1. Introduction

Syria is a Middle East country bordering Lebanon to the west, Israel to the southwest, Jordan to the south, Iraq to the east, and Turkey to the north. It obtained its independence from the French term for Syria in 1946, but its history began in the fourth millennium BC. Its capital, the city of Damascus, was the seat of the Umayyad Empire and the provincial capital of the Mamluk Empire. Historically, Syria has often included the lands of Lebanon, historic Palestine and parts of Jordan. This region was called Great Syria or the Arabic name of Bilad al-Sham. After the Six-Year War in 1967, Israel occupied the Golan Heights in the southwest of the country. There is also a dispute with Turkey over the possession of the provinces of Hatay and Idlib.

Syria has a population of 22 million people. Most of them are Sunnis, as well as 16% other Muslim groups such as Aulawi, Shites, and about 10% of Christians. Since 1963 the country has been governed by the BAAS party. The current president of Syria is Bashar al-Assad, son of Hafez al-Assad, who has been in charge since 1970 until his death in 2000.

The boundaries of today's Syria emerged after the end of the First World War when the Ottoman Empire collapsed. In 1920, French and English diplomats negotiated the division of influence zones into the territories of the former Empire.

The exertion of the Syrian terms of the French is not an easy task. After many difficulties in 1945, the Syrians gained their independence. In the next 25 years, the Syrians have a very restless political life and witnessed a series of military coup. They also opposed initially the supporters of the Arab Socialist Party BAAS.

2.1. Historical development of Syria

In 1958, the unification of Syria and Egypt was proclaimed within the United Arab Republic under the presidency of Egyptian President Nasser. At the end of next year, frictions between Syrians and Egyptians became intolerable, resulting in a break between the two countries and the re-establishment of the two independent states. Saddam Hussein's coming to power in Iraq in 1979 further exacerbated the conflict in the region.

Syrian politicians also actively intervene in Lebanon's policy. The civil war that began in Lebanon in 1975 continued for 15 years. In October 1989, tired of the war, western politicians accepted the Syrian influence recognized by the Arab countries in Lebanon. Only now can the Syrians move on to the implementation of the Great Syria project. According to him, the territories between the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf and the Red Sea must be indivisible. But after 1920, they were fragmented and Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and later other countries appeared on the map in this region - Israel, Lebanon, Palestine.

The Syrian economy is characterized by strong state interference in economic life. It was only in 2001 that private banking operations were allowed, and two years later, the first three non-state banking institutions appeared.

In the last 10 years, average GDP growth of Syria is 2.3%. Unemployment is high - 20%. Inflation is 5.1% in 2014. All this is explained by the fact that there is a war on the territory of almost the whole country.

Under the turmoil in the Arab world on March 15, 2011, a revolt in the country broke out, later transformed into a blood-war civil war that continues to this day.

Syria is divided into 14 districts (muffafas). The districts are subdivided into a total of 61 districts, which in turn are divided into 206 municipalities (Nakhia) (Figure 1).

2.2. Civil War in Syria

Syria's population in 2012 is estimated at 22,457,000. Syria is one of the most densely populated countries in the Middle East. In 1986, the density was 57 people per square kilometer, and in 2004 it was 363 people per square kilometer. However, the population is very unevenly distributed, with most of the Syrians living in the western part of the country, in and around Damascus and Aleppo and along the River Euphrates. Few over 90% of the population are Arabs, the remaining over 9% as mentioned above are Kurds, Armenians, Turkmen and Syrian Greeks.

According to estimates in 2013, 33.9% of the Syrians are under the age of 14, 20.8% are between the ages of 15 and 24, 36.9% are between the ages of 25 and 54 and only 8.5 % are over 55 years of age. Over 12,280,000 people, or more than half of Syrians, are under 25.

The civil war in Syria is multifaceted and has many conflicts that turn into armed conflicts in different regions of Syria. As I said, it began in the spring of 2011 as a local civil conflict under external influence and similar to what is happening in other Arab countries, and has gradually grown into a rebellion against the Bashar Assad regime, in which, over time, not only the largest countries in the region, but also many international organizations, military-political groups and global powers.
The main parties to the conflict are regularly armed and have military and paramilitary formations. On the side of President Bashar al-Assad are the Syrian Arab Army, the National Forces of Defense, and, to the other side of the barricade are forces that have very different goals, views and tasks, such as the so-called "moderate" opposition like the Free Syrian army, Arab formation of the Sunni tribes, Kurdish regionalists (the Union of People's Self-Defense), as well as various types of extremist Islamic and terrorist jihadist groups (Islamic State, Jabhat an-Nusra, etc.). In the conflict, countries receive military assistance from other countries: support for government forces is Russia and Iran, while the Syrian opposition is backed by Western powers and the Gulf monarchies. Turkey should also not be ignored here, which also has its own interests in the region and is actively involved in the actions of Syrian state and organizations. Syrian and international experts characterize it not as a war between the regional powers but as a war of the world powers.

Began in March 2011, as a result of the "Arab Spring", anti-government demonstrations led to riots in various Syrian cities, and in the summer of that year it escalated into a full-scale armed conflict. The main demands of the opposition include mainly the resignation of President Bashar Assad, the abolition of the 1962 order of a state of emergency and the conduct of democratic changes in the country without the involvement of current rulers. Initially, the struggle was between the government army and the forces of the Free Syrian Army (SAA). The Syrian National Council (SNC), the Syrian National Council (SNC), which at that time included all anti-government groups, was the umbrella of the Syrian opposition. Nevertheless, later, the division of the opposition came into being - the first of its members came out of Kurdish organizations to form their own government (the Higher Kurdish Council), and in 2013 the most radical Islamist groups formed in the Islamic State and groups close to it.

Because of the division into the ranks of the rebels, the positions of the SAA have significantly diminished and the secular opposition has collapsed. Various types of Islamist groups have begun to play a leading role in opposing government forces in various parts of the state, including the Al-Qaeda Al-Qaeda terrorist organizations and the Islamic State (IDA) terrorist organizations being the most capable and active over the years.

The rapid onset of ID and the capture by Syria and Iraq of the significant territories of the terrorists in the summer of 2014 caused the start of the military intervention of the United States and its allies, who, since September 2014, have been beaten against Syria's Islamist positions. I must also mention the many oil-trains that were transported through Syria with the tacit support of the United States, Turkey, and others, and they were realized in a very intense warfare, and so far there is refraining from conducting armed conflicts. The completion of this process is taking place, but there remain separate small outbreaks of tension in these areas of the country, but I hope that by addressing the problem in Idlib these local counter-actions will be resolved. The completion of this process is expected to lead to a country-led government-led division of: a cultural, industrial and agricultural center (more than 60% of the territory and 80% of the population) and the peripheral zone [4]. To the peripheral areas we can now take the places where there are still remnants of warring groups like:

1. Idlib province, which is controlled and distributed among all opposition and terrorist groups ("Tahrir Ash-Sham", "Jehad Tahrir Surya", etc.), and we must note the presence and control of certain points in the Turkish Air Force and according to the latest agreements between the presidents of Russia and Turkey and the armed forces and military police of both countries;

2. Turkish occupation zone in the ethnic Kurdish regions of the northern part of the province of Aleppo (with the active participation of the Free Syrian army supported by Turkey);
3. Controlled Zone of the “Syrian Democratic Forces” (UDF) in the predominantly Kurdish regions of the northern provinces (the self-proclaimed Democratic Federation of Northern Syria):

4. The Zion Control in the province of Deir. Az-Zor on the east coast of Euphrates, and in the south of the province of Raka, which is dominated by the Arabian Sunni tribes and the remnants of the ID units, is also in the process of being completed.

Regarding the remnants of ID’s, as noted by Alexander Bornitnik, FSB Director at the Seventh International Conference on International Security (April 2018) in Moscow, “in an effort to maintain their fighting potential, to preserve the existing and to create new areas of influence, they increasingly avoid open armed clashes and rely on the methods of guerrilla war.” Experts believe that the most convenient place to conduct a rebel war (and eventually to revive ID) will be the neighborhood adjacents to both sides of the Syrian-Iraqi border and Idlib province with the help of outside support and provocative actions.

According to some analysts, the outcome of the Syrian conflict depends not only on the future of Syria, but also on the balance of power in the Middle East, on the prospect of fighting international terrorism and, to a certain extent, emerging new world order.

According to Russian military, during the war period of 2011, Syria has left more than 6.9 million people. According to preliminary estimates from the middle of 2018 to return to their homes in the near future can more than 1.7 million Syrians in the event of a ceasefire and the authorities are ready to accept and settle only 336 000. This is explained by the fact that in the major cities the infrastructure in the combat zone was destroyed within 40-70%.

Protecting the population from disasters, accidents and catastrophes is a priority activity in civilized countries [7].

How do things stand with the notorious use of chemical weapons by the Syrian state in my opinion. The first reports of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian conflict appeared on March 19, 2013, when the Syrian authorities said the opposition had used it during battles near the village of Al-Assal (Aleppo province).

On August 21, 2013, reports have appeared in the media about the use of chemical weapons on the outskirts of Damaus and East Gut. As a result of the chemical attack, it is reported that 600 to 1300 people have been killed. The Syrian authorities and the opposition rejected the accusations of using a chemical attack by transferring responsibility. The US accused government forces of committing the attack. France and the United States, with the support of several Arab states, have seriously considered the issue of a punitive military action against Syria, which they subsequently implemented with massive air strikes.

On December 27, 2014 in Moscow, experts from Russia, the United States, China, Syria, Norway, Denmark and the United Nations discussed the organization of the safe export of chemical weapons from Syria. The mechanism established on May 21, 2014, in the framework of the Astana process, worked with the participation of the United Nations, the OPCW, the United Kingdom and Germany.

In August 2015, a joint mechanism of the UN and the OPCW was set up to investigate the use of chemical weapons. On 4 January 2016, the OPCW confirmed the completion of the destruction of chemical weapons declared by the Government of Syria. Work on destruction was carried out on the territories of the United States, Finland, the United Kingdom and Germany.

By 26 October 2017, the United Nations Security Council handed down the report on the UNHCR Joint Mechanism for the Investigation of the Use of Chemical Weapons in Syria. The report says the Syrian Arab Republic is responsible for the use of sarin in the Syrian city of Han-Shikhn, and the ID is responsible for the attack in the Um-Hosh settlement in September 2016, where sulfuric acid is used. The Russian side assesses the report as amateur and is based on assumptions and selective use of the facts [5].

On 18 November 2017, the Joint Mechanism for the Investigation of Chemical Attacks in Syria ceased to exist as the UN Security Council failed to reach an agreement on the extension of the mandate of experts investigating the use of chemical weapons. Russia vetoed the US draft resolution. In turn, seven countries have refused to support the proposed resolution by Russia, Bolivia and China.

On April 7, 2018, several NGOs accused the government of a chemical attack on the inhabitants of Duma (Eastern Gut). In Damascus and Moscow, these accusations were rejected, calling the published videos fabricated and fake. It is a very interesting fact that the shown figures are from the profile of a 7-year-old child in the area [5].

Nonetheless, the US State Department, in unprecedented categorical declarations, accused the Syrian government, backed by Russia and Iran in the use of chemical weapons, and Trump's presidential wave warned that Russia would have to pay a great price for Assad’s support. The East Gut incident occurred amid a deepening crisis in Russia's relations with the United States and the West as a whole, and the United States has demonstrated its determination to continue to deepen its conflict and relations with Russia, which may also lead to a direct military strike with Russia on the Syrian Territory.

Civilian Refugees in Syria are citizens and permanent residents of the Syrian Arab Republic who left their country after the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011 seeking asylum in other countries. It should be noted that, at the same time, millions saw themselves as refugees from Syria for immigration to Europe. This was skillfully used by stakeholders to strengthen the cross-cutting pressure on Europe.

In 2016, the UN identified 13.5 million Syrians in need of humanitarian assistance, of which more than 6 million were internally displaced in Syria and more than 4.8 million were refugees outside Syria. In January 2017, the UN had 4 863 684 registered refugees outside Syrian territory. Turkey is the largest host country with a total of 2.7 million registered refugees and it, in agreement with the EU, detains these emigrants, for which it has signed a treaty with the EU and has received 3 billion euros in several installments.

The consultations with Representatives of the Astana guarantors (Russia, Iran and Turkey) were held for the last time on 10-11 September 2018 in Geneva with the UN Secretary-General's special envoy for Syria, Stefan de Mistura, and concluded with decisions have approached the achievement of constitutional reform and conflict resolution. The participants were able to agree on government and opposition lists of candidates, as well as to agree on a mechanism for forming the third list - from civil society. Essential requirements for the new constitution of Syria are preserving the integrity of the state, recognizing the equality of all nationalities and religions, dropping “Arab” on behalf of, holding transparent and fair elections. In early September, even in some parts of the country, local elections took place, involving representatives of various political unarmed forces. Ex-Armed Oppositionists also took part in these elections, taking advantage of the government's opportunity and joining the Syrian reintegration. The conduct of these first elections has stayed away from our information media [4].

As Russia's Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said, Moscow is ready to cooperate with all partners interested in the quickest settlement of the issue in Syria and the post-war re-establishment of the country. “Today, the liquidation of Terrorists on Syrian land is over. The country is turning to peace and political settlement. The agenda includes the restoration of destroyed infrastructure, the establishment of economic activity, the return of millions of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homeland, “the Russian Foreign Minister said. According to Lavrov, aiding the Syrians in solving these problems could become an important area for international cooperation, with talks between Russia, Turkey, Iran, France, Germany and other countries already taking place [3].

On September 18, at a meeting in Sochi, the Russian president and his Turkish counterpart, after nearly five-hour talks, came to a new peaceful solution to the conflict, which was adopted differently.
by world leaders. In it, they negotiate a peaceful solution to the problem by creating a demilitarized 15-20 km zone along the border of the area by 15 October. During this period, all armed groups may be withdrawn from the area and will not be impeded or subjected to repression. The process will be controlled by the Russian and Turkish armed forces and the military police. In this way, both countries isolate European countries and the United States and stop the possibility of military intervention from third countries in the region.

On 19 September 2018, a Russian aircraft IL-20 of the Russian Armed Forces was disembarked over the Mediterranean Sea in preparation for landing. The defeat is from the Syrian Air Force, which fired four Israeli F-16s that were preparing to strike in Syria. Israeli planes used the Russian plane for cover, and the Israeli authorities have informed the Russian side of the prepared strikes 1 minute before applying them, which is a very short time. The announcement says air strikes in northern Syria are being bombed on a western coast near an international airport and a densely populated area. After the incident, there were numerous talks between the Russian and Israeli high-level countries.

What the next steps will be and how the Syrian issue will be resolved is difficult to predict. The situation is very dynamic and often unpredictable with the many provocations and fake news on which global political decisions are made. I hope soon to find a lasting solution to the problem and to bring peace back to Syria and reach a peaceful solution to regional problems. The people of this country must live under normal conditions and solve their own problems, not to become a hostage to the political ambitions of world leaders and an experimental field for testing new weapons.

3. Conclusions:

1. The civil war in Syria began in 2011, following the example of the Arab Spring in Iraq, Libya, Egypt and other Arab countries, with the active intervention of external forces that directly and indirectly supported the forces of the so-called opposition. Things were shaken out of control and led to the entry of the Islamic State and related Islamic groups into Syrian territory.
2. A major influence on the spread of the conflict has been the financial support of some of the great powers and the rich Arab countries that implicitly support the extreme Islamists;
3. The conflict has provoked a migratory wave to the borders of Europe, which has been skillfully used for political purposes and which still provokes great controversy both within and outside the EU. This wave was used by residents of many other regions of the world to transfer to Europe, including members of the "Islamic State" and other terrorist groups.
4. The agreement between the presidents of Russia and Turkey provides a basis for a peaceful solution to the problem and, at the same time, it isolates other countries from the resolution of the conflict. This has caused some bad reactions in some countries but has been accepted by the international community.

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