

Forum: United Nations Security Council

Issue: The Situation in Syria

Student Officer: Estelle Grassi

Position: Deputy Chair at the Security Council

Introduction

After the Arab Spring in late 2010, the situation in Syria– with the rise of protests amongst populations in the Middle East and the need for reforms to combat corruption, economic collapse, and humanitarian crisis, quickly escalated with the arrival of Bashar Al-Assad as president of the country, taking over the presidency after the death of his father, Hafez Al-Assad. Initially seen as a regular president taking over the governance of Syria, his regime became increasingly authoritarian, repressing political dissent and dismissing a mandate renewal while maintaining a stagnant control over the Syrian population. This set the stage for uneasiness when countries in the Middle Eastern and North African region were demanding their independence, which inspired Syrians to do the same.

The actual conflict in Syria began in 2011 when protests started to arise from the Syrians themselves calling for political reforms such as the end of the Emergency State which allowed the government to arrest any citizen without reason or investigation legally, as well as the ban of multi-party meetings to review the constitution or even the lack of consideration against corruption in the country. However, Assad’s response with the help of the Syrian forces was brutal and violent to arrest and bring down those opposed views, which sparked even more rebellion from a part of the Syrian population; therefore, a civil war erupted. Rebel groups were formed in response to those attacks which were very radical as a counterpart to the president’s ideals. This created a variety of responses from international actors, which were either supporting Assad’s regime such as Iran or even Russia, or defending the Syrians like the United States, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia which were powerful states at that time.

As the conflict deepened, the civil war became multifaceted involving different factions such as the Kurdish and rebel extremist groups like ISIS, Ahrar Al-Sham, Syrian Democratic Forces, and Jaysh Al Islam, who took advantage of the weakness in Syria to establish their territorial grounds within the country to assert their power. These terrorist rebel groups capitalized on the fragmentation and weakness of the Syrian population to put their regime and ideals in place, as well as creating a humanitarian crisis with complete disregard for the civilians' wishes.

According to the UN Press, until today, this created a major crisis within Syria, with over 7 million people in need of humanitarian aid in 2024 as well as 13.8 million displaced people, internally or externally in other nearby countries such as Lebanon or even Turkey. Despite multiple resolutions and peace talks by the United Nations, this conflict and crisis remain active, signifying the importance of its address in this committee.

Definition of Key Terms

Civil War

A conflict between organized groups within the same country typically involves armed factions vying for political control, territorial dominance, or changes in government. Civil wars often lead to widespread destruction, displacement of populations, and long-term social and political instability.

Sectarianism

A form of division or discrimination based on religious or ethnic differences, where one group is marginalized or targeted by another. Sectarianism can fuel political conflicts and social unrest, especially when these differences are tied to an issue of power, governance, or identity within a society.

Humanitarian Crisis

A large-scale emergency where a population faces significant health, safety, and well-being threats. This often includes displacement, severe shortages of food, water, and medical care as well as high civilian casualties typically due to war, natural disasters, or systemic poverty.

Proxy War

A conflict where external countries or powers support different sides, providing funding, weapons, or military aid to achieve their strategic interests, rather than directly engaging in the war themselves. This can prolong conflicts and make them more complex to resolve due to the numerous actors involved.

Caliphate

A political and religious state led by a caliph, who is considered the successor to the Prophet Muhammad in Islamic tradition. Historically, caliphates sought to govern according to Islamic law called Sharia, and modern militant groups have sometimes invoked this concept to justify their rule (e.g: ISIS)

De-Escalation Zones

Specific areas within a conflict where parties agree to reduce or stop fighting, often as part of a negotiated peace process or ceasefire. These zones are meant to provide safe havens for civilians and allow for humanitarian aid to be delivered, though they are not always successful in preventing violence against populations that are severely weakened.

No Fly Zone

A designated area over which aircraft are not allowed to fly is usually enforced by military means. No-fly zones are typically established during conflicts to protect civilians or prevent airstrikes by hostile forces.

Rebel Groups

A group of individuals that uses armed conflict in opposition to established government (or governments) for reasons such as to seek political change or to establish, maintain, or gain independence.

Humanitarian Aid

Humanitarian aid is used to relieve suffering during emergency situations (such as conflict, an earthquake, or a drought). Development aid goes to addressing ongoing issues that contribute to human suffering.

Humanitarian aid usually directly goes to people. It's the emergency supply kits that are distributed to people displaced by a hurricane. It's the care offered by health workers as they screen and treat children for malnutrition while they live in a refugee camp. It's the cash transfers offered to people displaced by war.

Key Issues

Humanitarian Crisis and Refugee Displacement

The Syrian civil war has precipitated one of the most severe humanitarian crises in modern history, characterized by widespread civilian casualties, mass displacement, and profound suffering. Since 2011, the conflict has claimed over 600,000 lives, with at least 300,000 of these being civilians. The scale of displacement is equally staggering, with more than half of Syria's pre-war population of 22 million forced to flee their homes. Internally, 6.8 million people are displaced, while externally, about 6 million Syrians have become refugees or asylum-seekers abroad, creating an unprecedented refugee crisis.

Inside Syria, civilians face extreme hardship due to destroyed infrastructure, lack of food and medical supplies, and ongoing violence. As of early 2023, 15.3 million people inside Syria were in need of humanitarian assistance, with 12 million facing food insecurity. The conflict has severely impacted access to essential services, with healthcare and education being particularly affected. Children have borne a disproportionate burden of the crisis, with tens of thousands killed and millions deprived of education and other basic necessities.

The massive influx of Syrian refugees has placed significant pressure on neighboring countries, particularly Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan. These host countries struggle to provide adequate housing, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities for the refugees, often straining their own resources and infrastructure. The international community's response to the crisis has been insufficient to address the scale of humanitarian needs, with financial assistance and refugee resettlement efforts falling short of what is required. As the conflict enters its 13th year, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate, exacerbated by ongoing violence, economic collapse, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, making it one of the most pressing global challenges demanding sustained attention and increased efforts from the international community.

The Threat of ISIS (Daesh)

Although ISIS lost most of its territorial control in Syria by 2019, it remains a key issue within the country. The group once held significant portions of land, where it enforced a brutal interpretation of Islamic Law and committed atrocities towards the civilians. While its so-called “Caliphate”, (an area where religious Muslims lived under the leadership of a caliph, who was considered to be a successor to Muhammad, Islam's prophet and founder), has been dismantled completely, ISIS continues to carry out guerrilla-style attacks, particularly in the eastern desert regions, posing a security threat to Syrians. The presence of sleeper cells and continued extremist activity adds instability and complicates efforts to rebuild and ensure long-term peace, due to their ability to perform surprise attacks on civilians (hit and runs), as well as the damage done due to their violent responses which targets both populations but also infrastructure. The threat of

ISIS has also created a large sense of insecurity within the country, breaching fundamental human rights such as freedom of expression.

Political Stalemate and Fragmentation

Syria remains politically divided; President Bashar Al-Assad's government, with backing from Russia and Iran, controls much of the country, while opposition-held regions and Kurdish-administered areas persist in the north and northeast. International efforts to mediate a political solution have stalled, largely due to Assad's reluctance to step down and the fractured nature of the opposition. Additionally, ongoing territorial disputes and competing interests from foreign powers, such as Turkey's incursions against Kurdish forces, further complicate prospects for peace. This political deadlock has increased the severity of the humanitarian crisis, leaving millions of Syrians displaced and living in precarious conditions.

Reconstruction and Economic Collapse

Syria's economy has been devastated by over a decade of war: infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and housing, is lying in ruins, and the country faces a severe economic crisis. The currency has collapsed, inflation is rampant and poverty is widespread. Although some areas like Damascus are relatively stable, rebuilding efforts are limited by economic and international sanctions on the Assad regime as well as a lack of resources and the uncertain political reforms that do not particularly shine the light onto those issues. Manufacturing and production for necessities such as food or infrastructure are also close to non-existent, which leaves civilians on the verge of famine and peace talks do not necessarily look into the devastating effects of both humanitarian and conflict crises in Syria.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Kurdish Forces, SDF, and YPG

The Syrian Democratic Force (SDF) is a Kurdish-led coalition formed by ethnic militias and rebel groups and serves as the official military wing of the Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria (AANES). The SDF is allied to and supplied by the United States—led CJTF—OIR international alliance aiming to defeat ISIS. The SDF led key offensives to liberate Raqqa, the self-proclaimed capital of ISIS in 2017 and declared the defeat of the ISIS caliphate in Baghouz, marking the end of ISIS’s territorial control in Syria.

The People's Defense Units (YPG), also called People's Protection Units, is a Kurdish militant group in Syria and the primary component of the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). YPG provides updates about its activities through the YPG Press Office Telegram channel and social media accounts. The YPG quickly organized to defend Kurdish regions in Syria, seizing control of major Kurdish cities like Kobani, Qamishli, and Hasakah after Assad’s forces withdrew in the early stages of the civil war. The YPG became known for its effectiveness in countering ISIS, especially in areas that other Syrian rebel groups struggled to control.

Many Kurds seek political autonomy for what they regard as Western Kurdistan, similar to the Kurdistan Regional Government in Iraq, or to be part of an independent state of Kurdistan. During the Syrian Civil War, Kurds established the Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria.

Over the years, the Kurdish forces in Syria have transitioned from marginalized actors into key stakeholders in the Syrian Civil War. Through strategic alliances, particularly with the United States, and their effectiveness in combat against ISIS, the SDF and YPG has established a foothold in northeastern Syria that remains one of the few relatively stable and self-governed regions in the country.

Moscow, Russia

Russia's military intervention in Syria, beginning September 30, 2015, dramatically transformed the conflict's trajectory by decisively supporting the Assad regime. Russian forces conducted over 45,000 airstrikes, with devastating humanitarian consequences. According to the

Syrian Network for Human Rights, Russian forces have killed 6,969 civilians, including 2,055 children and 983 women.

The intervention's impact extends beyond direct casualties. Russian forces executed 1,251 attacks on civilian infrastructure, including 224 schools, 209 medical facilities, and 61 markets. They have been accused of using 237 cluster munition attacks and 125 attacks with incendiary materials, severely disrupting essential services and exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.

UN investigations have documented Russia's "weaponization of healthcare" through deliberate bombardment of medical facilities. Despite causing more civilian deaths than the Islamic State and Syrian Army combined, Russia maintains that no civilians have been harmed. The ongoing Russian military presence, particularly in northwest Syria, continues to shape the conflict's dynamics and humanitarian landscape.

Iran

Syria and Iran have maintained a strategic alliance that transcends their ideological differences, with Iran playing a crucial role in supporting the Assad regime during the Syrian civil war. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) has been instrumental in this support, with an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 officers stationed in Syria and financial commitments ranging between \$30-105 billion since 2011.

Iran's military support has been comprehensive, including air operations, military training, and the creation of pro-government militias like the National Defense Forces (NDF). The country has conducted over 45,000 airstrikes in support of Assad, significantly influencing the conflict's trajectory. While sea routes have been limited by sanctions and geographical challenges, air transportation has been a critical lifeline for delivering military and humanitarian aid.

Despite substantial investments, recent developments suggest potential shifts in Iran's strategy, with reports of military personnel evacuations in late 2024. This highlights the complex and evolving nature of Iran's involvement in Syria, which remains a key component of its "axis of resistance" strategy in the Middle East.

Turkey

Initially, Turkey condemned the Syrian government at the outbreak of civil unrest in Syria during the spring of 2011; the Turkish government's involvement gradually evolved into military assistance for the Free Syrian Army in July 2011, border clashes in 2012, and direct military interventions in 2016–17.

Turkey has faced large migration flows from across the Middle East region in the past—Iraqi Kurds, Bosnian Muslims, and Afghans, for example—but never before in these numbers, or for this extended period.

Around 90% of Syrian refugees in Turkey (ReliefWeb) live outside camp settings in urban areas, mostly in the southeast of the country, as well as large cities such as Ankara and Istanbul. While Syrians fleeing the war have been hosted in Turkey under temporary 'guest' status, the need for broader adaptation to the growing refugee crisis has become apparent as the conflict continues. Significant issues for the longer-term settlement of Syrian refugees are their social and economic integration and the importance of anticipating tensions with host communities such as Lebanon or Turkey.

Lebanon

The campaign of incitement against Syrian refugees in Lebanon has increased and has even come from influential politicians, including former President Michel Aoun and caretaker Prime Minister Najib Mikati. The campaign primarily aims to pressure, such as public statements by Aoun expressing Lebanon's unwillingness to accommodate the large influx of Syrian refugees as well as imposing restricting refugee rights within the country to limit the number of refugees to

ensure that international organizations and donor countries to increase their levels of assistance to the Lebanese state.

For nearly 1.5 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon, the war has rendered their already dire situation even worse. Israeli airstrikes have made no distinction between Lebanese and Syrians, resulting in nearly 200 Syrians killed.--at least 2141 have been killed and over 100,000 injured since October 8, 2023. According to the Syrian Network for Refugee Rights.

Syrian refugees, forced to flee their war-torn country in search of safety in Lebanon, now find themselves displaced once more. This time, they face a less hospitable Lebanese environment, without the international attention and humanitarian support they once received during the height of the Syrian conflict.

Development of Issue/Timeline

Date	Event	Outcome
1979	Syria is a terrorist state in the United States.	The U.S. State Department designates Syria as a state sponsor of terrorism, citing its alleged support for Palestinian militant groups. The designation carries economic sanctions.
1980	Resistance towards the Assad regime	Islamist resistance to the Assad regime grows. Islamist and secular opposition groups organize demonstrations and riots around the country. A member of the Muslim Brotherhood Islamist forces briefly take over the city of Ḥamāh. The Syrian military launches a full-scale assault to put down the rebellion, destroying large areas of the city and killing thousands of civilians.
2001	Authoritarian-style regime by Assad	Assad initiated a new crackdown on reformist politicians and activists, disappointing hopes that the new president would lead a transition away from authoritarianism in Syria.

<p>February 2011</p>	<p>Uprise of the conflict</p>	<p>Several small demonstrations are held in Syria to call for reform and to show solidarity with pro-democracy protesters in Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya. Syrian security forces can contain the demonstrations, making some arrests.</p>
<p>March-June 2011</p>	<p>Conflict arises</p>	<p>Assad gives his second speech since the protests began. He offers some concessions, vowing to lift Syria’s long-standing emergency law, which grants security forces broad authority to investigate and arrest Syrians when national security is deemed to be at risk.</p> <p>The government begins to use heavy military weaponry against hubs of protest. Soldiers and tanks are deployed to the cities of Bāniyās and Homs. The European Union (EU) imposed an arms embargo and applied travel restrictions and asset freezes to 13 senior Syrian officials. The sanctions do not apply to Assad personally.</p> <p>A group of defectors from the Syrian military announced the formation of the Free Syrian Army, an opposition militia. The announcement calls on other members of the Syrian military to defect rather than participate in violence against protesters.</p>
<p>2012</p>	<p>War in Syria</p>	<p>In 2012 the conflict escalated. Despite various attempts to arrange a ceasefire, the conflict soon evolved into a full-fledged war and the number of deaths and injuries increased drastically across the country.</p>

<p>2014</p>	<p>Deadly Clashes</p>	<p>In 2014, the war grew increasingly bloody. The UN estimated that 6.5 million people had been internally displaced, while more than three million had fled Syria.</p>
<p>2015</p>	<p>Displacement crisis</p>	<p>With more foreign countries and parties entering the war, 2015 was characterized by extreme violence: civilian areas were routinely bombed, often in notorious “double-tap” attacks in which an initial airstrike is followed by a second, targeting rescue teams or health facilities receiving the wounded. There were also numerous reports of attacks resulting in symptoms of exposure to chemical agents. At least 1.5 million people were trapped in besieged areas without access to humanitarian aid, health care, or medical evacuation.</p>
<p>2018</p>	<p>Waves of displacement</p>	<p>With the intense fighting to gain control over disputed regions and the military advances of Syrian government forces, new waves of displacement began in northwestern Syria. These followed surrender terms imposed by the government that granted safe passage to fighters and civilians who wanted to be transported to other non-government-controlled areas of the country, most often to Idlib province. Meanwhile, in the northeast, people were returning to their homes in ruined towns and cities full of booby traps and landmines.</p>

<p>2021-now</p>	<p>Humanitarian Crises continues</p>	<p>A decade later, the conflict continues and Syrian people are still suffering. Currently, almost 12 million Syrians are displaced inside and outside Syria. Some 5.6 million refugees are scattered throughout the world, the majority are in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. More than six million people are displaced within Syria– the most of any country in the world. Nearly all of them are living in precarious conditions. A record 12.4 million Syrians–nearly 60 percent of the population are food insecure, according to alarming new national data from the UN World Food Programme.</p>
------------------------	---------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

Geneva Peace Talk

The first peace talks were launched by the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland in 2012. With the United States, Turkey, and Gulf countries supporting the different parties. Assad’s ally Iran wasn’t invited to these talks. Iran was not invited primarily due to its strong support for the Assad regime through military aid and strategic backing, which conflicted with the West’s objective of a political transition away from Assad. U.S officials, particularly Secretary of State Hilary Clinton cited Iran’s role in “stage-managing the repression” in Syria as grounds for exclusion, believing that Iran’s involvement would hinder international efforts towards a negotiated solution aimed at reducing Assad’s power. The final resolution of the first Geneva talks allowed the parties to discuss Assad’s removal during a transition period. This failed, one of many to come.

By 2015, Assad began consolidating his position with Russian and Iranian backing. Again UN-brokered talks collapsed in 2017 when the Syrian regime delegation refused to discuss the constitutional process and presidential elections.

Blaming the regime for the failure of the talks, UN special envoy Staffan de Mistura said if the regime continues “not willing to meet anyone who has a different opinion” it will be difficult to make progress.

As Syria remains politically fractured, the lack of progress in peace talks and negotiations has prolonged the humanitarian crisis, with lasting consequences on the nation’s social fabric and prospects for recovery.

Atana Peace Talk

With the Geneva talks failing, Iran excluded and Turkey at odds with America over its support of the YPG, a new channel emerged. Talks between Russia, Turkey, and Iran followed in the Kazakh capital of Astana in 2016 with the leadership of Russia, Iran, and Turkey.

The meeting in Astana brought the strongest fighting opposition groups on the field together and made them sit with the regime for the first time since the beginning of the war. Astana yielded more results than the Geneva talks as the three guarantor countries, Iran, Russia, and Turkey agreed on “de-escalation zones” in a bid to stop violence in mainly opposition-held areas.

Even though the agreement reduced the violence temporarily, the agreement failed to be fully implemented as the Syrian regime continued its air strikes on so-called de-escalation areas. Turkey and Russia took the lead in using their leverage over the opposition and the regime respectively. Meanwhile, the US-backed SDF, a YPG-dominated ground force, became the main tool of the US-led coalition’s fight against Daesh.

The United States’ decision to use the YPG resulted in an escalation of tensions between Turkey and the United States. The YPG is the Syrian affiliate of the PKK, which has been designated a terrorist organization in Turkey, the United States, and the European Union. This peace talk has cemented a certain polarization in terms of political views externally on the crisis in Syria, making peace talks almost impossible to work due to the fragmentation of solutions to help the situation.

Istanbul Summit

Leaders from Russia, France, and Germany will be hosted at a summit in Istanbul, part of a new attempt to reach a political solution in war-ravaged Syria. With the involvement of European countries that have seen a massive refugee influx, the focus of the summit is expected to be on refugees. Turkey is already sheltering 3.5 million Syrian refugees. Both France and Germany agree with Astana's principles of supporting a demilitarized zone.

Turkey's presidential aide Ibrahim Kalin said in a statement that the focus of the meeting would be preserving last month's deal on Idlib, the last major opposition-held stronghold, and preventing violations by the Assad regime in the area. UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations have voiced concerns that a regime offensive on Idlib could create a further refugee influx.

In September, Russia and Turkey agreed to establish a demilitarized zone in the area and carry out joint patrols to prevent further fighting. Following the deal, the Turkish Defence Ministry announced the removal of heavy weapons from the area.

Possible Solutions

Financial Support for Medical Supplies, Food, Water, and Other Aid

One immediate solution is increasing financial support for humanitarian aid within Syria. International funding from governments, NGOs, and relief organizations is essential to sustain and scale up the supply of critical resources like medical equipment, non-perishable food, clean water, and sanitation supplies. Millions of Syrians face food insecurity, and hospitals are struggling with shortages due to ongoing instability and damaged infrastructure. By channeling financial support through agencies like the World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross, aid can be effectively allocated to reach those in dire need and improve access to lifesaving resources.

Peacekeeping Forces on Sight

The deployment of United Nations Peacekeeping forces could help stabilize certain regions in Syria, particularly near high-conflict zones. Peacekeepers' primary role would be to monitor ceasefires, ensure the delivery of aid, and protect civilians from ongoing hostilities. Although challenging due to political complexities, the presence of peacekeepers could reduce violence and create a more stable environment for humanitarian organizations to operate. Involving international peacekeepers would also bring accountability and deter groups from violating peace agreements, ultimately laying the groundwork for a sustainable resolution.

Establishing Protective Regions

Establishing De-Escalation Zones or safe havens would be a pivotal move to protect civilians from active combat zones. These areas could serve as sanctuary regions, overseen by international observers or peacekeeping forces, where civilians are shielded from direct conflict. Safe havens would not only protect residents from violence but would also facilitate easier distribution of food, water, and medical aid, ensuring civilians are not forced to flee their homes. By implementing clearly defined and monitored safe zones, Syria can take a significant step toward providing security and relief to its population, which may ease the transition into broader peace-building efforts.

Mediating for a Possible Political Transition

A potential resolution to the Syrian crisis involves a multi-stakeholder approach focusing on a negotiated political transition, internationally mediated peace talks, and a phased power-sharing agreement between current government representatives and opposition groups. The solution would require UN-supervised constitutional reforms, gradual demilitarisation, and the establishment of a transitional governing council that includes diverse ethnic and political representation. Key elements would consist of a comprehensive ceasefire, international guarantees for minority protections, gradual withdrawal of foreign military interventions, and a robust reconstruction and reconciliation program supported by international donors. The plan

would prioritize refugee return mechanisms, economic rehabilitation, and a truth and reconciliation process to address past human rights violations. Critical to success would be ensuring Syria becomes a stable country politically especially after Assad fled the country, creating independent judicial mechanisms, and developing a decentralised governance model that prevents future sectarian conflicts while maintaining Syria's territorial integrity.

Bibliography

“Situation in Syria”, *UNHCR* [2023]

<https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/situations/syria-situation>

“Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Challenges and Opportunities for Longer Term Integration”, *Safer World Global* [2016]

<https://www.saferworld-global.org/resources/publications/1051-syrian-refugees-in-turkey-challenges-to-and-opportunities-for-longer-term-integration>

“Syrian Civil War”, *Britannica Encyclopedia* [2012]

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Syrian-Civil-War>

“Summary of the UN Efforts in Syria”, *Peacewomen.org*

<http://www.peacewomen.org/e-news/article/summary-un-efforts-syria>

“Humanitarian Aid Explained”, *Concern.net* [6 August 2024]

<https://www.concern.net/news/humanitarian-aid-explained>

“Should Iran have a Role in Syrian Peace Talks ”, *The Washington Institute for Near East Policy* [16 July 2012]

<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/should-iran-have-role-syrian-peace-talks>

SNHR’s eighth annual report on the most notable violations by Russian forces since the launch

of Russia's military intervention in Syria on September 30, 2015 - Syrian Arab Republic. (2023, September 28). ReliefWeb

[https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/snhrs-eighth-annual-report-most-notable-violations-russian-forces-launch-russias-military-intervention-syria-september-30-](https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/snhrs-eighth-annual-report-most-notable-violations-russian-forces-launch-russias-military-intervention-syria-september-30-015)

[015](https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/snhrs-eighth-annual-report-most-notable-violations-russian-forces-launch-russias-military-intervention-syria-september-30-015)

Syria. (n.d.). Security Council Report.

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2025-01/syria-75.php>