
Translated from Arabic

**Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations
New York**

Opposition groups abroad have exploited the events in Syria to organize non-peaceful demonstrations in front of Syrian diplomatic missions around the world. The premises and property of missions in many countries were attacked and, in several cases, mission buildings were stormed, property ransacked and documents vandalized. TheT TJ-22.5888 -1.196 TD.0166 Tc.0007w[ert)A.5(n S)50)1.9(at)As)5.8(have)5.8(e)4.3(fr)4.8(ine)

On 18 October 2011, eight persons splattered the Embassy's walls with red paint.

On 4 January 2012, four persons sprayed red paint on the Embassy's walls and broke its exterior windows.

The Syrian Embassy in London, United Kingdom

On 4 February 2012, a group of protestors stormed the Embassy building, breaking glass and destroying Embassy property, including chairs, electronic devices, offices and doors.

On 6 August 2011, eggs and red, yellow and black paint were hurled at a Syrian diplomatic vehicle.

On 14 May 2011, a person spray-painted the Embassy building and wrote phrases attacking and insulting the Syrian leadership.

On 4 June 2011, red paint was hurled at the Embassy building and a diplomatic vehicle.

On 8 October 2011, the Embassy building was stormed. The attackers defaced the Embassy entrance with paint and attempted to smash the main door. They also climbed up the building and lowered the flag.

The Syrian Embassy in Amman, Jordan

On 13 October 2011, some 1,000 persons protested in front of the Embassy and chanted insulting slogans. A vehicle belonging to the Amman Electricity Authority supplied electricity to the protestors' audio and lighting equipment.

On 14 November 2011, some 250 persons organized a protest in front of the Embassy and chanted inflammatory slogans. They also attempted to storm the Embassy building and raise the Jordanian flag.

On 11 December 2011, a group of persons claiming to have business to conclude stormed the Embassy building. When Embassy security personnel attempted to remove them, they beat them with instruments that they were carrying with them, causing them to lose consciousness. They then attacked Embassy staff members, including diplomats. Jordanian security arrested some of the attackers, while others managed to flee.

The Syrian Embassy in Algiers, Algeria

On 4 February 2012, a group of persons attacked the Embassy building and assaulted the information desk worker and the Algerian police officer charged with guarding the Embassy. The group then tore down the outer metal gate with a view to reaching the Ambassador's office. The information desk worker and the police officer clashed with them until Algerian police and security vehicles arrived. Once they had been removed from the building, some of them gathered outside the Embassy while others went around to the back wall and once again attacked the information desk worker and bound him. They also raised the flag of the so-called revolution and recorded the event.

The Syrian Embassy in Kuwait, State of Kuwait

On 9 August 2011, a group of representatives from the National Assembly protested in front of the Embassy. As they were protesting, one of the representatives announced that religious leaders had issued a fatwa sanctioning the killing of the Syrian Ambassador. The Kuwaiti authorities took the measures required to ensure the Embassy's safety.

On 4 February 2012, the Syrian Embassy and Ambassador's residence were attacked. The attackers stormed the Ambassador's office and destroyed its contents and then attempted to storm other Embassy offices. The attack caused extensive material damage.

The Syrian Embassy in Athens, Greece

On 4 February 2012, some 60 persons stormed the Embassy building and lowered the Syrian flag. The Greek police intervened and arrested several attackers. The police also conducted an investigation into the incident.

The Syrian Embassy in Canberra, Australia

On 4 February 2012, some 50 persons stormed the Embassy building, destroying the main doors and windows. The attackers were able to enter the office of the Head of the Mission, stealing his computer and wallet, and the offices of local staff. The Australian police conducted an investigation into the incident.

The Syrian Consulate General in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

On 14 August 2011, Syrian nationals stormed the Consulate's reception area and beat Consulate personnel while directing insulting phrases and profanities at the Syrian State. Members of the Saudi security service were summoned and they arrested the attackers.

The Syrian Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden

On 4 February 2012, some 15 persons attempted to storm the Embassy building. They were repulsed by Swedish police. On the night of that same day, the national flag that flew above the Embassy was replaced with the flag of the so-called revolution.

The Syrian Embassy in Tunis, Tunisia

On 4 February 2012, some 40 persons protested in front of the Embassy building. They attempted to bring down the Syrian flag and wrote insulting phrases on the Embassy's outer wall.

The Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic in New York, United States of America

On 14 February 2012, a group of persons that were protesting in front of the Permanent Mission followed the Permanent Representative as he headed to United Nations Headquarters, directing insults at him. United States authorities were informed of the incident and have promised to investigate.
