

## **Schnellrecherche der SFH-Länderanalyse vom 7. Juli 2015 zu Syrien: Rekrutierung in Amouda**

Fragen an die SFH-Länderanalyse:

- Ab wann zogen sich die syrischen Behörden aus Amouda zurück?
- Kann es sein, dass im Rekrutierungsbüro der syrischen Armee in Amouda im Oktober 2013 ein Mitglied der PYD stationiert ist, um die Mitarbeiter der syrischen Armee vor der kurdischen Bevölkerung zu schützen?
- Ab wann begann die PYD selber Personen zu rekrutieren?
- Ist es möglich, dass Personen welche an regierungskritischen Demonstrationen in Amouda teilgenommen haben, sich zuerst in Al Hasaka bei den Sicherheitsbehörden melden müssen, bevor sie ihren Militärdienst verschieben können?
- Kommt es vor, dass Personen verschwinden, welche sich bei den Sicherheitsbehörden in Al-Hasaka melden, um ihren Militärdienst zu verschieben?

Die Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche (Schnellrecherche) in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die uns derzeit zur Verfügung stehen sowie auf den Informationen einer sachkundigen Kontaktperson.

### **1 Ab wann zogen sich die syrischen Behörden aus Amouda zurück?**

Im Juli 2012 vertrieb die *Partiya Yekitiya Demokrat* (PYD, Partei der Demokratischen Union) in Amouda, im Nordosten Syriens an der Grenze zur Türkei, die syrischen Beamten aus verschiedenen Verwaltungsgebäuden und übernahm die Kontrolle (*International Crisis Group*, 22. Januar 2013).

Ein von der SFH telefonisch kontaktierter Syrien-Experte bestätigt, dass sich die syrischen Behörden offiziell im Juli 2012 aus Amouda zurückgezogen haben. In verschiedensten Abteilungen innerhalb der Verwaltung behielten jedoch weiterhin einzelne syrische Beamte ihre Stellungen, sie treten aber nicht mehr offiziell auf. Die kurdischen politischen Rivalen der PYD werfen dieser seither vor, sie mache gemeinsame Sache mit der Assad-Regierung. Die Informationsquellen müssen deshalb umso kritischer geprüft werden, da viele Informationen auch als Propaganda für die pro- oder anti-PYD-Seite zu bewerten sind. Die Löhne der PYD Verwaltung in Jazeera werden weiterhin vom Assad-Regime bezahlt (telefonische Auskunft an die SFH vom 7. Juli 2015).

Seit Januar 2015 kommt es immer wieder zu Gefechten zwischen Anhängern des syrischen Regimes (der offiziellen Streitkräfte, Hisbollah, Milizen und iranischen Revolutionsgarden) und der YPG (Volksverteidigungseinheiten, bewaffneter Flügel der

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PYD). Zudem sind Teile der Provinz Al-Hasaka unter der Kontrolle der Terrororganisation Islamischer Staat. Diese Gebiete sind wichtig, da sie als Verbindungsstrecken zwischen der IS-Hochburg Rakka in Syrien und der Stadt Mosul im Irak dienen. Das syrische Regime ist in den letzten Monaten in den von der PYD kontrollierten Gebieten viel aktiver in militärische Operationen involviert (*Danish Immigration Service*, 26. Februar 2015). So befürchten Analysten der *Jamestown Foundation* (3. April 2015) eine Intensivierung der Konflikte zwischen den Unterstützern des Assad-Regimes und der PYD.

*International Crisis Group*, 22. Januar 2013:

*«In July 2012, seventeen months into an uprising that, however inconclusive, exhibited signs of diminished regime strength and continued opposition resilience, the PYD projected a more assertive stance. It took advantage of the regime security forces' partial withdrawal to firmly establish its own political and security presence in Kurdish-populated areas. As opposition armed groups surged in non-Kurdish areas of northern Syria, the PYD ousted government officials from municipal buildings in at least five of its strongholds – Ayn al-Arab (Kobane in Kurdish), Amouda, Al-Malikiyah (Derek), Afrin and Jinderes – replacing Syrian flags with its own.»* Quelle: *International Crisis Group*, Syria's Kurds: A Struggle Within a Struggle, 22. Januar 2013:

[www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/middle-east-north-africa/egypt-syria-lebanon/syria/136-syrias-kurds-a-struggle-within-a-struggle.aspx](http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/middle-east-north-africa/egypt-syria-lebanon/syria/136-syrias-kurds-a-struggle-within-a-struggle.aspx).

*Danish Immigration Service*, 26. Februar 2015:

*«Syrian authorities are present in some parts of the Kurdish areas, namely Jazeera canton and al-Hasakah province. However, the government still pays salaries to employees in the civil administration in the PYD administered areas (Jazeera, Afrin and Kobane cantons). The Kurdish security forces, Assayish, is responsible for enforcement of the rule of law and internal security in the PYD-controlled areas. However, one source, namely TEV DEM, asserted that the Kurdish administration is fully in charge of the civil administration in the areas under its control and that it is the Kurdish administration which pays the salaries of the employees in different sectors.*

*Nadim Houry (HRW) explained that there is a level of co-existence and cooperation between the government and the Kurdish local administration in the areas where the government forces are present. The government's civil administration in the three PYD controlled areas, Jazeera, Kobane and Afrin, is still functioning as the government still pays salaries to hospital and school staff, and the national ID documents are still being issued to people residing in these areas. The enforcement of some of the national laws may differ from one area to another, as for example enforcement of the law on property rights in connection with settling land disputes. Additionally, in some schools, the Kurdish administration has made some changes to the national curriculum to include Kurdish language, culture and history.*

*The cities of al-Hasakah and Qamishli are under joint control and both government and the PYD reportedly have their own checkpoints close to each other.*

*Afrin and West of Qamishli are under PYD control according to Noah Bonsey (ICG). TEVDEM explained that in Qamishli, the Syrian regime controls an area of one square kilometre of Qamishli called “the Security Square” (“al- Moraba’ al-Amni”) which covers a part of the city centre of Qamishli and the area up to and including the Qamishli Airport. There are two to three bases within the security square. The Qamishli Airport is under the control of the Syrian forces. There are domestic flights between Qamishli, Latakia and Damascus at the moment.*

***Al-Hasakah is, according to Nadim Houry (HRW), de facto controlled by the Kurdish forces, however the government forces have their checkpoints in areas around the city of Hasakah and the government continues to pay salaries of employees in public offices and institutions. In some areas, the government and the PYD have found a “modus vivendi”. In Raqqa, the government stopped paying salaries when IS took over. There have been recent reports of clashes between the YPG and regime forces in al-Hasakah. Institute for the Study of War reports in its Syria Update, Januar 13-19, 2015 that between 17 and 19 January 2015 YPG fighters seized several regime positions in Northern Hasakah city following clashes with regime soldiers and the National Defence Forces (NDF) militia-men.»*** Quelle: Danish Immigration Service, Syria: Military Service, Mandatory Self-Defence Duty and Recruitment to the YPG, 26. Februar 2015:  
[www.refworld.org/docid/54fd6c884.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/54fd6c884.html) S. 14/15.

Jamestown Foundation, 3. April 2015:

***«The most likely significant impact of the current Syrian military campaign in al-Hasakah is the potential expansion of the al-Assad regime’s authority via local, primarily Sunni Arab tribal paramilitary militias that are supplemented by the training and likely the kinetic operational support of the IRGC-QF’s multi-national Shi’a force. The al-Assad government, with the deployment of IRGC-QF forces in al-Hasakah governorate, a secondary or tertiary theater for much of the conflict, is likely attempting to reestablish its predominant position in the governorate, and to sustain that position over the long-term. Pragmatic Sunni Arab tribal leaders, such as those organized by Shaykh Muhammad al-Faris, could join with the IRGC-QF and the Assad regime as a result of calculating that the trend towards greater involvement of Iran will continue, leading eventually to the success of the regime campaign against the Kurds and the Islamic State in al-Hasakah. They may therefore conclude that there is a greater long-term benefit to themselves and their tribesmen on joining the “winning” side sooner rather than later. A potential return of the regime’s predominance in al-Hasakah governorate, rather than the limited authority and patchwork military presence it has wielded over the course of the war, could allow it to limit or completely suppress the Kurdish-led autonomous government in the governorate. With the assistance of Iran and local Arab tribes, the al-Assad government could potentially be in position to dramatically reverse Kurdish social, political and cultural gains in the region.***

*Meanwhile, YPG militias, which are predominately oriented towards seizing and holding territory that borders Kurdish-majority areas of al-Hasakah governorate, are likely to continue to seek to mobilize more Arabs into their forces. However, they will be hampered by local Arabs’ long-standing doubt toward the Kurds’ future intentions,*

fuelled by Syrian government counter-narratives of resistance against the Kurds, specifically over the ideological influence of the PKK on the YPD. **The Syrian government could also succeed in mobilizing Arab and non-Arab, ethnic and sectarian minorities such as the Assyrians, Armenians and Circassians, against a Kurdish-led, autonomous region, backed by the threat of a reinvigorated, expanded, and sustained Syrian military presence in al-Hasakah governorate.**» Quelle: Jamestown Foundation, The Struggle for Syria's al-Hasakah Governorate: Kurds, the Islamic State and the IRGC, Terrorism Monitor Volume: 13 Issue 7, 3. April 2015:  
[www.jamestown.org/programs/tm/sin-gle/?tx\\_ttnews%5btt\\_news%5d=43746&cHash=39263e33bb8bb63f222af0fd008545c0#.VZul0v6KDCN](http://www.jamestown.org/programs/tm/sin-gle/?tx_ttnews%5btt_news%5d=43746&cHash=39263e33bb8bb63f222af0fd008545c0#.VZul0v6KDCN).

## 2 Kann es sein, dass im Rekrutierungsbüro der syrischen Armee in Amouda im Oktober 2013 ein Mitglied der PYD stationiert ist, um die Mitarbeiter der syrischen Armee vor der kurdischen Bevölkerung zu schützen?

Wie oben beschrieben, übernahm die PYD im Juli 2012 verschiedene Verwaltungsgebäude der syrischen Behörden in Amouda. Im Dezember 2012 erweiterte die PYD ihre Präsenz auch in den Büros des politischen Sicherheitsdienstes, des militärischen Geheimdienstes und im Rekrutierungsbüro (*International Crisis Group*, 22. Januar 2013).

Der von der SFH kontaktierte Syrien-Experte geht davon aus, dass das Rekrutierungsbüro seit der Machtübernahme der PYD in Amouda bis spätestens 2013 sowohl von PYD-Anhängern wie auch von Beamten des syrischen Regimes besetzt war. Kurdische politische Rivalen haben der PYD vorgeworfen, dass sie in dieser Zeit politische Gegner in Amouda gegen deren Willen für die syrische Armee eingezogen hätten. Auch hier ist jedoch nicht klar, ob das Propaganda gegen die PYD ist, oder ob die Vorwürfe haltbar sind (Telefonische Auskunft an die SFH vom 7. Juli 2015).

Der *Danish Immigration Service* (26. Februar 2015) bezieht sich auf verschiedene Quellen, die beschreiben, dass es für das syrische Regime schwierig ist, die obligatorische Wehrpflicht in den von der PYD kontrollierten Gebieten durchzusetzen. In Qamishil habe das Regime zum Beispiel die Rekrutierungsversuche seit November 2014 eingestellt.

*International Crisis Group*, 22. Januar 2013:

«*Qamishli is the principal flashpoint, but not the only one. Other towns with a Kurdish population exhibit a precarious coexistence of political forces and armed groups. For example, several groups are present in Amouda, which has a majority-Kurdish population: the PYD, Ismail Hama's Yekiti (a KNC member) and the Amouda Youth Committee, alongside regime employees who remain in place. After the regime withdrew most of its personnel in July 2012, the PYD took control over some of the buildings, and by early December it had extended its presence to the offices of the Political Security Directorate, the Military Intelligence Service and the Recruitment Office.*» Quelle: *International Crisis Group, Syria's Kurds: A Struggle Within a Struggle*, 22. Januar 2013:

[www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/Middle%20East%20North%20Africa/Iraq%20Syria%20Lebanon/Syria/136-syrias-kurds-a-struggle-within-a-struggle.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/~/media/Files/Middle%20East%20North%20Africa/Iraq%20Syria%20Lebanon/Syria/136-syrias-kurds-a-struggle-within-a-struggle.pdf).

Danish Immigration Service, 26. Februar 2015:

**«The Syrian government has made some attempts in the Kurdish areas in recent years to recruit Kurds, but it has failed in doing so as it faced severe resistance from the Kurdish forces present in the area. According to UMAM D&R, at the end of October/beginning of November 2014, the government forces detained around 40 Kurds in Qamishli with the purpose of recruiting them to the army. The Assyrians in the area responded immediately by kidnapping a number of officers from the Syrian army who were not on duty and who were then exchanged for release of the 40 Kurds. After this episode, the Syrian regime's recruitment efforts in this particular Kurdish controlled area ended.**

**According to Noah Bonsey (ICG), the Syrian government does not have the capacity to impose the military service law in areas that are not under its control. The government would most probably not be able to compel conscription in Afrin and Kobane, and would face significant difficulty in doing so in al-Hasakah province and Qamishli.**

**Abdelaziz Abdelaziz (OHCHR) assessed that the government might occasionally try to recruit individuals for military service in Qamishli but that it often results in tension between the government and the PYD. In Qamishli, the regime is currently in a weak position and it is not interested in any confrontation with the Kurds.**

According to TEV DEM, the Syrian forces present at the Qamishli Airport usually do not arrest Kurdish evaders approaching the Qamishli Airport. **However, the Kurdish administration advises Kurds without proper documents not to approach the airport.** TEV DEM further explained that government forces in Qamishli do not move out of the abovementioned security square and that the Syrian government does not recruit people residing in the security square and its surroundings as the government, according to an agreement with the Kurdish administration, is not authorized to do so. The source added however, that the Syrian regime does otherwise recruit Kurds in areas under the government's control. » Quelle: Danish Immigration Service, Syria: Military Service, Mandatory Self-Defence Duty and Recruitment to the YPG, 26. Februar 2015: [www.refworld.org/docid/54fd6c884.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/54fd6c884.html).

### 3 Ab wann begann die PYD selber Personen zu rekrutieren?

Im Juli 2014 erliess die PYD im Gebiet Jazeera / Cizire im Nordosten Syriens ein Gesetz zur Einführung der allgemeine Wehrpflicht. Alle Männer zwischen 18 und 30 Jahren sollen während sechs Monaten Militärdienst leisten (*Danish Immigration Service*, 26. Februar 2015). Die sechs Monate müssen nicht an einem Stück abverdient werden (*ARA News*, 19. Juli 2014). Familien mit nur einem Kind, kranke Männer und Familien, die Angehörige im Kampf auf der Seite der PYD verloren haben, sind vom Militärdienst ausgeschlossen. Studenten können ihren Militärdienst innerhalb von zwei Jahren absolvieren. Diejenigen, die sich weigern, Militärdienst zu leisten, sollen bestraft werden (*BasNews*, 14. Juli 2014).

Bereits früher gab es vor allem im Zusammenhang mit der Zwangsrekrutierung von Minderjährigen Berichte zur Rekrutierung in die YPG:

Die Rekrutierung von Minderjährigen durch die PYD und deren bewaffneter Arm YPG ist von verschiedenen internationalen Organisationen (*Human Rights Watch*, *UN Human Rights Council*) sowie von mehreren Nachrichtenagenturen in den letzten Jahren dokumentiert worden. Die unabhängige Untersuchungskommission zu Syrien des *UN Human Rights Council* (12. Februar 2014) berichtete von minderjährigen YPG-Kämpfern in Qamishli (Gouvernement Al-Hasaka) und in Ayn Al-Arab (Gouvernement Ar Raqqah), die im Juli und August 2013 gesichtet wurden. Nach der Kritik durch die Untersuchungskommission, teilte die YPG der Kommission am 30. September 2013 in einem Schreiben mit, sie werde an ihrer Politik festhalten, Kinder nicht für Kriegszwecke zu brauchen. Im Dezember 2013 wurden innerhalb der YPG Befehle dazu erlassen. Diese Guidelines wurden jedoch nicht eingehalten und die unabhängige internationale Untersuchungskommission für Syrien des *UN Human Rights Council* berichtete am 18. März 2014 erneut von bewaffneten Jungen und Mädchen zwischen 14 und 17 Jahren, die sich an Checkpoints der YPG in Qamishli, und Al-Malikiyah in Al-Hasaka und in Afrin, Aleppo aufhalten.

Viele haben sich der YPG bereits 2012 und 2013 freiwillig angeschlossen.

*Danish Immigration Service*, 26. Februar 2015:

*«In the Kurdish areas administered by the PYD (Partiya Yekîtiya Demokrat or the Democratic Union Party) - that is Jazeera, Afrin and Kobane - **the law on mandatory self-defence duty was adopted on 14 July 2014 by the Kurdish autonomous administration making it compulsory for all Kurdish men between the age 18 and 30 to perform self-defence duty for a period of six months.** Women can voluntarily perform the duty. The law applies to all men regardless of their ethnic or religious background and regardless of whether they have completed their military service in the Syrian army. **Apart from performing self-defence duty, both men and women can join the YPG (Yekîneyên Parastina Gel, or the People's Protection Units) and the YPJ (Yekîneyên Parastina Jinê or the Women's Protection Units) respectively on a voluntary basis,** however there have been reports of cases of forced recruitment. Although one finds persons from non-Kurdish groups of Christians and Arabs, Kurds comprise the majority of the YPG.»* Quelle: Danish Immigration Service, Syria: Military Service, Mandatory Self-Defence Duty and Recruitment to the YPG, 26. Februar 2015: [www.refworld.org/docid/54fd6c884.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/54fd6c884.html).

ARA News, 19. Juli 2014:

*«Kilis, Turkey – A “conscription law” was ratified earlier this week by the legislative council of the Auto-Administration in northeastern Syria (led by the Democratic Union Party “PYD” and other allied parties). The law stipulates “the duty of self-defence in the Syrian areas which falls under the rule of the “Democratic Auto-Administration”. The law obliges families living in the region to send one of their 18-30 year-old members to the defence duty, which lasts for six months, either continuously or intermittently over one year time. Exempting the “disabled or sick” was mentioned in the law as well as **exempting families whose members have earlier***

*joined the PYD-linked forces of the Assayish, the Kurdistan Liberation Movement (KCK), the Popular Protection Units (YPG) or Women Protection Units (YPJ). The law stipulates some penalties in case of “non-adherence”. Namat Dawod, member of Secretariat General of the Kurdish National Council in Syria (KNC) (a rival force to the PYD), stated to ARA News: “This law will have negative consequences on the Kurdish status and on the relationship between our council and Council of Western Kurdistan —linked to the PYD.” “KNC has sent a letter to Council of Western Kurdistan to consider that a unified attitude is the only means to overcome challenges, but not such law,” Dawod said. Speaking to ARA News, KNC member Mustafa Misto said: “Defending the land is a national and compulsory duty of each individual.” Misto asserted the importance of defence law under Syria’s current situations in general and “the situations of Kurdish regions (Kurdish-majority areas) in particular.” “However, the non-legitimacy of the legislator of this law supposes the illegitimacy of the law itself,” Misto argued. In Misto’s opinion, “PYD received power in northeastern Syria from the Syrian regime, and is using arms to prevail, while dealing with other Kurdish parties and forces in a totalitarian way”. “PYD refused to include others in political life to gain the whole benefit of the current phase,” Misto continued. Misto thinks that such law does not protect Kurdish regions but “recruits people to serve PYD agendas that has nothing to do with the Kurdish issue in Syria”. “By ratifying such law, PYD is refusing any participatory project whether now or in the future to administrate Syria’s Kurdish areas,” Misto told ARA News. “Marginalizing other Kurdish forces is an attempt to push them to submit to the PYD.” Secretariat-General of KNC in Syria officially rejected the “conscription law” and previously refused to join the PYD-led Auto-Administration in northern Syria. Moreover, it dismissed a number of its members who joined the Administration.» Quelle: ARA News, Conscription Law: PYD calls on Syria Kurds to ‘defend dignity’, 19. Juli 2014: <http://aranews.net/2014/07/conscription-law-pyd-calls-syria-kurds-defend-dignity/>.*

BasNews, 14. Juli 2014:

*«The lawmaking Council in Cizire Canton, Syrian Kurdistan has passed a law making military conscription mandatory, which the Kurdish National Council in Syria had warned them against in their last meeting. The law is expected to deepen the problems between both Kurdish National Council and Syrian Kurdistan Council of People that consists of the Democratic Union Party (PYD) and their allies. According to the law, civilians aged between 18 and 30 must enlist in the military for six months. The law also states that the soldier can choose to either serve the six months with no interruptions or in break the time up into different phases. The law will not include families with only one youth, youths with injuries or illnesses or families who have lost members to fighting for the People’s Protection Units. Students will be allowed to finish their military service over a period of two years. Those who refuse to join the military service will be face disciplinary measures, but these have not yet been revealed.»* Quelle: BasNews, Military recruitment law passed in Syrian Kurdistan, 14. Juli 2014: <http://basnews.com/en/News/Details/Military-recruitment-law-passed-in-Syrian-Kurdistan/26826>.

UN Human Rights Council, 12. Februar 2014:

«81. **Underage YPG fighters were seen in Qamishli (Al-Hasakah) and in Ayn Al-Arab (Ar Raqqa) in July and August 2013.** In a letter dated 30 September 2013 addressed to the commission, the YPG stated its policy not to use children under 18. An order issued on 14 December from its central command to YPG commanders echoed these guidelines. Adherence to this policy continues to be monitored. (...)

84. *Non-State armed groups have perpetrated the war crime of enlisting and using children below the age of 15 to participate actively in hostilities, and have recruited and used children under the age of 18 years in hostilities contrary to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They also committed the war crime of torture on children. Children's right to education has been denied by the use of schools as military bases and training camps.*» Quelle: UN Human Rights Council, Report of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, 12. Februar 2014, S. 13-14:

[www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session25/Documents/A-HRC-25-65\\_en.doc](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session25/Documents/A-HRC-25-65_en.doc).

UN Human Rights Council, 18. März 2014:

«37. **Despite orders issued to YPG commanders in December 2013 not to recruit children below the age of 18 years, the presence of armed boys and girls aged 14 to 17 years, was documented at YPG checkpoints in Qamishli and Al Malikiyah in Al Hasakah as well as in Afrin, Aleppo.**» Quelle: UN Human Rights Council, Oral Update of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, 18. März 2014:

[www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/ColSyria/OralUpdate18March2014.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/ColSyria/OralUpdate18March2014.pdf).

Human Rights Watch, 19. Juni 2014:

«Human Rights Watch found that, **despite promises from the Asayish and YPG in 2013 to stop using children under age 18 for military purposes, the problem persists in both forces.** On June 5, the YPG publicly pledged to demobilize all fighters under age 18 within one month.» Quelle: Human Rights Watch, Under Kurdish Rule: Abuses in PYD-run Enclaves of Syria, 19. Juni 2014:

[www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/19/under-kurdish-rule/abuses-pyd-run-enclaves-syria](http://www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/19/under-kurdish-rule/abuses-pyd-run-enclaves-syria).

UN Human Rights Council, 13. August 2014:

«(c) *Kurdish armed groups*

97. *Instances of recruitment of children under the age of 18 by YPG were documented in document A/HRC/25/65. Pursuant to their pledge on 5 July to abolish such practices, **YPG have demobilized child soldiers from their ranks and undertaken to monitor adherence to their commitments.***» Quelle: UN Human Rights Council, Report of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, 13. August 2014, A/HRC/27/60: [www.refworld.org/docid/53fed8134.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/53fed8134.html).



**4 Ist es möglich, dass Personen welche an regierungskritischen Demonstrationen in Amouda teilgenommen haben, sich zuerst in Al-Hasaka bei den Sicherheitsbehörden melden müssen, bevor sie ihren Militärdienst verschieben können?**

Der von der SFH kontaktierte Syrien-Experte weist darauf hin, dass bereits früher Personen registriert wurden, die dem syrischen Geheimdienst in irgendeiner Form aufgefallen sind und dass diese, wenn sie mit den Militärbehörden zu tun hatten, zuerst von einem der Geheimdienste überprüft werden mussten. Er meint, dieses Vorgehen sei die übliche Praxis (Telefonische Auskunft an die SFH vom 7. Juli 2015).

**5 Kommt es vor, dass Personen verschwinden, welche sich bei den Sicherheitsbehörden in Al-Hasaka melden, um ihren Militärdienst zu verschieben?**

Gemäss dem Syrien-Experten ist es im ganzen Land möglich, dass Personen, die sich bei den syrischen Sicherheitsbehörden melden, gleich in die Armee eingezogen werden (Telefonische Auskunft an die SFH vom 7. Juli 2015).