



A statement by the Syrian Network for Human Rights regarding the total death toll in Syria and the death toll of the month of September 2012

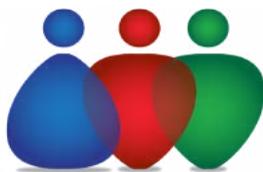
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The code of the Syrian Network for Human Rights: The Syrian Network for Human Rights possesses complete and full archives of the victims. The network stresses the importance of archiving all the information it receives from inside Syria through its activists.

The three main standards for the network's documentations:

The Syrian Network for Human Rights does not publish any statistics without sending all parties an attachments that contains extremely accurate and detailed information. Therefore, international organizations and committees have considered this network to be their main and most reliable source of information.

The Syrian Network for Human Rights specializes in documenting civilian casualties only. The network does not document casualties from armed parties due to the difficulties that are associated with such a task. The network finds difficulties especially with the Syrian Army and intelligence because of the government's refusal to grant the network a license. In addition, many of the network's activists are arrested by regime forces. In very rare cases, the network documented casualties deaths from the Free Syrian Army by contacting the families and friends of the victims.



Syrian Network For Human Rights
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The also network documents the massacres that are committed by the Syrian Army and Shabiha gangs. This task is the most complicated and most difficult task that the network carries out with accuracy. Consequently, however, the network is able to publish an accurate statistic of the total death toll.

The death toll of September 2012: 4631

Victims are documented by name and video. There are no repeated names.

Children: 333, Females: 81, Males: 252, Women: 391, Under torture: 78

The casualties were spread as such:

Aleppo: 1060, Damascus' countryside: 1014, Damascus: 583, Dier Alzoor: 491

Daraa: 365, Idlib: 338, Homs: 292, Hama: 283, Latakia: 63, Alraqqah: 36

Alqunayterah: 29, Alhasakah: 15, Alsuwayda: 11, Tartus: 3

Victims with non-Syrian citizenships (most of whom are Palestinian): 13

When the victims of September are added to the victims since 18/3/2012, the total death toll reaches: 30541

Total deaths: 30541, Children: 2155, Females: 639 , Males: 1516, Women: 2310

Under torture: 884

Military personnel (most are from the FSA): 1575

Important note: In official wars, it is expected that women and children makeup no more than 2% of the death toll. However, in the case of the Syrian regime, the network calculated:

8.3% of the victims in Syria are women and children

This means that the Syrian regime exceeded 4x the expected 2%. This phenomenon testifies to the Syrian regime's systematic shelling and killing of civilians. The civilians of Syria have every right to be protected by the international community and human rights organizations. However, no bit of protection has reached the Syrian people nor did the killing stop for a moment.





The casualties are spread as such:

Homs: 6877, Rural Damascus: 5255, Idlib: 3960, Aleppo: 3219, Hama: 3066

Daraa: 3054, Dier Alzoor: 2035, Damascus: 1731, Latakia: 596, Alqunayterah: 204

Alhasakah: 164, Alraqqah: 130, Tartus: 77, Alsuwayda: 33

Victims with non-Syrian citizenship's and journalists (Arab and foreign): 170

We note that there are many cases where the Syrian Network for Human rights was not able to document deaths. The cases include, massacres, sieges, and cut-off communication. Thus, the death toll is possibly much higher than what was documented. For there are many cases where residents bury their dead, before we can reach them, in mass graves in order to avoid the spread of diseases.

We, in the Syrian Network for Human Rights, hold the Syrian head of state and commander-and-chief of the armed forces, Bashar Alassad, fully responsible for the massacres, killings, and torture in Syria. We also consider the regime's pillars and the leaders of the security forces and military, partners in crime. In the same context, we consider the Iranian government to be another partner in crime, in addition to all other supporters of the Syrian regime. All the mentioned parties bear responsibility for all consequences and reactions that come from the Syrian people. We also demand that the Security Council and the UN take swift action and make decisions in order to protect the civilians in Syria. We call upon the UN and the Security Council to live up to their claimed moral and legal responsibilities and to work towards bringing those responsible for crimes in Syria to the International Criminal Court.

