



## Ar-Raqqa, Statistics and Facts between the Syrian Regime and ISIS

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### Introduction

ISIS has managed to take over Ar-Raqqa almost completely on 12 January, 2014. From that time until the issuance of Security Council resolution 2170, which was adopted on 15 August, 2014 concerning fighting terrorist factions, we documented only a few attacks by the government forces against Ar-Raqqa. Most of these attacks targeted the residents and vital centers in the city. However, after resolution 2170 was adopted, it looked like the Syrian regime is trying to pretend he is a partner in the war on terror.

### Government forces

Since March 2011, government forces have killed no less than 1802 civilians in Ar-Raqqa as follows:

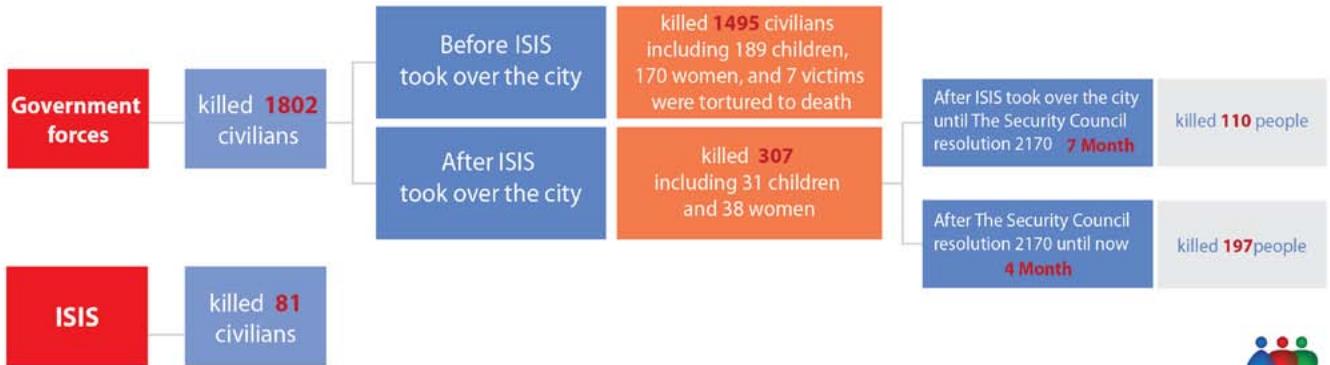
A. from March 2011 until ISIS took over the city on 12 January, 2014, government forces killed 1495 civilians at least including 189 children, 170 women, and seven victims were tortured to death.

B. Since 12 January, 2014 (when ISIS managed to hold the city), SNHR documented that government forces killed no less than 307 including 31 children and 38 women as follows:

From 12 January, 2014 until 15 August, 2014 (Security Council resolution 2170) –seven months- government forces killed 110 people.

Since 15 August, 2014 –less than four months- government forces killed 197 including the civilians who were killed in the horrific massacre on 25 November as we documented up to this moment the killing of 73 civilians. Our ongoing investigations haven't found any military targets in the area.





Apparently, the Syrian regime is trying to look like he is a part of the alliance against terror by demonstrating its brutality in killing and shelling because of its impunity against legal and moral accountability through exterminating and terrorizing everyone including the civilians, who are 99% of Ar-Raqqa population, and ISIS, which is merely an occupying force that represent less than 1% of Ar-Raqqa population.

It should be noted that government forces have already violated the international humanitarian law and also Security Council resolutions including 2042 (adopted on 14 April, 2012), 2043 (adopted on 21 April, 2012), 2118 (adopted on 27 May, 2013), and 2139 (adopted on 22 February, 2014) which reflects the Syrian regime's utter and complete disregard for not only the Security Council but also the international community and the humanitarian fundamentals and values.

Government forces warplanes targeted on 23 August, 2014 [the National Hospital](#) in Ar-Raqqa – At-Tabaqa city where SNHR documented the killing of four members of the medical staff in addition to destroying large parts of the hospital.





On 6 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Ar-Raqqa city with eight thermobaric missiles two of which targeted [Al-Andalus bakery](#) in Tal Abyad Street. The airstrikes destroyed the bakery completely. SNHR documented the killing of 54 civilians and the injuring of 40 others by those attacks at least.



On 6 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Ar-Raqqa city with eight thermobaric missiles two of which targeted [Al-Jaraksa Mosque](#) which damaged it. SNHR documented the killing of 54 civilians and the injuring of 40 others by those attacks at least.



## ISIS

The extremist faction ISIS has killed 81 victims including seven children and three women since he took over Ar-Raqqa city on 12 January, 2014.

It is worth noting that all these numbers are documented by names, pictures, date, and place as we regularly report it to the OHCHR and the other relative organizations and agencies.





## Conclusions and Recommendations

These statistics and events prove that government forces and ISIS are partners in the killing of the Syrian people. These widespread crimes of killing can be classified as crimes against humanity.

Security Council resolution 1674, adopted on 28 April, 2006, states clearly that: “the deliberate targeting of civilians and other protected persons, and the commission of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict, may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, reaffirms in this regard its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps”. If this paragraph wasn’t applicable in the Syrian conflict, when would it be?

The Security Council and the United Nations should act upon their major and historical responsibilities as they have abandoned their responsibilities in the midst of all these horrific unprecedented crimes.

