR is a Human Rights organization that is independent of any factional or political side. The network works on documenting the human rights violations in Syria, including victims and prisoners.

Please see the following link for more information about [the methodology of SNHR in documenting victims](#)

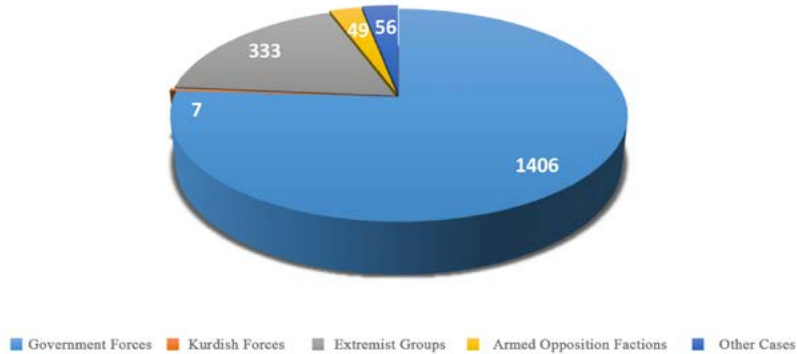




## Executive summary

Death toll for December is divided as follows:

### Death toll for December 2014



## Details

SNHR documented the killing of 1851 people in December 2014, distributed as follows:

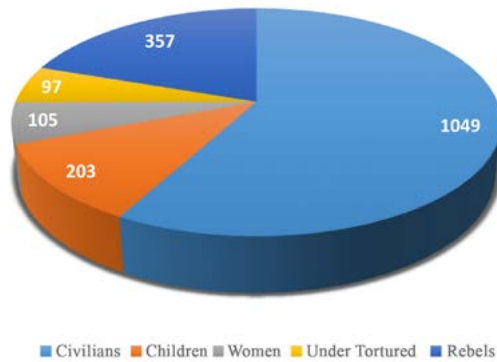
### First: Government forces

#### A. Civilians

SNHR documented the death of 1049 people by government forces, including 203 children (seven children a day), no less than 105 women, and no less than 197 under torture (eight deaths under torture a day).

The percent of children and women victims reached 29%, which is a clear indication of the purposed targeting of civilians by governmental forces.

### Government Forces



#### B. Rebels

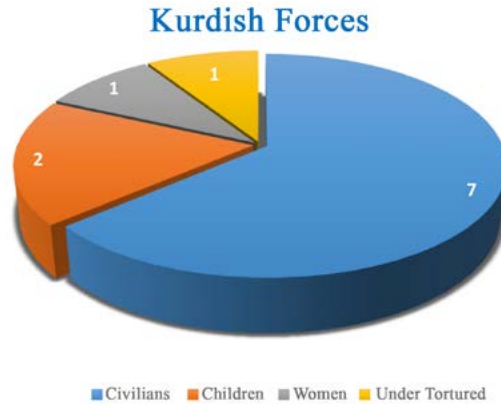
Governmental forces killed no less than 357 rebel by shelling operations or during clashes.





## Second: Kurdish forces

Killed seven civilians including one woman, two children, and one victim under torture.



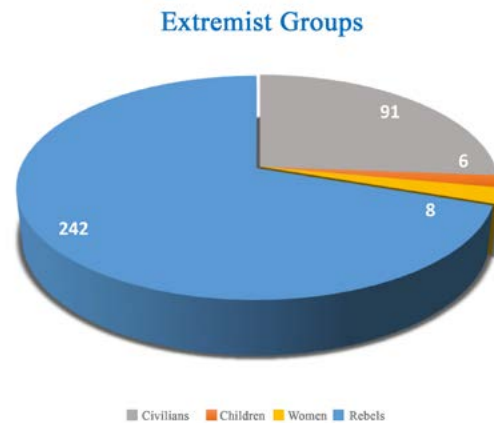
## Third: Extremist groups

SNHR documented the killing of 333 by extremist groups as follows:

### Daesh

A. Civilians: 72 civilians were killed including four children and four women.

B. Rebels: Daesh killed no less than 236 during clashes or by field-executing prisoners.



### An-Nusra Front

A. Civilians: killed 17 civilians including two children and two women.

B. Rebels: killed six rebels during clashes or by field-executing prisoners.

### Jund Al-Aqsa

A. Civilians: two women

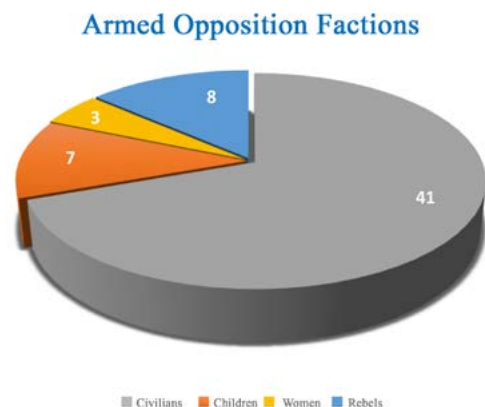
B. Rebels: none

## Fourth: Armed opposition factions

SNHR documented the killing of 49 victims by armed opposition as follows:

A. Civilians: killed 41 civilians including seven children and three women.

B. Rebels: killed eight rebels were killed during clashes between armed opposition factions





### **Fifth: International alliance forces**

No victims killed by the international alliance forces were documented

### **Sixth: Other cases**

We recorded 56 other killing incidents including 11 children, one woman, and 12 rebels. This is the death toll we could document accurately by name, place and time through our members who are distributed in different Syrian governorates. However, there are lots of cases which were out of our reach, especially in the cases of massacres in some towns and villages where the Syrian government usually cuts all connections and surrounds the targeted town or village, which will probably make the actual number of victims higher than the documented number. All of this is because the Syrian government precedents Human Rights organizations from working on its lands.

### **Legal Conclusions:**

1. SNHR affirms that government forces violated the articles of the International Law for Human Rights, which guarantee the right to live. In addition, there are tens of cases which include elements referring to acts of killings can be classified as war crimes.

According to hundreds of eyewitnesses' testimonies, many evidences and proofs, suggest beyond any doubt, that more than 90% of widespread and single attacks targeted civilians and residential buildings.

This goes against the claims of the Syrian government that it is fighting "Al Qaeda and terrorism".

2. SNHR notes that the documented incidents include the crime of killing, which is classified as a crime against humanity. The element of systemized or comprehensive attack against groups of residents was checked out in most cases of killing incidents.

3. The majority of Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) fighters is non-Syrian. ISIS works to establish a global-wide Caliphate. Its goals are completely different from the goals of the Syrian people who aspire to build a pluralistic and democratic state. IS has perpetrated many crimes that can be classified as war crimes.

4. Some of the armed opposition factions were involved in several extrajudicial killing cases that can be classified as war crimes





## Condemnation and Liability:

Every illegal act by a given government holds this government internationally responsible for it. The International Common Law, as such, states that governments are responsible for all the acts of their military and security members. Consequently, the Syrian government is responsible for the illegal acts committed by members of its military and security forces. In this context, the government of Iran, Hezbollah and the Islamic State are real partners in the acts of killings and share legal and judicial responsibility. In addition to these, all who supply and support the Syrian regime are equally responsible since the regime is committing massacres on daily and systematically, day and night with no stop. We hold all of them responsible for any reactions that might be shown by members of the Syrian people, especially the families and relatives of the martyrs.

## Recommendations:

### The Security Council:

1. Adopting a decision to transfer all those who are involved, including the criminals themselves to the International Criminal Court.
2. Warning the Syrian government of the results of the violent behavior and systemized killing and sending clear messages in this regard.
3. The Security Council must impose weapons ban on the Islamic State and pursue all who are involved in supplying this organization with arms. Syrian opposition must cooperate, with all possible means, to stop the flow of men and weapons to the Islamic State and all the similar organizations. Every individual who supplies those organizations with money or weapons must be considered as a war criminal that must be brought to court.

### Human Rights Council

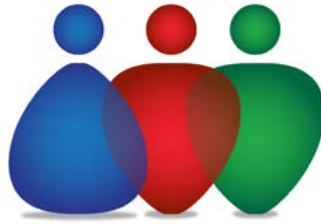
1. Demanding the Security Council and the involved international institutions to shoulder responsibility concerning instant killings that don't stop for even one sole hour.
2. Applying pressure on the Syrian government in order to stop the operations of deliberate and arbitrary shelling of civilians.
3. Holding the allies and supporters of the Syrian government - Russia, Iran and China –as materially and morally responsible for the killing that is happening in Syria.
4. Human Rights Council must be more interested and serious concerning the catastrophic situation of the children, families and relatives of the victims in Syria.





## The Arab League

1. Asking the Human Rights Council and the United Nations to pay more interest and attention to the case of deliberate and arbitrary killing in Syria.
2. Applying political and Diplomatic pressure on the main allies of the Syrian government: Russia, Iran and China in order to prevent them from continuing to provide international and political backing and protection for the crimes committed against the Syrian people, and holding them materially and morally responsible for all the violations of the Syrian government.



Syrian Network For Human Rights

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

