

**Совет Безопасности**

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Идентичные письма Постоянного представителя Франции при Организации Объединенных Наций от 26 апреля 2017 года на имя Генерального секретаря и Председателя Совета Безопасности

В результате нападения, имевшего место 4 апреля 2017 года в Хан-Шайхуне, Сирия, погибли 80 человек, из них 50 человек скончались мгновенно, и еще более 500 человек пострадали. Учитывая серьезность этого нападения, Франция приняла решение рассекретить часть выводов, сделанных в ходе проводимого ею расследования.

Наши разведывательные службы пришли к четкому выводу о том, что отравляющее вещество, примененное в ходе нападения 4 апреля, было заринном. Сразу после нападения 4 апреля в Хан-Шайхуне был произведен отбор проб, включая пробы человеческого происхождения и пробы с осколков боеприпасов. Мы сравнили пробы, отобранные на месте происшествия в Хан-Шайхуне, с образцами химических веществ, находящимися на хранении у наших разведслужб со времени начала конфликта.

Наши службы установили, что в ходе нападения 4 апреля был применен тот же зарин, который был использован при схожем нападении в Саракибе, Сирия, 29 апреля 2013 года. Присутствие в отобранных пробах вещества под названием гексамин является отличительной особенностью зарина, производимого сирийским режимом. Использование этого вещества характерно для производственного процесса, разработанного в лабораториях Сирийского научно-исследовательского центра. Гексамин был обнаружен и в образцах, отобранных после нападения 29 апреля 2013 года, и в образцах, полученных после нападения 4 апреля 2017 года.

Наши службы подтвердили также, что утром 4 апреля с авиабазы «Аш-Шайрат» совершил взлет самолет «Сухой».

Во вторник, 25 апреля, Франция препроводила эти выводы Организации по запрещению химического оружия (ОЗХО), а в среду, 26 апреля, они были обнародованы министром иностранных дел Жан-Марком Эйро.

Франция глубоко обеспокоена этими выводами, которые вновь подтверждают, что Сирия не соблюдает свои международные обязательства: она продолжает применять химическое оружие и развивать тайную программу в области химического оружия.



Сложившаяся ситуация выходит за пределы Сирии: она ослабляет международный режим нераспространения химического оружия и угрожает нашей системе коллективной безопасности. Мы обязаны принять меры к тому, чтобы сирийский арсенал химического оружия был ликвидирован и чтобы практике применения химического оружия сирийским режимом раз и навсегда был положен конец.

Франция ожидает возможности ознакомиться с докладом Миссии ОЗХО по установлению фактов как беспристрастного и профессионального экспертного механизма, который должен пользоваться нашим полным доверием и поддержкой.

Буду признателен за распространение настоящего письма и приложение к нему в качестве документа Совета Безопасности*.

(Подпись) Франсуа Делаттр

* Приложение распространяется только на тех языках, на которых оно представлено.

**Приложение к письму Постоянного представителя Франции
при Организации Объединенных Наций от 26 апреля 2017 года
на имя Генерального секретаря и Председателя Совета
Безопасности**

[Подлинный текст на английском и французском языках]

Национальная оценка

**Нападение с применением химического оружия 4 апреля
2017 года (Хан-Шайхун)**

Тайная сирийская программа по химическому оружию

This document is based on declassified intelligence from France's own sources.

On 4 April 2017, air strikes against civilians in the city of Khan Sheikhoun killed more than 80 people. According to our experts, the symptoms observed immediately afterwards (pupil contraction, suffocation, bluing of lips, white foam on faces, convulsions), the high number of deaths, and the fact that certain responders and medical staff suffered secondary contamination are consistent with the use of a highly lethal neurotoxic agent. This has now been confirmed scientifically.

These strikes come in the context of continuous use since 2013 of chemical weapons or chemical agents in Syria, particularly during air strikes, including after the Syrian regime committed to dismantling its chemical weapons arsenal on 25 October 2013. France has collected biomedical and environmental samples and munitions and pieces of munitions in Syria on several occasions, and has been able to confirm the use of chlorine and sarin several times. The attached table lists France's evaluations.

1. – Technical analysis of the chemical attack on 4 April

a) France has deployed the required resources to obtain its own samples from the alleged sarin attack on 4 April 2017 in Idlib Governorate.

b) The analyses carried out by French experts on the environmental samples collected at one of the impact points of the chemical attack at Khan Sheikhoun on 4 April 2017 reveal the presence of sarin, of a specific secondary product (diisopropyl methylphosphonate – DIMP) formed during synthesis of sarin from isopropanol and DF (methylphosphonyl difluoride), and hexamine. Analysis of biomedical samples also shows that a victim of the Khan Sheikhoun attack, a sample of whose blood was taken in Syria on the very day of the attack, was exposed to sarin.

France therefore independently and categorically confirms that sarin was used on 4 April. The United States, the United Kingdom, Turkey and the Director-General of the OPCW have also established that sarin was employed on the basis of analysis of biomedical samples.

c) According to the intelligence obtained by the French services, the process of synthesizing sarin, developed by the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) and employed by the Syrian armed forces and security services, involves the use of hexamine as a stabilizer. DIMP is also known as a by-product generated by this process.

d) This intelligence on the process used by the regime, which is a sign of its responsibility in the attack on 4 April, is based notably on the analysis of the content of an unexploded grenade which was used with certainty by the Syrian regime during the Saraqib attack on 29 April 2013. That mid-afternoon, a helicopter arriving from the north-east flew over the city of Saraqib at high altitude. Three unidentified objects, emitting white smoke, were dropped on neighbourhoods to the west of the city, on a north-south trajectory.

According to France, only the Syrian armed forces had helicopters and could therefore be responsible for dropping these three objects.



Timeline of the dropping of three unidentified objects by helicopter.

At the first point of impact, there were no victims. At the second point of impact, one person was killed and about 20 injured. An exploded grenade was found in the wreckage. Analysis of biomedical and environmental samples collected by the French services revealed the presence of compounds consistent with exposure to sarin. This analysis was confirmed by the United Nations in December 2013.



Exploded grenade found at second point of impact

At the third point of impact, an unexploded grenade was found in a crater on a dirt track. This munition was very similar in appearance to that found at the second point of impact.



Crater at the third point of impact where the grenade was found

Once the French services were sure of the traceability of the grenade, analyses were carried out.



Munition found at third point of impact and an x-ray of it

The chemical analyses carried out showed that it contained a solid and liquid mix of approximately 100ml of sarin at an estimated purity of 60%. Hexamine, DF and a secondary product, DIMP, were also identified. Modelling, on the basis of the crater's characteristics, confirmed with a very high level of confidence that it was dropped from the air.

e) The presence of the same chemical compounds in the environmental samples collected during the attacks on Khan Sheikhoun on 4 April 2017 and on Saraqib on 29 April 2013 has therefore been formally confirmed by France. The sarin present in the munitions used on 4 April was produced using the same manufacturing process as that used during the sarin attack perpetrated by the Syrian regime in Saraqib. Moreover, the presence of hexamine indicates that this manufacturing process is that developed by the Scientific Studies and Research Centre for the Syrian regime.

2. – Militarily analysis of the tactical situation around 4 April 2017

a) The 4 April attack came after the Syrian armed forces and security services and their supporters launched a counter-offensive in the sector of Hama, responding to the progress of armed groups and Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham in the north of Hama since 22 March.

On 23 March, Syrian elite forces, the Qawat Al-Nimr, along with Hezbollah and the Iranian Quds Force, were redeployed to the area. Syrian and Russian air support has also been focused on this sector. On 2 April, the Syrian armed forces and security services and their supporters pushed back the front line, although Damascus failed to fully win back the territory captured by the armed groups in March. Since then, the regime has largely regained territory in the Hama sector and continues to pressure the opposition: further conventional bombing has been observed in the Hama region.

b) The French services are aware in particular of a Sukhoi Su-22 bomber which took off from the Shayrat Airbase on the morning of 4 April and launched up to six strikes around Khan Sheikhoun.

c) As regards the general organization of the command chain, the French intelligence services assess that only Bashar al-Assad and a few of the most influential members of his inner circle are authorized to give the order to use chemical weapons.

3. – Analysis of the presence of armed groups in Hama and of their capabilities

a) While it has been confirmed that mustard gas attacks have been carried out by Daesh in Syria since 2015, France assesses that the theory of an attack by the armed groups using a neurotoxic agent on 4 April is not credible. France has no information confirming the possession of sarin by these groups.

1. Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) was born from the merger of several radical factions with the Al-Qaeda movement Jabhat Fatah al-Sham after the fall of Aleppo. Pragmatic coordination between HTS and other armed groups present in the Hama sector was observed in late March. To the knowledge of the French services, none of these groups has the capability to employ a neurotoxic agent, or the air capacities required.
2. The theory of an attack perpetrated by Daesh is not plausible either, as Daesh is not present in the sector of Hama. Moreover, the French intelligence services have not observed that Daesh has sarin or air capacities.

b) Neither do the French services assess that the theory of a staged attack or manipulation by the opposition is credible, particularly because of the massive influx in a very limited time towards hospitals in Syria and Turkey, and the simultaneous, massive uploading of videos showing symptoms of the use of neurotoxic agents.

4. – Continuation since 2013 of a clandestine Syrian chemical weapons programme

a) In a previous declassified national report in 2013, the French services laid out their knowledge of the Syrian chemical weapons programme and chemical attacks perpetrated by the regime. They noted that sarin was principally used in binary form: a mixture of methylphosphonyl difluoride (DF), a key precursor in the manufacture of sarin, and isopropanol produced just before use.

France informed the OPCW that Syria's explanations on the quantities of DF declared – approximately 20 tonnes – as having been used in tests or lost in accidents were exaggerated. Moreover, France has observed since 2014 Syrian attempts to acquire dozens of tonnes of isopropanol. The Declaration Assessment Team (DAT) from the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW has been unable to obtain any proof of the veracity of Syria's declarations. The OPCW itself has identified major inconsistencies in Syria's explanations concerning the presence of sarin derivatives on several sites where no activity relating to the toxin had been declared.

b) On the basis of the conclusions of the DAT and its own intelligence, France assesses that major doubts remain as to the accuracy, exhaustiveness and sincerity of the decommissioning of Syria's chemical weapons arsenal. In particular, France assesses that Syria has maintained a capacity to produce or stock sarin, despite its commitment to destroy all stocks and capacities. Lastly, France assesses that Syria has not declared tactical munitions (grenades and rockets) such as those repeatedly used since 2013.

c) The Damascus regime has continued to employ chemical weapons against its population since Syria's accession to the CWC on 13 October 2013. There have been over 100 allegations of such use, concerning chlorine as well as sarin.

Since 2014, the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) has published several reports confirming the use of chemical weapons against civilians in Syria. The UN-OPCW Joint Investigation Mechanism (JIM) has investigated nine allegations of chemical weapons employment. In its reports in August and October 2016, the JIM attributed three cases of employment of chlorine to the Damascus regime and one of mustard gas to Daesh.

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Based on this overall evaluation and on reliable and consistent intelligence collected by our Services, France assesses that the Syrian armed forces and security services perpetrated a chemical attack using sarin against civilians in Khan Sheikhoun on 4 April 2017.

ALLEGATIONS OF USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN SYRIA SINCE 2012

Table legend:

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Allegations of use of chemical weapons that the French services have not been able to confirm with great reliability | Use of sarin proven by France through the collection of biomedical and/or environmental samples Attack attributed to the Syrian regime | Strong presumption of use of sarin by the Syrian regime | Strong presumption of the use of chlorine by the Syrian regime | Mustard gas attack attributed to Daesh |
|--|---|---|--|--|

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|
| Kafr Takharim Salqin | 60km west of Aleppo | 14 October 2012 | |
| Harasta | East Ghouta | 19 November 2012 | |
| Homs | | 23 December 2012 | |
| Khan al-Assal | Aleppo | 19 March 2013 | Suffocation |
| Al-Otaiba | 30 km east of Damascus | 19 March 2013 | Pupil constriction, convulsions, muscle spasms |
| Baba Amr | Homs | 20 March 2013 | |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| Darayya | South-west of Damascus | 28 March 2013 | |
| Al-Otaiba | 30 km east of Damascus | 9 April 2013 | |
| Jobar | East Ghouta | 9 April 2013 | Epidermal inflammation and burns |
| Aleppo | | 13 April 2013 | Hallucinations, vomiting and mucositis |
| Shelkh Maksoud | Aleppo | 13 April 2013 | Uncontrolled movements, hypersalivation, pupil constriction |
| Jobar | East Ghouta | Mid-April 2013 | Breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness, dizziness, pupil constriction |
| Darayya | South-west of Damascus | 25 April 2013 | |
| Saraqib | Idlib | 29 April 2013 | Tremors, breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness, pupil constriction |
| Adra | North-east of Damascus | 23 May 2013 | |
| Harasta | East Ghouta | 26 May 2013 | |
| Al-Bahariya | East Ghouta | 10 June 2013 | Suffocation and partial paralysis |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Zamalka | East Ghouta | 24 June 2013 | Tremors, muscle contractions and pupil contraction |
| Sayyidah Zaynab | South of Damascus | 7 July 2013 | |
| Douma | North-east of Damascus | 4 August 2013 | Breathing difficulties, convulsions and oral mucositis |
| Damascus | | 21 August 2013 | Pupil contraction, convulsions, respiratory distress, hypersalivation, running noses |
| Jobar Zamalka | East Ghouta | 12 September 2013 | Breathing difficulties and hypersalivation |
| Kafr Zita | Hama | 11 April 2014 | Suffocation, coughing and disorientation |
| Jobar | East Ghouta | 3 April 2014 | |
| Kafr Zita | Hama | 20 April 2014 | Coughing and suffocation |
| Tall Manis | | 21 April 2014 | |
| Al-Tamanah | Idlib | 23 April 2014 | Coughing and suffocation |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Arbin | East Ghouta | 5 June 2014 | Breathing difficulties, nausea, headaches, loss of consciousness, eye reddening, facial inflammation and total loss of feeling |
| Jobar | East Ghouta | 12 August 2014 | Reduced consciousness, breathing difficulties and eye irritation |
| Daraa | | 19 August 2014 | |
| Hatita al-Jarsh | East Ghouta | 14 September 2014 | |
| Adra | North-east of Damascus | 24 September 2014 | Breathing difficulties, convulsions |
| Deir ez-Zor | | 27 September 2014 | |
| Tel Bisseh | | 3 November 2014 | |
| Nawa | 25km north-west of Homs | 24 February 2015 | Coughing |
| Qminas Sarmin | Idlib | 16 March 2015 | |
| Sarmin | Idlib | 23 March 2015 | |
| Binnish | Idlib | 24 March 2015 | No visible symptoms |
| Sarmin | Idlib | 26 March 2015 | |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Idlib Governorate | | 31 March 2015 | |
| Ghab Plain | Idlib | 3 April 2015 | |
| Douar Al Mihrab Karaj al-Bolman | Idlib | 16 April 2015 | |
| Feliyon Korin | Idlib | 16 April 2015 | |
| Tamana'a Kafr Najd | Idlib | 17 April 2015 | Suffocation |
| Edles | Idlib | 24 April 2015 | |
| Sahen | Idlib | 24 April 2015 | |
| Aleppo | | 24 April 2015 | |
| Sahl al Ghab | | 25 April 2015 | |
| Nirab | South-east of Aleppo | 25 April 2015 | |
| Hama | | 26 April 2015 | |
| Kafr Oued | Idlib | 26 April 2015 | Suffocation |
| Al-Hawash | Idlib | 26 April 2015 | |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Al-Mansoura | | 26 April 2015 | |
| Jabal Zawiya | Idlib | 26 April 2015 | |
| Al-Marjeh | Aleppo | 27 April 2015 | |
| Al-Mastouma | Idlib | 27 April 2015 | |
| Karsaa Kansafrah | Idlib | 28 April 2015 | |
| Saraqib | Idlib | 29 April 2015 | Suffocation |
| Al-Hawash | Hama | 29 April 2015 | |
| Sahl al Ghab Qastoun | Hama | 29 April 2015 | Suffocation |
| Saraqib | Idlib | 2 May 2015 | |
| Kansafra | Idlib Governorate | 2 May 2015 | |
| Kafr Battikh | Idlib | 6 May 2014 | |
| Al-Janudiyah | Idlib | 7 May 2015 | |
| Al-Bashiriya | Idlib | 10 May 2015 | |
| Al-Sarmaniya | Idlib | 10 May 2015 | |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Aqrab | Hama | 14 May 2015 | |
| Mashmashan | Idlib | 15 May 2015 | |
| Sarmin | Idlib | 16 May 2015 | |
| Al-Kostan | Idlib | 17 May 2015 | |
| Mashmashan | Idlib | 17 May 2015 | |
| Jisr al-Shughur | Idlib | 18 May 2015 | |
| Mashmashan | Idlib | 19 May 2015 | |
| Aleppo | Aleppo | 13 June 2015 | |
| Jobar | East Ghouta | 13 June 2015 | |
| Al-Janoudiah | | 8 June 2015 | |
| Jisr al-Shughur | Idlib | 7 June 2015 | |
| Aleppo | Aleppo | 7 June 2015 | |
| Al-Hasakah | | 28-30 June 2015 | |
| Al-Zobdani | | 5 July 2015 | |
| Al-Rashidin neighbourhood | Aleppo | 7 July 2015 | Suffocation |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| Marea | | 21 August 2015 | |
| Saqba | East Ghouta | 23 August 2015 | Convulsions |
| Marea | | 1 September 2015 | |
| Moadamiyeh | East Ghouta | 22 December 2015 | Heavy bleeding, breathing difficulties, eye irritation |
| Al-Nashabiyah | East Ghouta | 23 January 2016 | |
| Moadamiyeh | East Ghouta | 31 January 2016 | |
| Qaboun | East Ghouta | 3 April 2016 | |
| Handarat | North of Aleppo | 8 April 2016 | |
| Handarat | North of Aleppo | 14 April 2016 | |
| Al-Amqiyah | Hama | 18 April 2016 | Suffocation |
| Ein Tarma | East Ghouta | Early July | Suffocation |
| Saraqib | Idlib | 1 August 2016 | Breathing difficulties, suffocation, eye irritation, vomiting, headaches |
| Aleppo | Aleppo | 2 August 2016 | Breathing difficulties |
| Aleppo | Aleppo | 10 August 2016 | Breathing difficulties |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Ein Terma and/or Jobar | East Ghouta | Late August-early September 2016 | Suffocation |
| Aleppo | Aleppo | 6 September 2016 | Breathing difficulties, eye irritation, dizziness, vomiting |
| Kafr Naya | North of Aleppo | 16 September 2016 | Breathing difficulties |
| Jobar | East Ghouta | 19 September 2016 | |
| Aleppo | Aleppo | 25 September 2016 | |
| Kafr Zita | Hama | 1 October 2016 | Breathing difficulties, eye irritation, dizziness, vomiting |
| Aleppo | Aleppo | 2 October 2016 | |
| Latamneh | Hama | 17 October 2016 | |
| Latamneh | Hama | 25 October 2016 | Breathing difficulties, eye irritation, dizziness, vomiting |
| Western Aleppo | Aleppo | 30 October 2016 | |
| Western Aleppo | Aleppo | 2 November 2016 | Breathing difficulties |
| Khan al-Asal | South-west of Aleppo | 11 November 2016 | Breathing difficulties |
| Eastern Aleppo | Eastern Aleppo | 18 November 2016 | Suffocation |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|
| Eastern Aleppo | Eastern Aleppo | 20 November 2016 | Suffocation |
| Eastern Aleppo | Eastern Aleppo | 21 November 2016 | |
| Eastern Aleppo | Eastern Aleppo | 22 November 2016 | Breathing difficulties |
| Eastern Aleppo | Eastern Aleppo | 23 November 2016 | Breathing difficulties, eye irritation |
| Eastern Aleppo | Eastern Aleppo | 28 November 2016 | Suffocation |
| Southern Aleppo | Southern Aleppo | 8 December 2016 | Suffocation |
| Southern Aleppo | Southern Aleppo | 9 December 2016 | Suffocation |
| Southern Aleppo | Southern Aleppo | 10 December 2016 | |
| Uqairabat | Hama | 12 December 2016 | Pupil contraction, convulsions, respiratory distress, hypersalivation |
| Wadi Barada valley | North-west of Damascus | 3 January 2017 | |
| Bassimeh | North-west of Damascus | 5-6 January 2017 | Irritations |
| Al Midaani | East Ghouta | Late March 2017 | |
| Al-Majjar | East Ghouta | 30 January 2017 | Breathing difficulties, eye irritation |
| Arbin | East Ghouta | 7 February 2017 | |

| CITY | REGION | DATE | SYMPTOMS OF VICTIMS |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| Arbin | East Ghouta | 9 February 2017 | Breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness, foaming at the mouth, irritation |
| Arbin | East Ghouta | 10 February 2017 | |
| Housh Aldhawahra | East Ghouta | 20 February 2017 | |
| Harasta | East Ghouta | 26 February 2017 | Breathing difficulties |
| Latamneh | Hama | 25 March 2017 | Breathing difficulties |
| Latamneh | Hama | 30 March 2017 | Breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness, foaming at the mouth, irritation |
| Khan Sheikhoun | Idlib | 4 April 2017 | Breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness, foaming at the mouth, irritation |
| Latamneh | Hama | 6 April 2017 | |