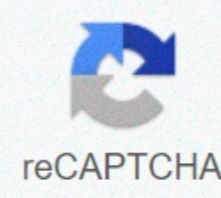


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## Un report syria chemical weapons rebels

There have been so many reports of chemical weapons attacks in syria's civil war that began in 2012, backed up by governments, the United Nations(UN)[2] the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Human Rights Watch (HRW) and media organizations. The attacks took place in various parts of Syria, including Khan al-Asal, Jobar, Sarakib, Ashrafiyat Sahnaya, Kahr Zita, Tarmenes, Sarmin and Duma. The deadliest attacks were the Saline attack in Ghouta in August 2013 (between 281 and 1,729 deaths) and the April 2017 Salin attack in Khan Shayhun that killed at least 89 people. The most common drug used is chlorine, and sullivan and sulfur mustard have also been reported. Nearly half of attacks between 2014 and 2018 were delivered via aircraft, less than a quarter were delivered from the ground, and the rest had undecided delivery methods. [3] According to a February 2019 study by researchers at the Berlin-based Institute for Global Public Policy, chlorine was used in 91.5 percent of chemical attacks since 2012 [in 2014, the OPCW fact-research mission in Syria concluded that the use of chlorine was systematic and widespread, but the task was not tasked with assigning responsibility.] The following year, the OPCW-UN Joint Investigation Mechanism (OPCW-UN JIM) was established to identify the perpetrators of chemical attacks in Syria. [5] OPCW-UN JIM blamed the Syrian government's Bashar al-Assad for the salin attack and three chlorine attacks in Khan Shayhun [they also concluded that ISIL militants used sulfur mustard.] According to the Independent International Commission of Inquiry into the Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian government carried out 33 chemical attacks between 2013 and September 2018. A further six attacks were documented by the commission, but the perpetrators were not fully identified. According to HRW, 85 chemical attacks were carried out between August 21, 2013 and February 25, 2018, with the Syrian government accounting for the majority of attacks. [7] HRW said the actual number of attacks was likely to exceed 85. At least 336 attacks have occurred, according to a study by the Institute for Global Public Policy Research. According to the report, 98 percent of these attacks were carried out by Assad regime forces and 2 percent by ISIL. The 2013 attack pressured the international community to agree to the destruction of chemical weapons by surveillance. Despite the disarmament process completed on June 23, 2014, dozens of incidents of suspected use of chemical weapons across Syria followed, mainly blaming Syria's Baassed forces. ISIL, Syrian opposition forces and Turkish forces. In April 2018, after at least 18 visits to Syria, the OPCW's technical office failed to confirm that Syria had submitted a declaration considered accurate and complete. [5] KhanThe April 4, 2017 chemical attack triggered international condemnation and resulted in U.S. military action against a Syrian government-controlled air base in Shayrat. The Douma chemical attack on April 7, 2018, also drew a military response from the United States, Britain and France. Background: Concerns were raised about the safety of Syrian chemical weapons facilities and the potential use of chemical weapons, including syria and weapons of mass destruction, the Syrian chemical weapons program, the authorization of the use of military force against the Syrian government in response to the use of chemical weapons, and concerns about the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons at the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in 2011. In July 2012, Jihad Madissi, a spokesman for the Syrian Foreign Ministry, said: No chemical or biological weapons will be used. All of these weapons are in storage, under the direct supervision of the Syrian army, and will never be used unless Syria is exposed to external aggression, a Syrian defector who worked within the chemical weapons network claimed in January 2012 that two senior Syrian military officers had moved about 100kg. of chemical weapons material from a secret military base in Nasyriya. Syrian sources also described the construction of special trucks that could transport and mix weapons. These mobile mixers were built inside Mercedes or Volvo trucks that resembled refrigerator trucks. Inside, there were storage tanks, pipes and motors to drive the mixing machine, defectors said. On July 23, 2012, the Syrian government confirmed for the first time that it had chemical weapons, but said it would only use them in case of external aggression. On August 20, 2012, President Barack Obama used the word red line [13] on the use of chemical weapons. Specifically, Obama said: We are very clear not only to the Assad regime, but also to other players on the ground, and for us the red line is starting to see a bunch of chemical weapons moving around or being used. It will change my de intention. In September 2012, the Syrian army began moving chemical weapons from Damascus to the port city of Tartus. [15] In the same month, it was reported that the army had resumed testing chemical weapons at a base on the outskirts of Aleppo. On September 28, 2012, U.S. Defense Secretary Leon Panetta said he had moved chemical weapons to prevent the Syrian army from approaching opposition forces. It has been revealed that Moscow helped set up communications between the US and Syria on the situation of chemical weapons in Syria. . Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said Syria had given the US explanation and assurances that it was taking care of the weapons. On December 8, it was reported that members of the jihadist group Al-Nusra Front had recently been captured.Toxic chemicals owned by Saudi Arabia are building factories on the outskirts of Aleppo. On December 22, 2012, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said US Syria was integrating chemical weapons into one or two locations to stop the capture of rebels, and that recent moves that have alarmed Western governments were part of this integration. [20] [21] [22] Brig. Gen. Mustafa al-Sheikh, a Syrian army defector, confirmed that most of the chemical weapons were transported to the Alawito area of Latakia and near the coast. Some chemical ammunition remains at bases around Damascus. In December 2012, McCatchy reported skepticism among various chemical weapons experts that Syria was preparing to use chemical weapons, reporting syrian comments that limited usefulness in civil war situations with a fluid front and that such use would be suicide in light of the threat of U.S. retaliation. On September 6, 2013, following the use of sahrin in the August 21, 2013 attack on Ghouta, a bill was submitted to the U.S. Congress approving the use of military force against the Syrian army. On September 9, 2013, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry said airstrikes could be averted if Syria tipped every bit of its chemical weapons stockpile. Hours after Kerry's statement, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov announced that Russia had proposed abandoning chemical weapons to Syria. Syrian Foreign Minister Walid al-Moalem immediately welcomed the proposal. [28] In September 2013, the Syrian government signed several international agreements on the destruction of chemical weapons, setting an initial destruction deadline of June 30, 2014. Before September 2013, the Syrian government had not publicly admitted to possessing chemical weapons, but Western intelligence agencies believed it had one of the world's largest stockpiles. On August 17, 2017, Reuters released a report detailing the extent to which Syria did not give up chemical weapons, citing information from investigators, inspectors and diplomatic sources. There are certainly some gaps, uncertainties and discrepancies regarding Syria's chemical weapons arsenal, according to a source cited in the report. For example, the Syrian government is suspected of making inaccurate or false declarations of the type, purpose and amount of chemicals it possesses and continuing to possess at least 2,000 chemical bombs that should be converted into conventional weapons. In June 2019, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Michael Mulroy said the U.S. would respond quickly and appropriately if the administration used chemical weapons again. He added that Bashar al-Assad had done more than any other to destabilize the region by killing his own people and that both Russia and the Syrian regime had shown no concern.The suffering of the Syrian people in creating one of the worst humanitarian tragedies in history. [33] Incident Aleppo Kobanelatakiairtarus Quneithiradara Raqadeir ez Zoral Hasakaa's Suweidaidlib Hama Homsasul Abu Samrankn Shaikhnal-Bayadakan al-Asalsalakibar-Bahariya ShobarZamalkaashrath Tamina Harfaya Adler al-Tamana Muadamiyat/Daraya Harastaitabara al-Ainsalkinshaik Miskudtarmenessalmin Hubitmenas Binish Avdikodaniya Tel Bracal Salehya Red shows a more lethal chemical weapons agent. The table below lists the reported attacks and the main points of the reported chemical weapons attacks. For more information, see the main article. [N 1] Date Location Governor's Impact Point Civilian Casualty Soldier/Militia Casualty CW Agent Main Article Time Controlled by Death Non-Fatal Death Non-Lethal Unit 17 October 17 2012 Sarkin Idlib was reported by the French government. [34] (p4) [N 2] December 23, 2012 Al Bayada Homs Free Syrian Army 5 App. 100 Most Likely Agents 15 reported by the French, British and Qatari governments[34] (p3), and Haaretz[35] and foreign policy. [36] [N 2] Daraya Rif Dimashq reported by the British and Qatari governments on March 13, 2013. [34] (p4) [N 2] March 14, 2013 Otaiba Rif Dimashk reported by Le Monde. [37] March 19, 2013 Khan al-Asal Aleppo Early Morning 36°10'02N 37°02'21E / 36.16722°N 37.0391 67°E / 36.167222; 37.039167 Syrian Army 19 107 1 17 Syrian Army Salin Khan al-Asal Chemical Attack Reported by the governments of Syria, Russia, France, the UNITED Kingdom and the United States. On March 19, 2013, the Un-confirmed Otaiba Rif Dimashk was reported by the French and British governments. [34] (p6) [N 2] On March 24, 2013, Adra Riff Dimashkin[38] was reported by the British government. [34] (p4) [N 2] April 11, 2013 Jobar Damascus Jobar Chemical Attack Reported by Le Monde. [37] [N 2] On April 13, 2013, the Sheikh Miksoud Aleppo People's Protection Units (YPG) and Kurdish Front Brigade 3 reported by the U.S. government more than a dozen people. [34] (p4) [N 2] April 13, 2013 Chemical attack on Jobal Damascus Jobal reported by the French government. [34] (p5) [N 2] April 14, 2013 The Joval Damascus Jobal chemical attack reported by the French government. [34] (p5) [N 2] Dalya Rif Dimashk reported by the British government on April 25, 2013. [34] (p4) [N 2] April 29, 2013 Saraquibuy Lib A: 35°52'02N 36°47'59E / 35.8672041°N 36.7995858°E / 35.8672041;36.7995858B:35°51'41N 36°47'49E / 35.8613742°N 36.7970538°E / 35.8613742;36.7970538C:35°51'15N 36°47'51E / 35.8542831°N 36.7974508°E / 35.8542831; 36.7974508 Free Syrian Army 1 10 2 Free Syrian Army Sarin/Tear Gas Sarakib Chemical Attack Reported by British and French Governments. [34] (p4) Some of the grenade-shaped ammunition is said to have contained tear gas, while others were said to have been filled with sullivan.A 2017 French report said hexamine was present in the sarin used in Sarakib, later linked to Syrian regime attacks in Ghouta and Khan Shakun. The sullivan present in the ammunition used on April 4 was manufactured using the same manufacturing process used during the Syrian regime's attack on The Syrian regime in Sarakib. In addition, the presence of hexamine indicates that this manufacturing process was developed by the Syrian regime's Center for Scientific Research and Research. On May 14, 2013, Qasr Abu Samra Hama reported from the U.S. government[[34][p5][N 2] May 23, 2013 Adra Rif Dimashk was reported by the U.S. government. [34] (p5) [N 2] August 5, 2013 Adra Rif Dimashk Lev Human Rights Watch. [40] August 2013 Zamarka/Ain Talma Riff Dimashk 02:00 and 03:00 Between Ain Talma: A:33°31'14N 36°21'23E / 33.3205764°N 36.35369°E 36.356369°N 33.52004°E / 33.5203669 E / 33.52.52.5204° 33.520564° 33.52064° 33.5203669 E / 33.520564° 33.520044; 36.3563669 B: 33°31'15N 36°21'26E / 33.5207063°N 36.357325°E / 33.5207063;36.3573325 Zamarca: C:33°31'17N 36°20'53E / 33.5213347°N 36.3481593°E / 33.5213347; 36.3481593 D:33°31'18N 36°21'08E / 33.5217908°N 36.3522577°E / 33.5217908;36.3522577 E:33°31'21N 36°21'34E / 33.5224617°N 36.3594246°E / 33.5224617;36.3594246 F:33°31'25N 36°21'16E / 33.5234724°N 36.3544142°E G:33°31'26N 36°21'45E / 33.5238391°N 36.3625681°E / 33.5238391;36.3625681 H:33°31'29N 36°21'40E / 33.5246083°N 36.3612056°E / 33.5246083;36.3612056 I:33°31'30N 36°21'30E / 33.5250734°N 36.3584054°E / 33.5250734;36.3584054 J:33°31'33N 36°21'34E / 33.5257263°N 36.3593173°E / 33.5257263;36.3593173 K:33°31'33N 36°21'45E / 33.5257352°N 36.3625896°E / 33.5257352;36.3625896 L:33°33'31'39N 36°21'39E / 33.5274345°N 36.360873°E / 33.5274345; 36.360873 734 Saline Ghouta Chemical Attack Reported by several UN member states. [34] [40] [41] [42] August 2013 Muadamiyat al-Sham Rif Dimashk App. 05:00 Four 140mm rockets [33°27'37N 36°11'50E / 33.4602966°N 36.467287°E / 33.4602966; 36.1972287]. The three 140mm rockets affected 500 meters east of the Rawda Mosque (33°27'36N 36°12'09E / 33.4601064°N 36.2025046°E / 33.4601064; 36.20250466). 103 Salin Ghouta chemical attack reported by several UN member states. [34] (p5) [40] [41] [42] August 2013 Muadamiyat al-Sham Rif Dimashk App. 05:00 Four 140mm rockets [33°27'37N 36°11'50E / 33.4602966°N 36.467287°E / 33.4602966; 36.1972287]. The three 140mm rockets affected 500 meters east of the Rawda Mosque (33°27'36N 36°12'09E / 33.4601064°N 36.2025046°E / 33.4601064; 36.20250466). 103 Salin Ghouta chemical attack reported by several UN member states. [34] (p5) [40] [41] [42] August 2013 Muadamiyat al-Sham Rif Dimashk App. 05:00 Four 140mm rockets [33°27'37N 36°11'50E / 33.4602966°N 36.467287°E / 33.4602966; 36.1972287]. 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Russian report was not released. [123] On April 29, 2014, Akhmet Uzumchu, executive director of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), announced the creation of an OPCW mission to establish the facts surrounding the alleged use of chlorine gas in Syria. [124] The Syrian government agreed to the mission. On May 27, 2014, members of the mission were ambushed and briefly detained by gunfire in rebel territory as they headed to Kaful Zita to investigate an alleged chlorine gas attack [OPCW said captive members of the mission were later freed after intervention by a major Syrian opposition group, according to the Associated Press. The opposition Hama Media Center said the attack on the convoy was carried out by President Bashar Assad's forces. A third report dated December 18, 2014, concluded that chlorine was used in the villages of Tarmenes, al-Tamana and Kahr Zita, but did not assign responsibility. In early 2015, the mission revealed undesired traces of salin and VX precursor compounds at the Center for Scientific Research and Research, the Syrian government's military research site. [128] United Nations OPCW Joint Investigation Mechanism Article: United Nations OPCW Joint InvestigationOn August 7, 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2235 (2015) to establish a Joint Investigating Mechanism (JIM) to identify those responsible for the use of chemical weapons in Syria. The draft resolution was drafted by the United States and adopted by all 15 members of the Security Council. [130] The JIM released its first report on February 12, 2016. The second issue was published on June 10, 2016, and the third report was published on August 30, 2016. A third report blamed the Syrian government for two gas attacks in 2015 and accused ISIS of using mustard gas. [134] In October 2016, the fourth report was leaked, which determined that Syria carried out at least three gas attacks in 2015. On October 26, 2017, the JIM submitted a 37-page report to the United Nations. In late 2017, the JIM released a report on the Khan Shayhun chemical attack in April, which attributed responsibility to the Syrian government for the incident. [34] [136] [137] [138] Reuters reported in 2018 that the OPCW's chemical marker analysis linked stockpile samples destroyed from the August 21, 2013 Ghouta attack to salin samples, as well as samples of interviewees from the site of the Khan Sheikhoon and Khan al-Asal attacks, according to OPCW and diplomatic sources. These findings were not made public because they were outside the OPCW's order. [139] On April 8, 2020, the OPCW Investigation and Identification Team, established in 2018, released the first report that determined that the Syrian Air Force was the perpetrator of the chemical weapons attack in Ratamena. [141] Other allegations In February 2012, a Syrian Arab army defector who worked in the chemical weapons sector told the Turkish newspaper Hürriyet Daily News that BZ-CS, chlorine benziliterat, which damages people's nerves and disappears, is used in Bab Amr. He said some Syrian soldiers had been supplied gas masks for protection. In December 2012, the Syrian government claimed that sysacco, a chemical plant 29 kilometers (18 miles) east of Aleppo, had been taken by rebel fighters from al-Nusra Front. The factory produces chlorine among other chemicals. [143] On November 5, 2014, Syrian U.N. Ambassador Bashar al-Jaafari stole about 200 tons of chlorine gas from the plant. In January 2013, U.S. State Department cables showed that a U.S. investigation found evidence that the Syrian army had used chemical weapons on December 23, 2012. On June 4, French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius similarly expressed his conviction that the Syrian government had used sullivan in several instances. On May 30, 2013, a Turkish newspaper reported that Turkish security forces arrested al-Nusra Front fighters in the southern provinces of Mersin and Adana near the Syrian border and confiscated 2kg of seringus. [147] Turkish later told Moscow that experiments had been conducted that showed the seized chemicals were antifreeze, not sullivan. The six men arrested in May were charged in September with attempting to obtain chemicals that could be used to make sullivan. The indictment said it was possible to manufacture sulling by combining materials under appropriate conditions. [149] On June 1, 2013, the Syrian army reported seizing two cylinders holding the nerve agent sullivan in an area it said was controlled by opposition fighters. The Syrian government declared the two cylinders abandoned chemical weapons and told the OPCW that the items do not belong. On June 14, 2014, the OPCW Joint Mission confirmed that the cylinder contained phosphorus. On July 7, 2014, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Kim-un notified the U.N. Security Council of the findings. In September 2015, U.S. officials said ISIS was manufacturing and using mustard agents in Syria and Iraq and had an active chemical weapons research team. [151] In February 2016, CIA Director John O. Brennan said at 60 Minutes that there have been numerous instances of ISIL's use of chemical weapons on the battlefield. On April 8, 2016, a spokesman for the Jaysh al-Islam rebel group said weapons not available for use in this type of confrontation were used against Kurdish militias and civilians in Aleppo [160 dead or wounded]. He said one of our commanders unlawfully used a type of weapon not on our list. He did not disclose the substances used, but according to the Kurdish Red New Moon, the symptoms were consistent with the use of chlorine gas or other drugs. Jaysh al-Islam subsequently revealed that it was referring to modified Glad rockets rather than chemical weapons. [157] On May 4, 2017, the BBC reported that, according to Western intelligence agencies, Syria violated the 2013 disarmament agreement by producing chemical and biological ammunition in The Masyaf, Dammaa and Barzeh. On June 27, 2017, U.S. officials said the Syrian government was preparing at a base in Syria for what appeared to be another chemical attack. The Trump administration has warned that President Assad will pay a heavy price if another attack occurs. The threat comes as the intelligence community has said the operation is similar to preparations leading to an attack in Khan Sheikhoon. Around February 16, 2018, SOHR and the U.S.-backed Kurdish YPG said Turkey was suspected of carrying out a chemical gas attack in Afrin. Syrian state news agency SANA, citing doctors at Afrin Hospital, said the shelling caused suffocation in six people. In April 2018, Human Rights Watch released a report based on seven data sources, including a UNITED NATIONS investigation, that found 85 chemical attacks between August 21, 2013 and February 25, 2018. Of these, more than 50 were carried out by the government (42 using chlorine, twice used)7 using unspecified chemicals), three by ISIS (using sulfur mustard), the rest do not belong. In October 2018, BBC Panorama and BBC Arabic investigated 164 reports of chemical attacks, of which 106 were confirmed, 51 of which were certainly fired from the air, so they were carried out only by the government or its allies. In February 2019, the Institute for Global Public Policy Research (GPPR), a German think tank, published a report that incredibly vindicated the use of 336 chemical weapons in the Syrian war, including 98% of them government or allied forces (including several attributed to the Syrian army's elite Tiger army) and the rest by ISIL. [162] In May 2019, there were reports of a chemical attack on latakia cabanas. [118] List of barrel bomb attacks in the Syrian civil war List of the use of chemical weapons in the Iraq Civil War Notes ^ All time given is given at Eastern European Time (EET), or UTC +02:00. ^ a c d e f g h i j k l In its final report, the UN mission said: The UN mission said not receive sufficient or credible information regarding incidents in Sulkin on October 17, 2012, Homs on December 23, 2012, and Otaiba on March 13 and April 25, 2013. Read Adra on March 24 and May 23, 2013. Jobar from April 11 to 14, 2013, qasr Abu Samra on May 14, 2013.[34] (p10)^According to rescue workers, read more About Nile, Ajayi (April 9, 2018). Chemical Attacks in Syria: A Deadly History. Sky News. Acquired on November 27, 2018. Elliot Higgins Chemical Ammunition used by the Syrian government 2012-2018 Bellingcat June 14, 2018 Elliot Higgins What we know about Hexamine and Syrian Serrin Bellingcat is, June 21, 2018 Sen. 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