

Syrian National Army (SNA)

COMMON ANALYSIS

Last update: June 2025

The analysis is based on the following EUAA COI report: [Country Focus 2025](#), [1.3.3](#), [2.2](#), [4.2](#). Country Guidance should not be referred to as a source of COI. The section below should be read in conjunction with most recent COI available at the time of the examination.

For information on the human rights violations committed by the SNA before the fall of the Assad regime, see EUAA, '[3.4. Anti-government armed groups](#)' in *Country Guidance: Syria*, April 2024.

For further information about the territorial control and the operational capacity of the SNA, see [Country Focus 2025](#), [4.2](#).

On 29 January 2025, the Transitional Administration announced the dissolution of former rebel groups, among which the SNA. Some SNA groups have been integrated in name only, continuing to fight the SDF along the Euphrates river and operating as the SNA in northwest Syria where they were only gradually handing over tasks to the MOA. Some SNA faction leaders reportedly showed reluctance to integrate the Ministry of Defence, fearing they might be held accountable for past human rights abuses or losing their political clout.

After the fall of the Assad regime, SNA factions were reportedly involved in kidnapping of civilians, beating and looting as well as in human rights violations against [Kurds](#). Reports also indicated bombardments of villages.

See other topics concerning actors of persecution or serious harm:

- [Areas of control and influence](#)
- [The Transitional Administration](#)
- [Syrian National Army \(SNA\)](#)
- [Syrian Democratic Forces \(SDF\)](#)
- [Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant \(ISIL\)](#)
- [Other non-State actors](#)