

Statement

SNHR is The Main Source of Data in the Danish Immigration and Integration Office Report



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.

Damascus – The Syrian Network for Human Rights:

In December 2025, the Danish Immigration and Integration Office published a report on the situation of specific groups in Syria following the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024. The report relied primarily on reports from the Syrian Network for Human Rights and on direct meetings with its members. The report covers the period from December 8, 2024, to October 31, 2025.

The report, based on testimonies from the Syrian Network for Human Rights, stated that the return of refugees to Syria since the fall of the previous government remains limited and irregular. Those returning mostly come from countries with weak services, such as Lebanon, and often possess some financial resources. Returns from Europe remain rare, as refugees there are reluctant to abandon relatively stable living conditions. Public services within Syria remain extremely limited, creating particular difficulties for returnees who are accustomed to higher living standards.

Housing is one of the most serious challenges, with rents rising sharply and far exceeding pre-transition levels. While the prices of some basic commodities have fallen, the prices of others, particularly imported goods, have risen, resulting in uneven economic impacts on households. Public sector wages have increased, but they vary considerably between regions, exacerbating inequalities. Economic activity has rebounded, especially in the construction sector, and a labor shortage is expected due to long-term migration. The education sector remains in a precarious state, discouraging many families from returning.

The report added that the Syrian Network for Human Rights stated that return procedures to Syria are generally flexible; Syrians are allowed entry using a passport or other proof of nationality, and children without Syrian documents are permitted to enter accompanied by their father who possesses official documents. Individuals on wanted lists are notified upon arrival and face restrictions on departure if their issues are not resolved.

Those who left Syria irregularly before the transition are not usually required to report to the authorities and are issued transit documents. Non-political civil disputes are supposed to be resolved through criminal security channels. Compulsory military service has been abolished, and conscription is now voluntary; there are no reports of forced conscription. Draft evaders and deserters generally enjoy freedom of movement and are not required to follow formal settlement procedures. The report describes the judicial system as relatively stable, although some cases are delayed due to the replacement of corrupt judges. Military courts were suspended before the transition, and their current status remains unclear.

The report added that the Syrian Network for Human Rights stated that the interim authorities generally allow criticism, with local variations, and without a systematic policy of targeting critics. Individual arrests were recorded, with weak accountability. People were also detained on suspicion of ties to the former regime. Alawites and Druze were subjected to sporadic harassment, without systematic discrimination against Christians or Kurds, and the status of women remained unchanged. The report also included details on various violations, the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria, and other related matters. To read the full report, please visit the following [link](#).





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No justice without accountability

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