

Country/entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement between National Front for Liberation and the Hayat Tahir al-Sham (HTS)
Date	6 Oct 2018
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict

Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -)

The agreements relate to three different conflict contexts. Israel-Syria and Syria-Lebanon. The Syrian-Israeli conflict was a key factor for the Syrian intervention during the Lebanese Civil War, with Syrian-backed Palestinian Liberation Army units intervened in 1976 against the Palestinian/Leftist militias. Following a massacre at Tel al-Zaatar that year, Syria was forced to accept a ceasefire at a meeting of the Arab League. However, the Arab League also mandated an Arab Deterrence Force, consisting of mostly Syrian soldiers with token contributions from other Arab League states, thus further legitimizing the Syrian presence in Lebanon. During a second bout of fighting that began in 1989, caused by the formation of rival Lebanese regimes in East and West Beirut, the Syrian-backed regime won and in 1991 the 'Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination' was signed to legalize the Syrian occupation as a means to ensure the security of Syria. Syrian forces were forced to withdraw in 2005 following possible involvement in the assassination of Lebanon's President Hariri.

Syria-internal. In 2011, domestic upheaval following a wave of protests across the Arab World soon led to violent repression of protestors by Syrian government troops. The violence progressed steadily and by July 2011 the Free Syrian Army (FSA) was formed consisting of defected military units and new recruits. The FSA and rebel umbrella group known as the Syrian National Council represented the first attempt at coordinating rebel factions in late 2011. However, a steady influx of foreign fighters and increased sectarianism radicalised opposition groups, which relied on foreign funding. The nature of the conflict changed drastically in late 2013 as infighting among the opposition groups increased. One of the more significant developments was the split between the al-Qaeda outfits the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ISIS), and Jabhat al-Nusra in early 2014 in addition to the intensified targeting of other rebel factions by ISIS fighters in particular, including the Kurdish Peshmerga, the FSA and other jihadist outfits. Since the summer of 2014, the conflict was further internationalized when ISIS announced the formation of an Islamic state eroding the state line between Iraq and Syria and also in mid-2015 when Russian forces intervened on behalf of the Bashar al-Assad government in Damascus.

Close

Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Syrian Local Agreements
Parties	<p>Representative of the National Front Liberation Abu Al Bara'a Hasan Soufan [Signed]</p> <p>Representative of the Hayat Tahrir Al Sham Dr. Madhhar Luwais [Signed]</p>
Third parties	-
Description	Four point agreement providing for (1) removal of armed presence from town; (2) release of prisoners; (3) for the courts to decide on civilian's rights; and (4) that Hayat Tahrir al-Sham is responsible for persons killed and property taken during the last ceasefire violation.

Agreement document [SY_181007_Agreement between HTS and National Front_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SY_181007_Agreement between HTS and National Front_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1, With regards to the civilians and their rights, these issues are referred to a judicial committee that is to be agreed upon within a week from the date of this statement

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 1, With regards to the civilians and their rights, these issues are referred to a judicial committee that is to be agreed upon within a week from the date of this statement

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1, - Removing the military manifestations and bringing back civilian life to its normal state in the areas of the conflict
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision [Summary] Agreement does not have an explicit ceasefire, but implies a ceasefire, following the previous violation for which it assigns responsibility with HTS.
Police	Page 1, - Immediately releasing all of the people who were detained, from either side, because of the most recent events and immediately searching for and apprehending those wanted by the law
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 1, - Removing the military manifestations and bringing back civilian life to its normal state in the areas of the conflict
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, - Removing the military manifestations and bringing back civilian life to its normal state in the areas of the conflict Page 1, Hayat Tahrir Al Sham's guarantee for the most recent violation of the ceasefire that was agreed upon, and it is responsible for the people killed and property taken
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 1, - Immediately releasing all of the people who were detained, from either side, because of the most recent events and immediately searching for and apprehending those wanted by the law
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Page 1, Hayat Tahrir Al Sham's guarantee for the most recent violation of the ceasefire that was agreed upon, and it is responsible for the people killed and property taken
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Hosein Mortada website (2018), An agreement between "Tahrir al-Sham" and "Nour al-Din al-Zanki" to stop the fighting between the two factions in the countryside of Aleppo, October 6, https://web.archive.org/save/http://www.hoseinmortada.com/2018/10/06/الزّن-الدين-نور-الشام-وتفّق-بين-تحرير-الشام-ونور-الدين-الزّن
