

Extensive Research About Islamic State Of Iraq And Levant Organization (Isil)



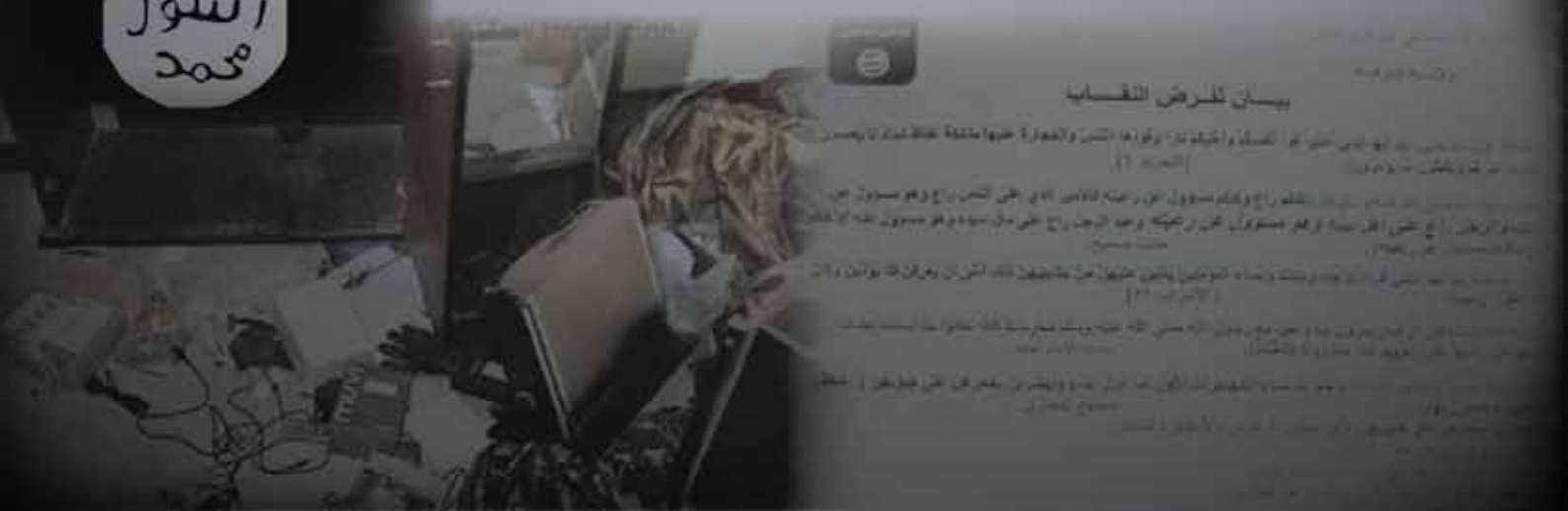
Syrian Network
For Human Rights
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان



لا إله إلا الله

الله
رسول
محمد

أكثر من 100 مرتد قتل في عملية جرابلس الاستشهادية



Extensive research about Islamic State of Iraq and Levant Organization (ISIL)

Period of Time Covered by the Report:

Mid of June 2013 to Mid of January 2014

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First: Introduction

ISIL was declared in the name of “Islamic State of Iraq and Levant” on 9 April 2013 as fusion of “ Islamic state of Iraq (established on 15 November 2006), and Nusra Front (established on 24 January 2012), which refused to comply.

This declaration has been encountered by initial civilian rejection of large segments of Syrian activists, in addition to rejection by Islamic factions and by brigades of Free Syrian Army as ISIL tried to impose the State on areas under their control.

This initial rejection was soon turned into limited clashes with residents or armed fractions, before they developed into all-out and violent war at the beginning of this year, when they used car bombs and improvised explosive devices among civilians, in addition to the shelling of the besieged towns by artillery, which is similar to the Syrian regime behavior in punishing the whole society.

Origins: the roots of ISIL go back to “Al Qaeda in the Country of Two Rivers” (Tanzim Qaidat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn) that was started by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi on 8 October 2004 as an extension of central Al Qaeda organization, despite the disagreement within Salafist-Jihadist’s Movement on Zarqawi’s policy.

This rift deepened more because of many reasons as:

- The declaration of “ISIL “ led by Abu Omar al-Baghdadi on 15 November 2006
- ISIL’s policy which contributed in defection of most of their allies and sympathizers
- The negative public opinion caused by the flagrant violations against residents whether in Sunni or Shiite areas, and their focus on bombing Shiite areas as a result of their sectarian characterizing to the regional conflict in general and to the Iraqi conflict in particular.
- Adopting radical theories permitted them of killing their violators, even among the same Jihadist Movement.
- Its methodology of bombing between civilians, torturing, and assassinations.

At the Local Level in Syria:

the organization tried to take control over rebel-held cities such as Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo, where they were helped by the early confrontation against their closest ideologically movement (Al Qaeda) represented by Nusra Front, as many non-Syrian fighters (named as Muhajirin) and Syrian as well (but in less proportion), moved to the ISIL’s ranks which

led to ideological and on-ground differentiation between ISIL and Nusra Front, which provided intellectual revisions clarified the reason of this differentiation represented in ISIL extremism in Takfir (apostate) ,colliding their violators, and imposing themselves as a state on the liberated areas.

ISIL used very authoritarian and intimidating methods to impose its dominance in the areas that they occupy; they intended to arrest members of elected local councils, kidnapping activists and journalists, and expulsing the smaller armed factions that were unable to resist them, to impose themselves as a dominant power in front of the disarmed bared society of its elite and arms.

ISIL wasn't one of the Syrian revolution's formations, and obviously they had theoretical and on-ground dispute with its multiple institutions and movements. It doesn't share with its goals of freedom, dignity and refusing totalitarianism, not even in their other Islamic slogans that don't relate to pledge allegiance to ISIL as an official state as they consider it apostate slogans, unless their theoretical rejection of regional borders and related projects; that theoretical rejection was applied by practical rejection as they mainly depend on non-Syrian members, beside melting the Syrian members' belonging to be only for ISIL; alike unilateralism totalitarian regimes approach.

ISIL clearly aimed to extend their authority over the larger geographic area that guarantee them headquarters, material resources, and supplies lines under the imposed siege and persecution on it in Iraq. Therefore, their extension into rebel-controlled areas was a priority up to expansion into regime-controlled areas, especially in Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo, because it is easier to control them in comparing with regime's areas, especially that many armed brigades either engaged in fighting with the regime, or don't want to start clashes with the state. In addition, the rebel-controlled areas are the strategic required geography for ISIL.

ISIL used decapitation publically as a method of intimation. It was limited at the beginning on regime's prisoners, and sometimes on Shiite and Alawite civilians without any evidence and within courts that lacks to the minimum standards, until it extended to reach fighters of Free Syrian Army and other Islamic Brigades, in addition to prisoners torturing, and mass killing. ISIL intended to provoke Islamists as it considers them competitors on the Religious Legitimacy, that provocation reflected in intensive collision with Nusra

Front and Harakat Ahrar ash-Sham Al Islamia (Islamic Movement of the Free Men of the Levant), in addition to arresting activists and journalists, and imposing restrictions on freedom and expression in areas under their control.

Most significant violations and clashes committed by ISIL that led to the major confrontation on 2 January 2014, are the following:

- Clashes in Dana town of Idlib countryside on 5th and 6th of July 2013, after civilian demonstration against ISIL, followed by clashes between “ Hamaza Asad Allah “ Brigade of FSA and ISIL, which ended with beheading of Fadi Qash, the brigade’s leader, and hanging his head in the public square, and taking control of the city after clashes led to kill civilians.
- Killing Kamal Hamami, leader of Al-Ezz bin Abdul Salam Brigades in the Syrian coastal province on 11 July 2013.
- Accused in killing Shiekh Yousef Al-A’shawi, head of Shariah board in A’zaz city on 7 August 2013.
- Fighting with Ahfad al-Rasul Brigade in Ar-Raqqah on 1 August 2013, where ISIL shot and killed civilians by heavy guns in peaceful demonstrations, then they exploded Ahfad al-Rasul headquarter by bombed car on 13 August 2013, followed by the brigade withdrawal. The same city of Ar-Raqqah suffered of many cases of civilians and activists’ detentions and torturing by ISIL, as happened in Aleppo too.
- Killing the relief activist in Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement “Ahmad Fahmi Nainal “after being arrested by ISIL with Malaysian relief convoy on 10 September 2013.
- Clashes with the North Storm Brigade in A’zaz of Aleppo countryside until they controlled the city on 18 September 2013, and fighting with FSA in Hazano on 22 Sep, 2013.
- Clashes with al-Hijrah ila Allah brigades in the coast and killing and torturing their prisoners and deforming their bodies on 11 November 2013.
- Behead the fighter Mohamad Faris Al-Maroush of Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement by ISIL in front of civilians in Aleppo, on 13 November 2013.
- Shelling the headquarters of Tawhid Brigade in Barsaia Mountain on 15 November 2013.
- Clashes with Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement, which became part of Islamic Front in Maskan of Idlib countryside on 8 January 2014.
- Killing the dentist Hussein Sulieiman; the commander of Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement, under torture in ISIL detention centers on 31 December 2013, where they arrested him in their headquarter after he was trying to talk with them to make a truce after Maskana incidents.

At the Regional Level:

the expanding of the Iranian project in the area with its public sectarian identity, the political and security-sectarian persecution in Iraq, and the flowing of thousands of Iraqi and Iranian Shiite fighters to Syria for fighting alongside the regime who kept provoking sectarian feelings by committing sectarian massacres against Sunni civilians, especially in sectarian congestion areas (like Homs and the Coast); all these factors helped ISIL in gaining legitimacy and credibility for its speech which supported them in expanding into fighter or civil society, as ISIL adopts regional- sectarian characterizing of the conflict, provides Jihadist coverage to face the biggest sectarian project in the region, and presents the most roughness fighting scheme, which constitutes a very important symbolic temptation in fighting psychology.

On the other hand, the limited support policies contributed in lack of relief and administrative possibilities in the rebels-controlled areas, what led to move fighters to ISIL which has a big financing, and what helped in earning some popularity because of their relief efforts.

At the International Level:

the lenient International community's policies towards Al-Assad regime which devoted for the continuance of the conflict, without providing real help to the Syrian people at relief, political, or military levels, in addition to the double-standards terrorism speech that constitutes symbolic violence against Islamists before forming a cover for material violence against their societies, and to justify the failure in toppling Assad regime for being a protector dam against Islamists expansion, whom were all considered as terrorisms in spite the huge differentiation in Ideology, structure and goals, which contributed in the Syrians isolation and reaching their humanitarian suffering to a very tragic stages, feeding extremism paths, and again providing credibility and legitimacy to ISIL's speech which rejects the West radically and exceeds Syrian revolution's speech concerning of freedom, justice and tyranny reject.

Now, the future of ISIL is at a crossroads because of the widespread clashes with Free Syrian Army and Islamists Factions which ISIL committed in multiple violations against detainees and civilians, the extended use of car bombs, discovering many mass graves for ISIL's detainees, and daily ongoing discovering of violations.

This report attempts to highlight the violations and illegal practice of ISIL in Syria during the covered period.

The methodology of this report bases on the investigations conducted by SNHR's team with number of activists, residents, and survivors from the different Syrian Governorates.

This report contains 30 testimonies by eyewitness and survivors, in addition to news and pictures from cooperative activists during the report preparation period.

SNHR had changed the names of all activists and eyewitnesses upon their requests.

Second: Violations which include seven main paragraphs:

I- Extrajudicial killing

SNHR was able to document large number of extrajudicial killing operations committed by ISIL fighters in their controlled areas, or against detainees in their prisons, in addition to executing FSA's fighters after handing over their weapons.

Victims' death toll killed by fighters of ISIL is at least 191 civilians including 21 children, 6 ladies, and 7 media activist during the period covered by this report

In 2013: at least 42 victims including 10 children and 2 media activist were killed.

Since the beginning of clashes on 3/1/2014 to 15/1/2014, killings and executing escalated widespread, where 149 victims killed including 11 children, 5 women, and 5 media activists:

[The following link contains all details \(names and pictures\)](#)

SNHR research team reported three incidents of extrajudicial killings, documented by stories and pictures, committed by ISIL

1- Executing number of FSA fighters in Andan town of Aleppo countryside on 5/1/2014

Tawhid brigade (one of the biggest brigades in FSA) sent group of its fighters to one of ISIL headquarters located in Aleppo A'azzaz highway, in order to negotiate with them to ceasefires, but ISIL betrayed them, executed them, and then dumped their bodies.

The names of Tawhid brigade victims:

- Hasan Laila: 30 years old
- Ammar Laila: 25 years old
- Emad Laila: 19 years old

- Khaled Abdulghafor: 37 years old
- Khaled Abdulghani: 31 years old
- Mahmoud Aajam: 37 years old
- Abdullah Ateq: 30 years old

2- Executing detainees in Harem camp on 4/1/2014

SNHR estimations shows that ISIL arrested between 2000 to 2500 persons from different specializations and from different governorates, most of them are from Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates, where ISIL is mainly centered there.

After the above-mentioned extensive confrontations that recently took place, the organization executed number of detainees before withdraws from their headquarters, which were attacked by FSA.

SNHR researchers team documented the incident of executing number of detainees in military headquarter of Haharem area of Idlib governorate. After feeling that they will be defeated in front of Syria Rebels Front affiliated to FSA, ISIL's fighters executed all detainees in that headquarter which FSA fighters later found their bodies.

A leader in Syria Rebels Front of FSA told SNHR:

“On 4/1/2014, our brigades surrounded Harem training camp which is under ISIL-control. The clashes began at dawn and in several hours we were able to liberate the camp. When we entered, we've found more than 17 handcuffed bodies; with signs of brutal torture on some of them. Most of detainees were executed by shot in head, and some others with more than one shot in the chest.”

3- Executing detainees in the children hospital on 8/1/2014

Repeated executions against detainees on 8/1/2014, when FSA fighters surrounded a ISIL headquarter, which is a children hospital turned into headquarter. They held a number of detainees there, and executed all of them before its withdrawal of it.

A leader of one of Tawhid Brigade's group (Ahmad .S) told SNHR:

“On 8/1/2014, groups of ISIL attacked Military Police building of Tawhid Brigade's and the next to ISIL headquarter in children hospital, when some of their fighters sneaked inside the fence of the building and treacherously killed 12 fighters of the brigade whom were at the building gate and in guard room. After that the police in the building clashed”

with them which led to kill another 8 and almost 16 injuries until they were able to force them to withdraw”

“Later ISIL organization spreaded snipers on the roofs of the high building opposite of the children hospital, targeting the overlooking neighborhoods of Bab Alhadid, Qatana, and Qadi Askar, killed more than 6 civilians in those neighborhoods, so we the rebels refused the mediation for a truce with ISIL and decided to break into their building by force”

A fighter in Syria Free Men Brigade affiliated to FSA (Hasan B) who participated in liberating the children hospital from ISIL, gave SNHR his testimony:

“On dawn of 8/1/2014, rebels started liberating the hospital from ISIL. We attacked the hospital from three sides, and we were able after 6-hour-long clashes to force their fighters to withdraw after we killed and injured dozens of them. After entering the hospital we’ve found bodies of the massacre committed by ISIL a day before; 50 bodies for detainees were executed in the garages of the eyes hospital neighboring of children hospital. We released about 300 detainees were held in the hospital by ISIL and all of them were activists, media activists, and rebels of different factions. ISIL burned papers and files were in the headquarter of the children hospital in Qadi Askar neighborhood before they withdrew of”

[The following link contains all the names and pictures of the victims executed by ISIL organization.](#)

SNHR Researcher, Mr. Ahmad Abazed, said: “The State strategy fits into its nihilism ideology, what makes its reliance not on military strength, but on intimidating by car bombs, beheadings, and sadistic torture, which depends on melting its fighters in, convince them with their holiness and its direct connection to the divine Holiness, what makes it possible for the fighter to kill any discount blithely, without any moral or legitimate judging comes from outside ISIL, and encourages him to die confident of his sacred destiny, in what looks like totalitarian regimes of Nazism and Fascism but with Islamic slogans”.

II- Kidnapping, detention, torturing

Kidnapping and detention of activists and residents is considered one of the most prominent violations committed by ISIL organization at all.

According to large number of testimonies for survivors of detention or kidnapping, made by SNHR’s team, the statistical estimations indicate that ISIL organization has kidnapped and arrested at least 2500 people, here we should indicate to the distinguished report

issued by our colleague in Amnesty International entitled “Rule of fear: ISIL abuses in detention in northern Syria,”

SNHR’s investigation team, by making several interviews with survivors, reached to results similar with the findings by the colleagues in Amnesty International.

Maysar Hanan, a fighter with Nusra Front, was arrested with his friends gave us his testimony:

“On 19/9/2013, in our way to Aleppo, members of ISIL surrounded our car, closed our eyes, and us in Pickup car. We arrived after 12 hours of travelling to Shadadi area of Ar-Raqqa as we knew the name later”

“We stayed in detention for 10 days, and then we met a person who told us that he was ISIL judge, when he justified the reason of our arrest with the approval of the governor on that”

“During our detention we encountered verbal humiliation and sever cold and hunger as they only were giving us two meals of Pasta”

“On 30/11/2013, they called on us, and then we were beaten, cursed and insulted, before they put us in a car then threw us on a way far from Ar-Raqqa”

Media activist M.R was arrested in Ar-Raqqa by ISIL, told SNHR his detention details:

“On 9/11/2013, I was kidnapped by car with three armed masked men. I was put in isolation for 10 days. The food was good and praying was allowed. Most of the people were non-Syrians as I knew that by their accents. I have been interrogated three times and asked about my activities in the revolution and my relationships with activists and media. After investigation, I was put in a lounge with individual prisoners, where I could communicate with other detainees beside me. One of the detainees was 56-year-old Mosque Imam. He told me that he was severely tortured and beaten and his charge was accusing ISIL members as Khawarij (those who rejected the rule). Another detainee was a fighter in Farouq Brigades of FSA. He told me that he was severely tortured and his genitals were hurt. His charge was affiliation to Farouq Brigades which is accused of dealing with the West”

“During my third investigation I was beaten and tortured by Shabh (suspension) technique for hours (shabh: is a torturing method, where the detainee is being hanged from his hands to the ceiling) and whipped until I confessed of affiliation to international foreign bodies”

“After 35 days I have been released. The irony is that the member who released me paid me 35.000 Syrian Pounds as compensation of detention”

III- Violations in media field

Arresting and killing media activists, and raiding media headquarters:

During SNHR' team daily monitoring, we have noticed that violations in the media field has been the greatest; this is due to the fact that large number of media activists have published the violations committed by ISIL, what provoked massive indignation in ISIL against various media network and Human Rights organizations.

ISIL stormed at least 8 media centers and executed detention and sabotage campaigns without discrimination between Foreign or Syrian media activists.

ISIL killed at least 13 media activists and kidnapped more than 38 other, while dozens of media activists suspended their media work.

The following link contains all the names and details of violations against media activists committed by ISIL.

[The killed media activists](#)

[The kidnapped media activists](#)

[The suspended media activists](#)

The stormed media headquarters

1) Shada Alhurria TV office in Kallasa neighborhood of Aleppo:

On Tuesday 26/12/2013, members of ISIL raided Shada Alhurria TV office in Kallasa neighborhood of Aleppo, destroyed its contents, and arrested seven of the workers in the office.

Yamen H, a resident in the same building of the TV channel office told SNHR about his testimony about the incident:

“Almost at 2 am, I saw two cars of ISIL raiding Shada Alhurria TV office, breaking some equipment: satellite Internet devices, computers, and cameras, and confiscating the rest. They arrested seven media activist: two of them are employees in the office and the other four are from “ I’m Syrian” group and one member of the local council of Bustan Al-Qas-er and Kallasa neighborhoods. They shot one of the media activists, Abdullah Mohamad, in his head and abdomen when he refused to go with them”

SNHR team was able document the names of the kidnapped in Shada Alhurria TV channel office:

- 1) Maher Hasromi: Shada Alhurria TV.
- 2) Amin Abo Mohamad: Shada Alhurria TV.
- 3) Saif Allah Alhur: [media activist working with Nusra Front](#)
- 4) Sultan Alshami: [I'm Syrian" group](#).
- 5) Qutaiba Abu Younes: I'm Syrian" group and paramedic in Bustan Al-Qaser medical center
- 6) Abo Omar Alshami: member of the local council
- 7) Taim Alshami: I'm Syrian" group.

After liberating ISIL headquarter located in the children hospital in Qadi Askar neighborhood, FSA fighters found the bodies of all those media activists, they were all executed, except Taim Alshami who is still missing.

2- Ghorbal magazine in Kafar Nobl of Idlib

On Tuesday 31/12/2013, ISIL raided the headquarter of Ghorbal magazine in Kafar Nobl of Idlib countryside, kidnapped editor-in-chief Mohamad Sallom, and stole all equipment. An employee in the magazine (Mr. M) told SNHR the incident's details:

“Almost at 1 am of Tuesday, ISIL members broke the house of Saleh Sallom, father of Mohamad Sallom, in Kafar Nobl, which is the headquarter of Ghorbal magazine, then they arrested the brother Mohammad and took him to unknown place after they surrounded the building from all sides and prevented anyone to come closer, and stole some of the contents: printer, laptop, satellite Internet device, and documents of the magazine”

After 4 days, North shield Brigade affiliated to FSA surrounded ISIL headquarter in Talmans town and took control of it and released the detainees including Mohammas Sallom.

3- Fresh Radio and media office in Kafar Nobal:

On Saturday 28/12/2013, more than 20 armed member of ISIL surrounded the building containing Kafar Nobal Media Bureau, Fresh Radio, and the project of Karama bus, and then they raided the building and arrested 5 employees in the Media Bureau and 2 from Fresh Radio and took them to a town known as Bara. They released them after 6 hours.

Mr. A. A, An employee in Kafar Nobal Media Bureau, told SNHR about raiding incident:

“Almost at 11 pm of Saturday, 20 armed members of ISIL entered, and forced the activist that opened the door to sit on his knees and started to threaten us with weapons and they would shoot us if we don't respond to their demands. They started very randomly inspec-

tion process, broke the office equipment, stole documents and important statement, seized computers that we were using in our work, cameras, and satellite Internet devices. Off course, all of that was under gun threaten. They forced us to grovel and put our hands up. After they've finished from the Media Bureau, they moved to the basement, the head-quarter of Fresh Radio, and as what they did in the bureau, they stole recording devices and computers and arrested two employees from the work team (Abdullah Hamadi and Ahmad Baiosh). Then they entered Karama bus headquarter and stole equipment and devices, before they came back to the bureau to arrest 5 of our colleagues.

“After 6 hours they left the detainees in Bara town and told them that the reason of raiding was to arrest the director of the Bureau after the caricature that accused ISIL of stabbing rebels in back. They threatened them if they come back to work with the director again that they will subject them again”.

SNHR was able to document the names of people who were arrested by ISIL in media bureau and Fresh Radio:

- 1) Hamoud Jnid
- 2) Abudullah Salom
- 3) Saad Aabi
- 4) Salah Jaar
- 5) Ahmad Hanak
- 6) Abdullah Hamadi: Fresh Radio
- 7) Ahmad Baiosh: Fresh Radio



Pictures of the Media Bureau after raiding



4- Shahba Press office in Aleppo

On Monday 27/12/2013, members of ISIL raided Hanano Media Network office and Shahba press, arrested media activist Milad Shihabi, and took most of the office contents. After liberating many headquarters of ISIL in Aleppo, large number of detainees was released including media activist Milad Shihabi on 8/1/2014 in Qadi Askar neighborhood. Milad gave SNHR about his testimony about detention conditions:

“Seven masked men arrested me from my office in Hanano Residents neighborhood. they violated me with beating and cursing and stole money and office’s equipment such as computers, Satellite internet, and the electric generator. I stayed in detention for 16 days

in the children hospital in Qadi Askar neighborhood among them 13 days in individual. All that period my eyes were closed with insults and little food. Even the pray, I was praying handcuffed without ablution (Wudu). When the clashes against ISIL intensified, group of people came in and called detainees of Syria Free Men Brigade and told them: “your leader swore allegiance to the State” , but the truth was that they were taken and executed. And then after clashes with FSA, ISIL fighters fled, and I was able go out of the detention”

“During detention period I could recognize some charges of detainees, one of the charges was affiliation to Abu-Amara brigade, passing near ISIL headquarter, looking at members of ISIL, and spitting on ISIL member”

Picture of Milad Shihabi



Video footage documenting Milad’s testimonies:

Damages in Hanano Media Network office and Shahba press 27/12/2013.



5- Raiding Fajr Alshahbaa for Art Production on 15/1/2014

ISIL members raided Fajr Shahba Foundation for Art Production, broke furniture, and stole contents.

6- On 24/12/2013: Attackin the team of Tlaana Ala Al-Hurria (We rushed out for freedom) newspaper

ISIL members attacked the distribution team of the newspaper and burned almost 1000 copies of it and other revolutionary newspaper at Ar-Raqqa entrance checkpoint on Sad Tishreen road. The distribution team has been threatened, humiliated, and accused of apostation.

7- Attacking the office of the journalist Raafat Rifaai, Zaman Al-Wasl newspaper correspondent

On Wednesday 13/11/2013, ISIL members

attacked the office of the journalist Raafat Rifaai (Zaman Al-Wasl newspaper correspondent) in Aleppo, and broke the furniture and looted the office.

SNHR communicated with the newspaper editor-in-chief Fathi Baidon, who told us: “Free Syrian Army found the equipment and devices of the journalist Raafat Rifaai when they liberated ISIL headquarters, which is clear evidence that they are who broke and kidnapped”

Picture of the journalist Raafat Rifaai



IV- Violations in medical field

ISIL committed widespread violations against medical staffs, broke into dozens of field hospitals, and kidnapped wounded people without any consideration of their healthy situation. Hereunder examples about the most significant violations in the medical field:

1- Kidnapping the orderly Noor Haoot on 28/11/2013

ISIL members kidnapped the orderly Noor Haoot, a member of the medical team in Bustan Al-Qaser and Kalasa, while he was doing his duty in rescuing injuries of government warplane shelling that targeted Qadi Askar neighborhood in Aleppo.

2- Detention of Dr. Husain Suliman (Abu Raya), on 10/12/2013

ISIL members arrested Dr. Hussein Suleiman, director of Tal Abyad crossing point with Turkey, one of the founders of the Civil Council in Maskana of Idlib countryside, and the establisher of Maskana Charity Organization which concerns about relief and helping refugees.

The doctor's body was handed over on 1/1/2014, as a part of prisoners exchange between Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement and ISIL. Signs of severe torture appeared on his body and it was found by examination of his body that he was tortured to death.

SNHR communicated with one of his relatives (M. Suliman) who told us about the incident:

“Dr. Hussain is one of the first young men who participated in the revolution in 2011. Hussain, Allah mercy him, was born in 1985. He graduated from faculty of medicine from Aleppo University, and then postgraduate in Pediatrics. He was arrested many times by government forces in many demonstrations and he participated in establishing The Civil Council in Maskanah of Idlib countryside and established Maskanah Charity Organiza-

tion. And then, he was elected to be the director of Tal Abyad crossing point”

“Hussain was arrested by ISIL on 10/12/2013 and his body handed over on 1/1/2014 with indescribable signs of torture. we were not able believe the amount of torture on his body; his right ear was cut, his skull was broken, and he was shot with many bullets in chest and parts. All this torture and disfiguration was because the argue of Hussain’s insulting of the Prince of ISIL”

Video footage documents the report of the medical examiner in Maskanah:

3- Kidnapping the wounded Jamil Lala from a hospital in Lattakia countryside:

At Friday noon of 3/1/2014, members of ISIL raided Al-Layamdiah hospital in Kurds Mountains of Lattakia countryside and kidnapped Jamil Lala: a field leader in Al-Ezz bin Abdul Salam Brigade affiliated to FSA. He was under surgery because an injury in his foot led to ambulating. It should be noted that Jamil is an eyewitness of killing his general commander Kamal Hamami by an Emir affiliated to ISIL known as Abu Ayman Al- Iraqi on 11 July 2013, in the Syrian coastal province.

4- Raiding Doctors without Borders organization headquarter in Maskanah in Aleppo countryside:

After ISIL controlled Maskanah in Aleppo countryside on 10/12/2013, members of ISIL broke into Maskanah field-hospital affiliated to Doctors without Borders organization, which is located in the Cultural Center building and provided medical needs for the residents.

SNHR communicated with a worker in the field-hospital (Yaser .Kh), and told us about the incident:

“After few days of ISIL controlling of Maskanah, I was in the opposite building opposite of the hospital. I saw an ISIL car with ISIL’s personnel coming down of it and raiding the hospital. They started to carry devices and furniture in trucks. From my place I couldn’t come closer to the hospital, because ISIL members could arrest me in charge of object-

ing their orders. Raiding and looting the hospital is a huge loss for the residents here. It was prepared a year ago and provides its services to the residents of the city and its countryside and FSA fighters for free. It contains two full-equipped rooms, intensive care department, many incubators for babies, Dialysis department, and radiography devices”

5- Raiding Red Crescent hospital in Sakhour neighborhood of Aleppo and killing the injured Mohamad Alsaied:

On Wednesday 15/1/2014, a group of armed masked men, SNHR’s evidences indicate that they affiliate to ISIL, raided Red Crescent hospital in Sakhour neighborhood, attacked the on-call doctor, and killed the wounded Mohamad Al-Sayed, a fighter in Tawhid brigade.

SNHR communicated with doctor (A.A.), who was in the hospital and told us about the incident:

“On 15/1/2014, almost after Maghreb (in the evening, we received an emergency case in the hospital of an injured shot with 7 bullets. The injured was conscious, and we could talk to him and He told us what happened. He was stopped by ISIL checkpoint at Halwanian roundabout of Aleppo. When they knew that he belongs to Tawhid Brigade, they shot him and left the location when they thought that they killed him, but passers took him to the hospital.”

“After almost one hour, few persons came to the hospital and asked about his health situation, and if he was alive.”

“Almost at 2 am, I was on-call when six armed men including three masked broke into the hospital. I tried to stop them from entering but they threatened me with guns. They broke into ICU and assassinated the wounded Mohamad Suliman with three bullets. I tried to aid him, but he was already died”

6- Raiding Asia plant for ASIA Pharmaceutical Industries

On Friday 15/11/2013, a group of 20 armed masked men, SNHR’s evidences indicate that they affiliate to ISIL, raided ASIA Pharmaceutical Industries. The plant is located in Kafar Hamra of southern Aleppo countryside, which employs almost 800 workers, including lab workers and engineers, in addition to the housing of more than 200 workers’ families.

SNHR communicated with a worker (Ahmad .L), who told us about the incident:

“On 15/11/2013, more than 20 fighters of ISIL cooperating with a guard affiliated to Ahrar Syria Brigade, known as Abu Moteaa, raided the plant. They screamed in our face and told us that their organization is the strongest on the land”

“And then they stole the safes and devices cods with the help of some fighters of the Brigade, Ahmad Darwish and Ahmad Imbashi. They expelled all workers and families who were living there”.

7- Raiding and stealing a pharmacy in Al-Bab city

After ISIL took control of Al-Bab city, group of them, on Tuesday 21/1/2014, raided one of the biggest pharmacies in the city, owned by the pharmacist Othman Othman, in charge of affiliating to Ansar Brigade affiliated to the Free Syrian Army, and they emptied a huge amount of medicines from its warehouses.

VI- Besiege

On Saturday 7/12/2013, ISIL imposed besiege on some areas, especially the Kurdish-majority areas located in Aleppo countryside (Afrin and Ain Al-Arab).

Afrin city is connected with Aleppo by three main roads; two of them are controlled by ISIL's checkpoints.

ISIL checkpoints besieging Kurdish-majority areas (Afrin and Ail Al-Arab) prevent the residents there from entering food, medical supplies, and oils, as many residents in those areas confirmed that to SNHR.

Mr. Husain J., a resident in Afrin, gave SNHR his testimony about the bad humanitarian conditions in the city resulted of besiege:

"ISIL imposed besiege on us because of the Kurdish parties (PKK, PYD). The humanitarian condition that we got is very miserable. Food prices rose to doubles; 1 kg of bread is 155 S.P, while in other areas it doesn't exceed 30 S.P"

"The siege included medicine, medical supplies, and children milk which led to the rising of its price double or third; the price of baby milk can is 1600 S.P, if it is found"

"ISIL didn't only prevent food and medicine; they also prevented polio vaccine, and they also prevented UN medical committees to enter the area and vaccinate the children"

Radif M., an activist located in the area, has communicated with SNHR, and told us his testimony about the bad humanitarian conditions in Ain Al-Arab city:

"Besiege on Ail Al-Arab area led to dramatic incidents on the medical level; this area doesn't contain dialysis device and patients are not able anymore to go to hospitals in the near city of Manbij because of the imposed besiege"

"The most affected were the displaced people who lived in schools as relief committees stopped distribution food baskets after few days of siege, because the quantities were out. The imposed besiege prevented employees of public sector to go to their work and take their monthly salaries."

"ISIL also cut off electricity to increase people's sufferings by disconnecting it from the power station located in Sheiwkh town in Southern West of Ain Alarab city."

We were able to communicate with Citizen Ryad, a taxi driver on Afrin Highroad, via SNHR team in Aleppo and he told us the following:

“ISIL armed members used to stop as at a checkpoint called Aljak, which is their last checkpoint in Afrin, and seize any food or medicine”

VII- Explosions

After the clashes outbreak between ISIL and Rebels Factions, ISIL resorted to their famous methodology which is suicides via car bombs, whether within residential areas or other. SNHR documented dozens of car bombs incidents and in this report we will review 20 incidents:

1- Tal Rifaat, Sunday 5/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded at one of Tal Riffat entrances on Tal Naseh highway. The explosion didn't cause any casualties.

SNHR communicated with Abu Baraa Hasani, a leader in Fath Brigade affiliated to the Islamic Front and gave SNHR his testimony:

“Clashes between us and ISIL started on 4/1/2014. At the beginning, they occupied one of Tawhid Brigade's checkpoints on A'azaz Highway and alert was announced among Tal Refa'at rebels in anticipation of any attack.”

“They asked to negotiate with us, and we accepted. When the session was over without any agreement, they betrayed us and shot us which led to kill Malek Mohamad Malda'on, member of the Islamic Front. There have been clashes between us and ISIL, and we could liberate the western section of Tal Rifaat”

“After ISIL withdrawal from the Tal Rifaat, they sent a car bomb targeting the rebels. The rebels asked the driver to stop, but he didn't respond so they were forced to shoot the car which exploded in its place without injuries. That indicated that it was carrying bombs”

2- Jarabuls of Eastern Aleppo countryside, Wednesday 15/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded near a checkpoint of the Islamic Front in Jarabls, specifically behind the cultural center:

SNHR communicated with Hasan M., a resident of Jarabls, and gave SNHR his testimony:

“At almost 1 pm, a car exploded near a house owned by Hasan Masto in Hasan Kosa street which caused a huge hole and mass destruction in the surrounding houses of explosion site, where bodies and carnage were scattered and many injuries fell”.

“The place of the explosion had a small checkpoint of the Islamic Front (almost 5 fighters) in a very crowded with many shops in”.

“Through talking to many residents in Jarabls, it appeared that the car bomb came from outside the town via an ISIL member used to fight in Al-Bab city. He was Shadi Jasim, a 28-year-old math teacher from Jarabls and known that he was working with ISIL”

[SNHR team was able to document the death of 13 persons including 4 civilians and 9 rebels in Jarabls car bomb incident](#)

3- Hanano Residents' neighborhood of Aleppo, Saturday 11/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded in front of the post office in Hanano Residents neighborhood, which was used by The Local Council of Aleppo city as a headquarter.

SNHR communicated with Bilal, a resident at the post office street, and he gave us his testimony about the incident:

“At approximately 7:30 pm, I heard a huge explosion voice. The building vibrated and windows glasses scattered and the opposite street caught fire. When I looked out from the house window, I saw a burning car in front of the post office. It was an ambulance car and its structure turned into burned iron”

“After one, hour Civil Defense forces and ambulances arrived and evacuated injuries and wounded. Members of Fatih Brigade affiliated to FSA arrived too and defused the three unexploded IEDs as the car was equipped with four IEDs. Thanks Allah, only one exploded, otherwise damage and casualties would be much greater.”

“Damage included shops in the street and houses were differently damaged too, but the greatest damage was in the post office building, which mostly was the target of the bombing, as ISIL considers the Local Council of Aleppo apostates (Kufar).”

4-Big Orm town of Aleppo, Thursday 16/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded at a checkpoint of Nur Al-Din Zenki Brigades on Oijel crossroads East of Big Orm town.

Location map:

SNHR has communicated with M.R., a fighter with FSA, and eyewitness of the incident he was injured by:

“Approximately at 3:30 pm, a taxi cab came from the side of ISIL-controlled Big Orm town which was 3 km far away from our checkpoint”

“The car was holding Nusra Front flag. It came towards the checkpoint and the driver didn’t stop when the barrier ordered him, but he increased his speed. Immediately, we stood behind sand mounds and we anticipated that flag was a way of the car to access to the nearest point of the checkpoint without being shot. Just a few minutes later, a massive explosion occurred that pulled me out of my place, and I woke up in a field-hospital in Aleppo”.

5- Darkoush of Idlib, Monday 6/1/2014:

A bomb car exploded in Darkoush town in front of Syria Rebels Front’s headquarter affiliated to FSA, at Zanbaqi village crossroads, and then the Front rebels were shot, which led to dozens of killed and wounded.

Location map:

[SNHR was able document the killing of 20 victims including 18 rebels and two civilians in that explosion.](#)

6- Maiadine city of Dier ez-Zoor, Wednesday 8/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded in Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement affiliated to FSA in Maiadine city of Dier ez-Zoor.

[A tweet of an ISIL member shows a photo for the suicidal as he said](#)

7- Jariz of Aleppo, Saturday 18/1/2014:

A car exploded at Tawhid Brigade checkpoint at Kalbajrin crossroads in Jazer of Aleppo, which led to kill 9 rebels of Tawhid Brigade.

Location map:

SNHR has communicated with M. Khatib, a survivor and fighter with Tawhid Brigade affiliated to FSA and he gave us his testimony about the incident:

“After Saturday midnight, we got news through a monitor near the A’azaaz town about the exodus of 3 cars from the ISIL-controlled city towards (Jariz) area through Yhmol town road.”

“We knew later that the first car stopped at Yhmol crossroads, the second on Kaljabrine, and the third which was the car bomb went towards Tawhid Brigade checkpoint. The car exploded before reaching the checkpoint with minutes. Nine fighters of the brigade were killed and the other two cars forwarded and clashed with our fighters”

“We found later near the car bomb remaintants of identification papers and passports for a Tunisian man called Mohammad Alhadi Haji, 29 years old and his wife Hanan Ibrahim Alhaji 23 years old”.

[SNHR was able to document the killing of 9 fighters affiliated to FSA in the car bomb incident](#)

8- Tal Mridkh town of Idlib, Saturday 11/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded in Siof Alhaq (The Swords of the Right) Brigade affiliated to FSA headquarters near Tal Mridkh town:

Location map:

SNHR was able to document the killing of three victims including a father and his son:

- 1) Abdullah Haj Kholif - Saraqeb of Idlib – a rebel killed by the car bomb explosion in the Cultural Centre in Tal Mridkh near Municipal building.
- 2) Mohammad Abdulkarim Damin - Dadikh village a rebel killed by the car bomb explosion in the Cultural Centre in Tal Mridkh near Municipal building.
- 3) Fadi Abdullah Haj Kholif- Saraqeb of Idlib - a rebel killed by the car bomb explosion in the Cultural Centre in Tal Mridkh near Municipal building.

9- Saraqeb city of Idlib, Saturday 11/1/2014:

10- Saraqeb town of Idlib, Saturday 11/1/2014:

Hereunder: the details of the two car bombs explosions in Saraqeb:

Two car bombs exploded in Saraqeb city on 11/1/2014, one near the grain center and headquarters of FSA and the other near Alfalahia Petrol station.

Location map of grain center near the explosion:

Location map of Alfalahia Petrol station on the highway between Saraqeb and Maardibsa:

SNHR was able to document the killing of 5 rebels in those two explosions:

- 1) Monjed Mazlom- Sabonia of Hama- a rebel with Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement, killed in Saraqeb explosion on 11/1/2014.
- 2) [Ahmad Naif - Jabal Zawia of Idlib - Leader of Martyr Malik Bakri Brigade affiliated to Suqour al-Sham Brigade -killed in Saraqeb explosion on 11/1/2014.](#)
- 3) Shaban abu Juma - Jabal Zawia of Idlib - Leader of Jarada village Brigade affiliated to Suqour al-Sham Brigade -killed in Saraqeb explosion on 11/1/2014.
- 4) Hasan Maaz Shaban - Saraqeb of Idlib – a rebel with FSA -killed in Saraqeb explosion of the Cultural Center on 11/1/2014.
- 5) Ahmad Mostafa Aian abu Juma - Jabal Zawia of Idlib - a rebel with FSA -killed in Saraqeb explosion of the Cultural Center on 11/1/2014.

11- Afis town of Idlib, Sunday 12/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded near Suqour al-Sham Brigade affiliated to FSA Location map

SNHR was able to document the killing of three rebels in those two explosions:

- 1) Ibrahim Badri- Afis of Idlib – a rebel killed in explosion of a car bomb by ISIL
- 2) Abdulsatar Badri- Afis of Idlib - a rebel killed in explosion of car bomb by ISIL
- 3) Labid Yousef - Afis of Idlib - a rebel killed in explosion of car bomb by ISIL

12- Bab Alhawa border crossing point with Turkey, Monday 20/1/2014:

Two car bombs exploded in Bab al-Hawa border crossing point with Turkey.

SNHR communicated with a worker in Bab al-Hawa court, known as Abduljabar and he gave SNHR his testimony about the incident:

“Approximately at 4 pm on Monday, a Suzuki car bomb exploded in an internally transportable vehicle station, where travelers between Idlib and Turkey. The place is very crowded with cars, internal buses, and street vendors.”

“After two minutes, another car exploded and two internal transportation buses burned with travelers inside, and three cars burned, too. And then, ambulance crews evacuated the wounded.”

Video footage documents the two cars explosion

Video footage documents the second explosion

[SNHR was able to document the killing of nine civilians, including a child in those two explosions.](#)

13- Ram Hamdan village of Northern countryside of Idlib, Tuesday 14/1/2014:

A Car bomb exploded at an Islamic Front checkpoint in Ram Hamdan village of Idlib governorate.

[SNHR was able to document the killing of 10 rebels.](#)

14- Kafar Naya town of Aleppo governorate, Thursday 16/1/2014:

A Car bomb exploded at an Islamic Front checkpoint in Kafar Naya town of Aleppo governorate and caused no injured.

15- Atarib city of Aleppo governorate, Thursday 16/1/2014:

Three personnel wearing explosive belts forwarded towards a checkpoint of FSA in Atarib city. One of them exploded himself, while FSA personnel killed the other two members. They thought that those are personnel of ISIL because they tried to sneak into the city from Regiment 46 side.

SNHR was able to document the killing of a rebel and the injury of other 5.

The killed rebel is: Abdulmalek Ahmad Yousef Obaied- Aleppo- a rebel with Nur Al-Din Zenki brigades.

16- Kafar Noran village of Aleppo governorate, Thursday 16/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded near the plantation on Kafar Noran- Mizanar highway in Atareb countryside before the 9th Division what led to house destruction and falling of injured and victims.

SNHR was able to document the killing of Khaled AlOmar Alkhaled from Aleppo in the explosion of Kafar Noran.

17- Al-Bab city of Aleppo governorate, Thursday 9/1/2014

A car bomb exploded at Al-Bab city entrance from Azraq road side at 1 am, where they targeted Tawhid Brigade checkpoint what led to kill 3 rebels.

18- Bab AlSalamah crossing point North of A'azaaz city of Aleppo governorate, Saturday 11/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded at FSA checkpoint near Salama petrol station which is located 1 km

far away from the crossing point what led to killing a rebel and three other injuries.

[SNHR was able to document the killing of the rebel Mosa Omar Amori – A'zaaz of Aleppo countryside.](#)

19- Al-Mahata neighborhood of Ar-Raqqa governorate, Tuesday 13/8/2013:

A car bomb exploded in Ahfad al-Rasul (the Grandsons of the Prophet) Brigade affiliated to FSA in Ar-Raqqa, near the train station.

SNHR was able to document the killing of 3 victims, including 2 civilians, one among them was paramedic. In addition to the documenting of the disappearance of the media activist Mohammad Noor Matar in the incident:

- 1) [Known as Abu Mazen \(didn't know the real name\) leader of Ahfad al-Rasul Brigade.](#)
- 2) [Mosa Ali Saaed - Ar-Raqqa - volunteered paramedic in the field-hospital - civilian.](#)
- 3) [Qutiaba Meraai - Ar-Raqqa - civilian.](#)



20- Tal Abyad city of Ar-Raqqa governorate, Tuesday 7/1/2014:

A car bomb exploded in Anwar Alhaq Brigade affiliated to FSA in Tal Abyad city:

SNHR was able to document the killing of two rebels and the injury of three others.

1) Known as Abu Maher from Ar-Raqqa (didn't know the real name) affiliated to Ahfad al-Rasul Brigade.

2) Talal Alobaid - Ain Issa of Ar-Raqqa.



VIII: Restrictions on the residents of ISIL-controlled areas:

ISIL has imposed in its under-control areas discriminatory laws and has legislated punishments for violators. After ISIL totally controlled Ar-Raqqa city and its countryside, they issued a statement on 20/1/2014 includes instructions that affect people's lives and their privacy, concerning their living and movement in the city, even their clothes, and not only in Ar-Raqqa but in all areas under ISIL control.

ISIL prevented women from wandering unless in particular dress (wide cloak, Veil, Niqab, and gloves) as imposed on women not to go out unless accompanied by husband or Mahram (someone is prohibited to marry her (brother, father, nephew, child, etc.)), and warned that any violation of the statement will be punished.

SNHR communicated with a resident in Ar-Raqqa (A. E) and gave SNHR his testimony:

"On 24/1/2014, I was passing near Naem square in the middle of Ar-Raqqa when I saw more than 100 person gathered around so I came closer and saw an old man sitting on his knees and baring his upper body, and being whipped with an electric cord.

When I asked why, I knew that ISIL personnel were punishing this man because his daughter didn't wear Islamic dress imposed by ISIL, and I knew later that there was another man whipped in the same way for talking with a strange woman."

On 21/1/2014, ISIL issued a statement prohibiting the sale or marketing of cigarettes and tobacco; the statement in which they justified their prevention and threatened who violates this resolution by burning his tobacco and jailing him.

SNHR communicated with a Science colleague student in Ar-Raqqa (R. H.). he gave SNHR his testimony:

"ISIL prevented smoking and trading with since they controlled the city. Anyone smokes publicly in front of people is being punished by whipping four times in Municipal prison and detaining for almost a week"

In ISIL under-control city of Minbij of Aleppo countryside, They issued a statement on 30/1/2014 has the same methodology of the statement issued in Ar-Raqqa city, by imposing a certain clothes on women, preventing smoking or trading with, preventing barbers from shaving men' beards, and prohibited wandering or opening shops during prayer times and threatened anyone who violates terms in punishment prescribed by ISIL.

SNHR communicated with Abdulhamid, a resident in ISIL under-control city of Maskanh of Eastern Aleppo countryside and he gave us his testimony:

"On 14/1/2014, I watched three cars of ISIL seizing crack seeds from all stores under the pretext that this type of food distracts from mentioning Allah, and they prevented shops from putting ads containing pictures of girls or models".

Third: Conclusion and Recommendations

I: ISIL personnel are non-Syrian majority aim to establish a Caliphate (is an Islamic state led by a supreme religious as well as political leader known as a caliph) all around the world, so their aspirations and aims radically differ from the Syrian people's aims of establishing a pluralistic democratic State, and thus ISIL cannot be legally classified as a faction of pro-Syrian people after the report showed by evidences and figures what ISIL committed against the Syrian people.

II: slaughtering and sectarian massacres committed by Government forces and their affiliated militiamen (Shabiha) clearly contributed in attracting a huge numbers of people from around the world to fight under the flag of Islamic State of Iraq and Levant. That what the Syrian Government planned by committing more than 42 sectarian massacre, as in Al-Hawla, Deir Ba'lba, Al-Rifai neighborhood in Homs, Jdaidt Alfadl, Baniyas, Tremsa, and others. The leniency shown by the International community toward the Syrian government helped them in committing these crimes against humanity.

III: the Syrian Revolution Factions in their variant thoughts and ideologies fought ISIL, and they considered it as a threat on the Syrian people and their rights to life, liberty, and justice.

At least 525 armed rebels were killed during clashes between armed opposition factions and ISIL, which constitutes additional invulnerable evidence that no any objective human rights or media organization can classify ISIL as a faction of the armed opposition.

IV: ISIL arrested people because of opinion, used violent means of torture, in some cases torturing to death, methodologically beheaded and intimidated in public, committed proved by evidences mass killings of detainees, used car bombs amid civilians, and shelled populated areas by artillery. All are war crimes that those committed or contributed in must be brought to justice.

IV: the UN Security Council should impose an Arms embargo on ISIL, and prosecute all those involved in .The opposition should cooperate by all possible means to stop the flow of men and weapons to ISIL and all similar organizations, and anyone provides such organizations with money or arms should be regarded as a war criminal and must stand trial for war crimes.

Fourth: Acknowledgements

We take this opportunity to Thank families of the victims, witnesses, and activists that without their contributions and cooperation with us we wouldn't be able to complete this report at this level.

As we would like to thank SNHR's researchers team who worked long hours and days to issue this report.

Fifth: Attachments and Appendixes

- [Human Rights Watch: Extremists binding rights of women and girls:](#)

- Fighting with Hamaza Asad Allah Brigade in AL-Dana of Idlib countryside and controlling the city (5-6/July 2013).

- Killing Kamal Hamami, the Leader of Al-Ezz bin Abdul Salam Brigades in the Syrian coastal province on 11 July 2013.

- Killing Shiekh Yousef Al-A'shawi, head of Shariah board in A'zaz city on 7 August 2013

Aleppo Scholars Front's Statement about
ISIL violations:

- Fighting with Ahfad al-Rasul Brigade in Ar-Raqqa, exploding car bomb in their headquarter, and attacking demonstrations against ISIL in the city on 13 August 2013

- The Republic Center: Ar-Raqqa: about military brigades facts and administrat-
ing the liberated city

Account of Hamed Alsohli about killing
Ahmad Nainal

Statement of the Legitimate Bureau of Ahrar ash-Sham Al Islamic Movement:

<http://www.ahraralsham.com/?p=2941>

<http://www.ahraralsham.com/?p=2612>

<http://www.zamanalwsl.net/readNews.php?id=41074>

[Statement of Abu Abdulmalek Sharai, and the text refers to many statements concerning trial by ISIL judge and Ahrar judge](http://www.twitmail.com/email/1566637928/2/%D9%86%D8%B4%D8%B1-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

[ISIL judge statement about the incident](#)

[The testimony of the Malaysian relief group](#)

[- Clashes with The North Storm Brigade in A'azaaz of Aleppo countryside, killing the media activist Hazem Azizi, and controlling the city on 18 Sep 2013.](#)

[Fighting with FSA Brigades in Hazano on 22 Sep, 2013](#)

[Shelling Tawhid Brigade headquarters in Barsaia mountain on 15 Oct, 2013](#)

- Clashes with al-Hijrah ila Allah Brigades in the coast, and torturing to death 6 of their prisoners and deforming their bodies on 11 November 2013.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=60tcqdEeMQc

- Killing Sheikh Jalal Baiyrli of the Legitimate Board in the coast on 12 Nov 2013.

http://www.aksalser.com/?page=view_articles&id=e0495f13a28259a5c4541fc2595dadcf&ar=908621544

<https://www.facebook.com/JalalBayerli/posts/231857623647624>

[Aleppo Scholars Front's statement about ISIL's violations](#)

[ISIL Statement about his killing](#)

[- Beheading the rebel Mohamad Faris Al-Maroush of Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement by ISIL in front of civilians in Aleppo, on 13 November 2013.](#)

[Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement statement](#)

[- Clashes with Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement in Maskanah on 9 December 2014](#)

[Tweet of Abu Abdullah Alhamwi: a leader in Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement about the incident](#)

[Tweets of Abu Abdulmalek Sharai, affiliated to the Islamic front about the incident.](#)

- Killing Dr. Hussein Suleiman, a leader in Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement under torture on 31 January 2013.

[Islamic Front statement about the incident](#)

- [Amnesty International report about abduction and detention committed by ISIL](#)

- [Youtube: Threatening Murtadin \(Apostates\) with slaughtering](#)

- Youtube: Omar Chechen statement

Tweets for well-known Pro-ISIL

Killing Abu Saad Hadrami (Emir in Nosra Front of Al-Qaeda) in charge of apostasy

Statement of ISIL in Ar-Raqqa adopting the killing of Hadrami

<https://twitter.com/Ar-Raqqa98/status/422302662940319744>

<https://twitter.com/AlhassaniJarrah/status/422558401986457600>

Tweets of slaughtering fighters of abduction in the Badia

<https://twitter.com/abusami1980/status/422672666756395008>

<https://twitter.com/AlhassaniJarrah/status/422778171084128256>

https://twitter.com/DwBadia_2/status/422705017775091712

Suicidal attack in Jarabls on 15 Jan, 2014

<https://twitter.com/JehadNews/status/423451843000557568>

<https://twitter.com/bolohenote/status/423450397718503426>

https://twitter.com/seif_aldola/status/423448655904120832

https://twitter.com/seif_aldola/status/423448959613673473

https://twitter.com/seif_aldola/status/419882286092673024

Confession of car bombs by Abu Moaz Jazrawi, a personnel of ISIL in Aleppo

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/423187411641049090>

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/422469888893280256>

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/422049875556315136>

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/421019961491226625>

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/421005001285443584>

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/420875323996393472>

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/419859750982270976>

<https://twitter.com/motall5/status/419860441826095104>

About the numbers of suicide bombers in some area

Abu Hafs Almasri, ISIL Wali in Jarabl

<https://twitter.com/Abu7afs1/status/419881652048125952>

<https://twitter.com/Abu7afs1/status/419608205082107904>

Abu Thabit Al-Jazrawi, a fighter with ISIL in Ar-Raqqa

Abdulmajed Otaibi, aka Quren ALKalash (The Companion of the AK-47), one of the most famous media faces of ISIL, and he claims to be in Damascus countryside

Car Bombs

Dr. Hassan Ajami, one of ISIL references and supporters

Car Bomb in Darkoush

Abu Dujana: one of ISIL Wali's and leaders

<https://twitter.com/almohajer8225/status/419604894442852352>

<https://twitter.com/almohajer8225/status/419591870692352000>

<https://twitter.com/almohajer8225/status/419581888664457216>

Abu Dujana Kuwaiti: one of ISIL Wali's and leaders

https://twitter.com/aba_jandal/status/419820404442923008

https://twitter.com/aba_jandal/status/419811480771760128

https://twitter.com/aba_jandal/status/419823228753047552

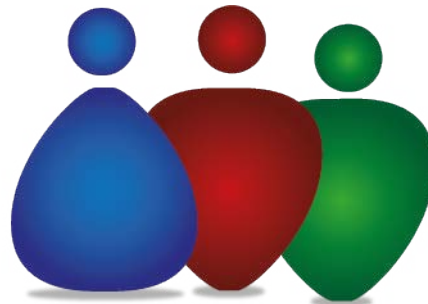
https://twitter.com/aba_jandal/status/419695408232022016

Sixth List of Abbreviations:

SNHR: Syrian Network for Human Rights

ISIL: Islamic State of Iraq and Levant

FSA: Free Syrian Army



Syrian Network
For Human Rights

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان