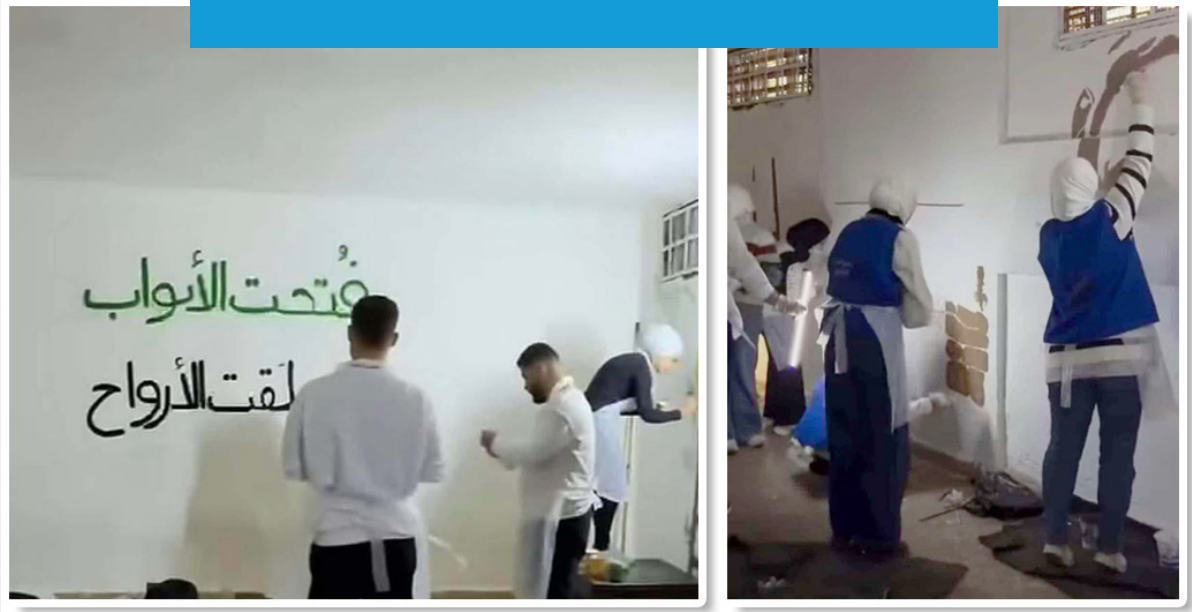


## Statement

### The Current Syrian Government Must Investigate the Sawaed al-Khair Volunteer Group Following Their Tampering With Crime Scenes

SNHR Reiterates its Calls on the Current Syrian Government to Protect Crime Scenes and Prevent Unauthorized Access



**Tuesday 14 January 2025**

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyzes in Syria.

On January 13, 2025, the ‘Sawaed al-Khair’ (Goodwill Arms) volunteer group [posted a video](#) on their Facebook page showing their entry into the former Assad regime’s Branch 325 for Intelligence and General Security in Latakia city. The video depicted the group painting the walls of the facility and tampering with its contents. This irresponsible behavior poses a direct threat to efforts to document the violations that are believed to have taken place at this facility, to determine the fate of detainees who were held there, and to hold those involved in their torture accountable.

## IMPACT OF TAMPERING WITH CRIME SCENES

International laws criminalize tampering with crime scenes, with penalties potentially including up to 20-year prison sentences, substantial fines, or both. Such actions are often intentional, aiming to obscure evidence. In this context, SNHR stresses that tampering with crime scenes undermines justice and delays efforts to identify perpetrators and hold them accountable.

## SNHR’S POSITION ON THIS INCIDENT

In the course of Operation Deter Aggression that took place a few weeks ago, the Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) issued a set of recommendations regarding the importance of managing prisons and detention centers. Since the opening of prisons and detention centers, however, we have documented numerous cases of unauthorized access and tampering with crime scenes. In response, we released a statement entitled, ‘[Protecting Crime Scenes in Syria: The Role of Ruling Authorities and Their Legal Responsibility](#)’ underlining the necessity of preventing unauthorized access to these sites in accordance with international laws and protocols.

**We must reiterate again that access to such sites should be limited to:**

### **1. Legally authorized personnel, such as:**

- Law enforcement officers: Responsible for securing the crime scene, defining its boundaries, controlling access, and documenting evidence.
- Forensic experts: Tasked with collecting, analyzing, and preserving evidence to ensure its admissibility for use in investigations.

- Forensic doctors: Specializing in examining bodies and determining preliminary causes of death.
- Legal representatives: Such as public prosecutors and legal experts, who supervise evidence collection and ensure compliance with legal standards.

## **2. A strict legal framework, including:**

- Declaring the area as a crime scene under police supervision.
- Obtaining a search warrant for access, especially if the sites are privately owned.
- Adhering to international standards when dealing with sensitive locations, such as mass graves.

## **DEMANDS AND NECESSARY ACTIONS**

- SNHR strongly condemns the unauthorized intervention of the ‘Sawaed al-Khair’ team, even if this was given official permission. We must stress that such activities should be limited to legally competent authorities to ensure the protection of evidence and the integrity of investigations.

## **SNHR RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Launch an urgent investigation into the incident and hold those responsible for this violation accountable, as it poses a threat to the preservation of crime scene evidence.
2. Protect evidence from environmental damage by providing appropriate means of protection, such as tarpaulin covers.
3. Documentation and preservation
  - Accurately photograph the crime scene from multiple angles.
  - Maintain a comprehensive record of every item handled.
4. Safe handling of evidence
  - Use specialist techniques and tools for evidence collection.
  - Store evidence in tamper-proof containers.

5. Coordinate with civil society to safeguard evidence and organize awareness campaigns.
6. Strengthen legal frameworks
  - Enact legislation prohibiting any tampering with crime scenes.
  - Impose penalties on violators.
7. Media awareness
  - Train journalists in responsible reporting of sensitive issues.
  - Coordinate with authorities when covering sensitive sites.

In conclusion, SNHR emphasizes that the protection of crime scenes and evidence is essential in achieving accountability and reconciliation. The authorities are obligated to fulfill their legal responsibilities to ensure the prosecution of perpetrators and justice for victims.



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*No justice without accountability*

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