



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Second Cycle Of
The Universal Periodic Review
(2016)



This guidebook has been produced
with the financial support of the
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FOREWORD



The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for Syria is pleased to provide this compilation of human rights recommendations made to the Syrian Arab Republic in 2016, in the context of the second Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycle of the UN Human Rights Council.

The UPR is one of the largest and most effective platforms to assess the human rights situation in a given country through a peer review. It provides an opportunity for decision makers as well as civil society actors to identify key human rights challenges and the structural gaps that make it difficult to overcome those challenges.

This booklet is intended to serve as a reference for public policy officials in Syria

Dimiter Chalev

*Representative,
UN Human Rights Office for Syria*

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and civil society organisations who can also use it as a baseline reference in their programming. It also addresses other stakeholders, including Member States of the United Nations as well as international donors who are interested in sponsoring initiatives that help translate UPR recommendations into concrete actions on the ground.

As the third UPR cycle for the Syrian Arab Republic approaches, achieving progress in the implementation of these recommendations will strengthen the link between international dialogue and national policies, and set the stage for greater steps towards the realisation of human rights for all Syrians.

I hope you will find inspiration and insight in reading this booklet.

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INTRODUCTION

Mechanisms of the Human Rights Council are key instruments in the promotion, protection and advancement of human rights. Their role is to ensure that the norms and principles enshrined in international treaties translate into practical commitments to protect human rights for all. The Universal Periodic Review, together with Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies, play an important role in guiding States and other stakeholders towards the full implementation of the treaties through a monitoring and review process. Thus follow-up activities on the findings and recommendations by these bodies are key to ensure effective enjoyment of all human rights by all.

WHAT IS THE UPR?

The UPR is a unique mechanism through which the Human Rights Council periodically reviews the human rights records of all 193 Member States of the United Nations and the fulfilment of their human rights obligations. It provides an opportunity for states to describe actions taken to improve the human rights situation and to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of specific rights. It also involves sharing best human rights practices around the globe.

The review is based on three documents: **a national report** prepared by the State under review; a compilation of **United Nations information** on the State under review prepared by OHCHR; and a **summary of information** submitted by other

stakeholders (including civil society actors), which is also prepared by OHCHR.

The review takes place in Geneva and is undertaken by the Working Group on the UPR, which is composed of the 47 Member States of the Human Rights Council. The review takes the form of an interactive dialogue between the State under review and the member and observer States of the Council. According to Resolution 5/1, the State under review can either 'support' or 'note' a recommendation. States may not "reject" recommendations but they may provide comments on "noted" recommendations, including explanations on why they do not support said recommendations. Supported

recommendations should be implemented by the next review. During the following plenary session of the Human Rights Council, a final outcome document is adopted containing the report of the Working Group and the responses of the State under review. Oral statements are delivered by civil society groups and other stakeholders who comment on the UPR review.

HOW CAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS ENGAGE IN THE UPR?

Resolution 5/1 provides for the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the process. Accordingly, the participation of civil society actors is envisaged at different stages throughout the UPR cycle¹:

1. Preparation for the review

▶ CSOs can take an active part in the national consultation process to be organised by the State under review in preparation for

their national report on the human rights situation in the country. Resolution 5/1 of the HRC encourages States to prepare their national reports “through a broad consultation process at the national level with all relevant stakeholders”. They can also raise awareness about the process to encourage the participation of other stakeholders.

▶ CSOs can also submit information² to be included in the summary of stakeholders’ information regardless of the consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

2. Review and adoption phase

▶ During the session of the Working Group, CSOs in consultative status with the ECOSOC can be accredited to attend as observers. CSOs cannot intervene during the review itself.

▶ During the Human Rights Council session to adopt the UPR reports, CSOs can make written or oral statements, and organise side events.

¹ Please refer to OHCHR practical guide on UPR for technical guidelines on written submissions. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/PracticalGuideCivilSociety.pdf>

² In line with the guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119 <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/TechnicalGuideEN.pdf>

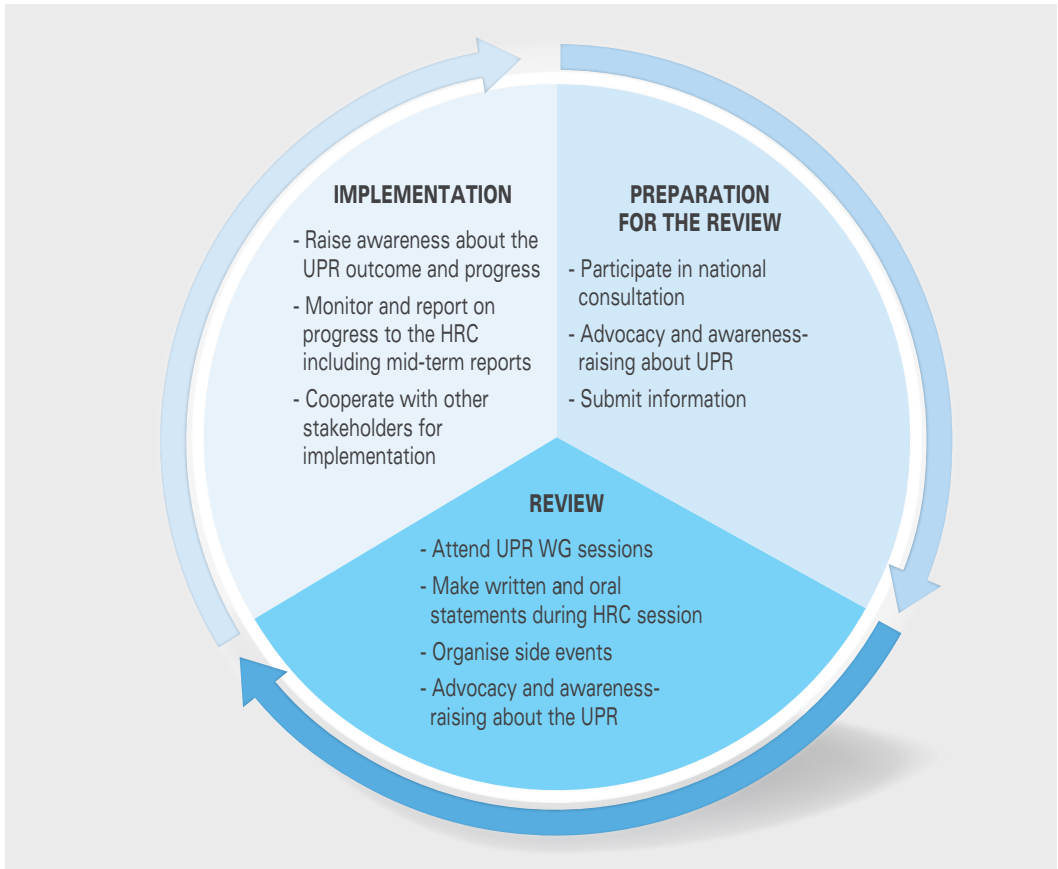
3. Implementation of recommendations

▶ CSOs can raise awareness about the UPR recommendations.

▶ CSOs can monitor and report to the Human Rights Council on progress

in the implementation of the state of recommendations.

▶ CSOs can submit to OHCHR follow-up information on the implementation of UPR outcomes



HOW CAN YOU USE THIS BOOKLET?

This booklet is a compilation of recommendations addressed to the Syrian Arab Republic within the context of the second cycle of the UPR which took place during the 26th UPR Working Group Session from 31 October to 11 November 2016³. A total of 231 recommendations were made, of which the Syrian Arab Republic supported 156. In its reply, the Government noted that out of the 156 supported recommendations, two were partially supported, 82 were in the process of being implemented, and 25 were considered as already implemented and remain supported with reservation concerning the use

of “hostile language”⁴. A total of 73 recommendations did not enjoy support of the Government and were only considered as noted⁵.

The booklet focuses on recommendations which enjoyed support of the Government. They were compiled and clustered in five thematic areas: the national and international institutional framework for the protection of human rights in Syria; the protection of groups risking discrimination; civil and political rights; economic, social and cultural rights; and measures pertaining to human rights in humanitarian assistance. In some instances, the recommendations were rephrased to facilitate their grouping⁶.

³ Please see UPR 2016 outcome on OHCHR website <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/SYindex.aspx>

⁴ 109.95-99, 109.102, 109.105-106, 109.108, 109.110-111, 109.113-116, 109.118, 109.122, 109.125, 109.139, 109.167-169, 109.173

⁵ Please see annex for full list of noted recommendations

⁶ For the exact wording, please refer to the official documents.

I. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



A. International cooperation on human rights issues

I. COOPERATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND OHCHR

- ▶ Cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (109.79 *Republic of Korea*);
- ▶ Cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (109.82 *Belgium*);
- ▶ Cooperate with the internal United Nations Board of Inquiry on its investigation into attacks on the United Nations-Syrian Arab Red Crescent relief operation (109.37 *Republic of Korea*).

II. FOLLOW-UP AND GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

- ▶ Withdraw its reservations to articles 2 and 15 (4) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (109.7 *Sierra Leone*).⁷

III. SUGGESTED NEW RATIFICATIONS

- ▶ Consider ratifying all core human rights conventions (109.1 *Algeria*);
- ▶ Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (109.3 *Guatemala*, 109.4 *El Salvador*)⁸;
- ▶ Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (UPR 109.5 *Uruguay*);
- ▶ Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (109.6 *Uruguay*, 109.7 *Sierra Leone*);
- ▶ Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty (109.8 *Uruguay*);
- ▶ Ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (109.9 *Holy See*).

⁷ Reservation to Art.2. Of CEDAW was lifted through decree 230/2017 as long as it does not contradict Sharia Law. Law #4 to amend articles of the personal status law was issued in March 2019.

⁸ Supported recommendation with the exception of the provision related to the abolition of death penalty



IV. COOPERATION WITH MEMBER STATES

▶ Continue to promote dialogue with all States, on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality, self-determination and the right to choose their own political,

economic and social system (109.18 Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

▶ Continue cooperating with the international community to alleviate the effects of the crisis on Syrian citizens (109.33 Nicaragua, 109.36 Nigeria).

B. National Framework

I. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

▶ Consider establishing an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (109.27 Russian Federation, 109.28 Algeria);

▶ Strengthen its institutional framework to allow it to defend its sovereignty and protect the human rights of its people (109.29 Indonesia, 109.17 Nicaragua, 109.26 Bolivian Republic of Venezuela).

II. PEACE PROCESS

▶ Continue supporting international efforts and cooperating with the United Nations to find a political solution (109.19 Guatemala, 109.63 Japan, 109.64 Nicaragua, 109.65 Sudan, 109.67 to 109.77 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Algeria, Argentina, China, Cuba, Egypt, Holy See, Iceland, Indonesia, 109.31 Italy, 109.32 Argentina);

▶ Implement Security Council resolutions in order to facilitate a (peaceful) political transition led by the Syrian people and based on the Geneva communiqué (109.19 Guatemala);

▶ Implement the cessation of hostilities agreement to achieve a full, comprehensive ceasefire which will provide the grounds for improving human rights (109.20 Egypt).

III. INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS

▶ Continue protecting its population from the effects of unilateral coercive measures and consider establishing a national mechanism to monitor and assess the negative effects of these measures on the enjoyment of human rights of the Syrian people (109.21 Nicaragua, 109.22 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 109.23 Democratic People's Republic of Korea).



II. NON-DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF SPECIFIC GROUPS



A. Women

I. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

▶ Repeal all discriminatory provisions of the Penal Code, the Syrian Personal Status Law, the Nationality Law and other relevant legislation, regulations and directives (109.92 *Ghana*);⁹

▶ Amend the Penal Code and the Criminal Code to eliminate mitigated sentences for rapists who marry their victims for so-called “honour crimes” (109.14 *Sierra Leone*);

▶ Amend the citizenship law which prevents women from granting citizenship to their children (109.90 *Namibia*);

▶ Draft and adopt legislation to end violence and discrimination against women (109.176 *Maldives*);

▶ Strengthen and expand the relevant legal provisions for the promotion of the rights of women, in particular by strengthening their autonomy and advancing their participation in

political, economic and social life (109.86, 109.87 *Nicaragua*, 109.89 *Lao People’s Democratic Republic*);

▶ Conduct a review of the Personal Status Law and other relevant laws, which will remove the provisions that are discriminatory towards women, such as those not granting them guardianship of their children, disabling them from travelling on their own with their children or not allowing them to transfer their citizenship to their children (109.91 *Czech Republic*);

▶ Adopt national legislation criminalising domestic violence (109.15 *Sierra Leone*);

▶ Take steps to incorporate provisions on gender equality and discrimination against women in the Constitution or national legislation (109.88 *El Salvador*).

II. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

▶ Prohibit and undertake efforts to prevent all forms of violence against

⁹ In February 2019, Law number 4 was issued to amend a number of articles from the Personal Status Law ratified by Law number 59 of 1953.



women, in particular sexual violence by Government forces and affiliated militias and non-State armed groups (109.177 *Pakistan*);

- ▶ Adopt a national plan to promote and protect the rights of all women and girls, in particular those victims of the conflict, making sure that resources for its implementation are available (109.30 *Chile*);
- ▶ Protect women and girls from child, early and forced marriage (109.180 *Sierra Leone*, 109.181 *Ghana*).

III. ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPARATION

- ▶ Ensure access by women victims of sexual violence to comprehensive medical treatment, mental health care and psychosocial support; and seek the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies and bodies in this regard (109.178 *Singapore*);
- ▶ Ensure accountability for the systematic and widespread violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law that are being committed on a large scale throughout Syria by all parties, some of which may amount to crimes against humanity (109.146 *Portugal*);
- ▶ Hold all those responsible for violations and abuses of international law, including

human rights law and international humanitarian law, accountable in accordance with international standards (109.147 *Sweden*);

- ▶ Allow for thorough, transparent and independent investigations into all reports of alleged human rights violations and abuses, as well as violations of international humanitarian and human rights law since March 2011, and bring the perpetrators to justice (109.148 *Canada*);
- ▶ Combat impunity by ensuring that all persons guilty of what could constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity are brought to justice (109.149 *Luxembourg*).

IV. WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

- ▶ Immediately implement Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions on women, peace and security, including by taking special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence and to hold perpetrators of such acts accountable (109.85 *Finland*);
- ▶ Include the women's rights perspective in the peace negotiations and, specifically, ensure that sexual violence concerns are raised consistently in the peace process and reflected in any peace agreement (109.179 *Slovenia*).



B. Children

I. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

- ▶ Enact the Child Rights Bill (*109.16 Maldives*);
- ▶ Continue its efforts for the full realisation of the rights of Syrian children in the occupied Syrian Golan (*109.25 Islamic Republic of Iran*).

II. EDUCATION

- ▶ Guarantee access to education and take effective steps to address the educational needs of all children (*109.182 Belgium, 109.192 Lao People's Republic, 109.193 Pakistan 109.194 Singapore*);
- ▶ Step up efforts for the protection of schools with a view to ensuring that education may continue (*109.195 Argentina*).

III. CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT

- ▶ Protect children from the impact of conflict including from recruitment, kidnapping, abuse and sexual violence of children by parties to the conflict and punish perpetrators of these violations (*109.93-94 Pakistan, Angola, 109.183 Chile, 109.185 to 109.187, Portugal, Singapore, Luxembourg*);
- ▶ Adopt the measures necessary to protect and demobilise minors forcibly recruited as combatants, so that those responsible for such acts are brought to justice (*109.184 Mexico*);
- ▶ Protect children from the worst forms of child labour (*109.182 Belgium, 109.191 Holy See*).

C. Internally displaced persons & refugees

- ▶ Strengthen its cooperation with national and international non-governmental organisations in providing assistance to internally displaced persons (*109.196 Russian Federation*);
- ▶ Reinforce policies to address the needs of migrants and refugees by providing for the safe and voluntary return of refugees

- and internally displaced persons to their homes and ensuring the rehabilitation of affected areas in accordance with international law (*109.197 Holy See*);
- ▶ Strengthen its efforts to increase shelter options for internally displaced persons (*109.198 Islamic Republic of Iran*).



III. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS



I. PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AND CIVILIAN OBJECTS

- ▶ Cease all violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including indiscriminate attacks on medical workers and facilities, schools, civilian infrastructure and the civilian population (109.97-98 Rwanda, Slovenia, 109.107 Italy, 109.108 Luxembourg, 109.110 New Zealand, 109.100 Argentina, 109.104 to 106 Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, 109.113 Uruguay, 109.115 Finland, 109.116 Germany, 109.137 Ecuador);
- ▶ Immediately comply with its obligations under international law and abolish the use of illegal weapons (109.95 Portugal);
- ▶ Comply with its binding legal obligation to protect citizens, desist from using illegal arms and adopt the necessary measures so that, in line with the report of the Commission of Inquiry, the indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks on the civilian population cease immediately (109.114 Costa Rica);
- ▶ Fulfil its obligations, including under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production,

Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and international humanitarian law, and cease all deliberate, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against civilians (109.118 Australia);

- ▶ Take all measures to protect civilians, especially women and children, and cease the use of explosive weapons in populated areas (109.101 Botswana);
- ▶ Protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, in accordance with international humanitarian law and customary international law, and stop its indiscriminate aerial bombardments, including the use of barrel bombs (109.99 Sweden);
- ▶ Stop and investigate military operations targeting civilians and their facilities, especially in Aleppo (109.96 Republic of Korea, 109.112 Norway);
- ▶ Step up measures to bring an end to attacks against hospitals and their personnel, humanitarian and health units, and humanitarian convoys, and bring perpetrators to justice (109.100 Argentina, 109.111 Spain, 109.117 Ghana, 109.122 Australia);



▶ Take all necessary measures to avoid the bombing of medical units, respect the principle of medical neutrality and grant special protection to medical units as allowed by international law (109.104 Ghana, 109.117 Ghana, 109.121 Angola);

▶ Authorise and facilitate the medical evacuation of civilians (109.119 Brazil);

▶ Continue its efforts in combating trafficking in human beings and providing psychological, social and legal assistance to victims (109.188 Russian Federation);

▶ Allow for the free and unimpeded access of human rights observers, humanitarian organisations, medical teams and ambulances to affected areas (109.142 Iceland).

II. FREEDOM OF OPINION, EXPRESSION AND ASSEMBLY

▶ Immediately release human rights defenders and other prisoners of conscience, particularly those detained and imprisoned for participating in peaceful demonstrations since March 2011 (109.167 Canada);

▶ Ensure the prompt, impartial and effective investigation into and put a stop to the arbitrary detention, harassment and persecution of human rights defenders (109.189 Slovenia).

III. ACCESS TO JUSTICE

▶ Ensure accountability for the systematic and widespread violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law (109.103 Czech Republic, 109.146 to 109.149 Portugal, Sweden, Canada, Luxembourg);

▶ Put into place guarantees, in particular public hearings and the right to appeal, including in the framework of the fight against terrorism, to ensure the right to a fair trial (109.203 Switzerland).

IV. COUNTER-TERRORISM

▶ Join hands with the international community to prevent and fight terrorism (109.201 China);

▶ Develop programmes of compensation and reintegration for victims of terrorism (109.200 Russian Federation);

▶ Provide appropriate assistance and rehabilitation to the victims of terrorism according to relevant national laws and within the available resources (109.202 Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

▶ Continue its combat against terrorism to restore security and stability to the Syrian Arab Republic and pave the way for the return of displaced persons to their homes (109.199 Islamic Republic of Iran).



V. DETENTION

- ▶ Take legislative and concrete measures to prevent the use of torture and bring to justice those responsible for such violations (*109.162 Switzerland, 109.166 Holy See*);
- ▶ Put an end to enforced disappearances and torture in all places of deprivation of liberty, as well as extrajudicial executions (*109.152 Luxembourg*);
- ▶ Investigate and hold to account persons involved in cases of enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and acts of corruption or extortion associated therewith, and communicate the findings of such investigations to the victims' families (*109.154 Brazil*);
- ▶ Inform families about the whereabouts of persons in detention facilities and regularly publish lists of detainees who have died in detention facilities operated by the

Government and militias affiliated with it (*109.174 Austria*);

- ▶ Publish a list of all detainees in places under its control, together with information on the grounds for their detention (*109.175 Brazil*);
- ▶ Ensure that adequate medical care is available to all persons in detention facilities maintained by the Government and militias affiliated with it (*UPR 109.171 Austria*);
- ▶ Stop arbitrary detention and release all those unfairly and indiscriminately arrested, as previously recommended (*109.168 Spain, 109.173 Brazil*);
- ▶ Respect international obligations, release all political detainees, immediately stop the use of all kinds of inhumane or degrading treatment, including torture, grant relevant international organisations, such as ICRC, access to all detention facilities and inform the families of detained or deceased (*109.169 Sweden*).



IV. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS



A. Right to food, health and adequate housing

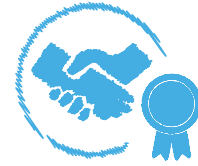
- ▶ Take measures to ensure respect for the basic rights of the people, such as their rights to food and safe drinking water, as well as welfare, such as health care, during times of conflict (*109.120 Thailand*);
- ▶ Step up measures to bring an end to attacks against hospitals and their personnel, humanitarian (*109.100 Argentina*);
- ▶ Increase access to electricity, basic sanitation and running water (*109.190 Maldives*).

B. Social cohesion

- ▶ Preserve its model of peaceful coexistence of different religious faiths and cultural identities, which was working so well in the Syrian Arab Republic until a few years ago; Continue raising awareness about the dangers of excluding ideologies (*109.34 Nicaragua*);
- ▶ Continue efforts towards national reconciliation and national dialogue (*109.35 Nigeria, 109.66 Sudan, 109.78 Cuba*);
- ▶ Strengthen the deployment of specific measures to foster the rights of vulnerable social groups, including children, adolescents, women, refugees and internally displaced people, as well as persons with disabilities (*109.84 Ecuador*).



V. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



▶ Ensure immediate, full and unhindered humanitarian access (*109.38 Egypt, 109.39 Sweden, 109.124 to 109.138 Botswana, Rwanda, Japan, Maldives, Namibia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Norway, Uruguay, Thailand, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, 109.140 to 109.142 Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, 109.144 Luxembourg, 109.145 Mexico and 109.150 Australia*);

▶ Ensure full and unhindered humanitarian access in compliance with Security Council Resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015) and 2268 (2016) (*109.39 Sweden*);

▶ Allow for the effective, timely and unfettered delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly in hard-to-reach and besieged areas (*109.102 Canada, 109.128 Namibia*);

▶ Immediately grant full and unconditional humanitarian access for the United Nations to the entire country, especially to the

territories under siege by government forces (*109.139 Germany, 109.143 Latvia*);

▶ Avoid besieging, and ensure for the population access to food, basic services and medical assistance (*109.134 Uruguay*);

▶ Allow for the visit of humanitarian agents to all places of detention and protect humanitarian agents and medical personnel operating in areas that are under siege or hard to reach (*109.123 Brazil*);

▶ Continue to engage all international bodies which are involved in the implementation of humanitarian assistance, such as ICRC, the International Organization for Migration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (*109.40 Indonesia*);

▶ Take concrete measures to facilitate and ensure access to humanitarian assistance, especially for affected civilians and vulnerable groups in conflict areas (*109.133 Thailand*).



LIST OF NOTED RECOMMENDATIONS (DID NOT ENJOY SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

NOTED AS INCLUDING HOSTILE LANGUAGE (12):

- ▶ Cease all bombings and ground attacks, including those conducted with the aid of its allies (*109.109 Maldives*);
- ▶ Offer redress for the many enforced disappearances and summary executions (*109.153 Spain*);
- ▶ Immediately halt the practice of enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention, and the systemic use of torture, and meet its obligations as a State party to the Convention against Torture (*109.155 Canada*);
- ▶ Put an end to the practice of torture, inhumane and degrading treatment in detention facilities and sexual violence, especially against women and children (*109.156 Spain*);
- ▶ Immediately end all acts of torture and stop the arrest of human rights defenders, journalists and political dissidents (*109.157 Norway*);
- ▶ Prohibit and punish all acts of torture perpetrated by security services, government armed forces or affiliated militias (*109.158 Chile*);
- ▶ Stop the widespread use of torture, enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention (*109.159 Uruguay*);
- ▶ Prohibit the use of torture, respect the principle of medical neutrality and the special protections granted to medical units by international humanitarian law, and protect and support humanitarian workers in their work (*109.160 Costa Rica*);
- ▶ Cease the unacceptable practices of unlawful detention and torture, allow independent observers and immediately release all prisoners of conscience (*109.161 Australia*);
- ▶ Take all steps necessary to stop immediately the practice of torturing detainees in formal and informal detention facilities run by the Government and militias affiliated with it (*109.163 Austria*);

▶ End all practices of arbitrary abduction, torture and murder in detention facilities. All persons unjustifiably detained must be released immediately; all others must be treated according to international standards. Full international monitoring must be permitted (109.164 Germany);

▶ Prohibit and prevent torture in all its forms, particularly of children, and end alleged human rights violations committed by security forces and armed groups (109.165 Ghana).

NOTED AS RELATED TO PUBLIC ORDER AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY (11):

▶ Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (109.2 Montenegro, Uruguay, Rwanda);

▶ Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as an interim measure before its abolition and the implementation by the Syrian Arab Republic of its human rights obligations, including the core international human rights treaties (109.151 Portugal);

▶ Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (109.10 Uruguay, Croatia); Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (109.10 Montenegro);

▶ Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and accede

to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (109.11 Sweden);

▶ Accede to the Rome Statute and adapt national legislation, including by incorporating provisions to rapidly and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (109.12 Guatemala);

▶ Ratify and effectively implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (109.13 Czech Republic);

▶ Extend a standing invitation to all special representatives of the United Nations (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia); Issue standing invitations to all special procedure mandate holders (109.80 Ghana);

▶ Make efforts to improve cooperation with human rights mechanisms and special procedures by extending to them a standing invitation (109.81 El Salvador);

▶ Allow independent access to United Nations entities, including OHCHR, to all areas, to enable them to monitor the prevailing human rights situation (109.83 Ghana);

▶ Grant full access to enable international monitoring of detention facilities under

the control of the Government and its supporters (109.170 *Austria*);

▶ Allow independent international monitoring bodies unconditional access to detention facilities in order to perform their functions (109.172 *Belgium*).

NOTED AS RELATED TO COOPERATION WITH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (22)

▶ Immediately open humanitarian access and unconditionally permit access for the Commission of Inquiry (109.41 *Italy*);

▶ Issue a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures and cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Commission of Inquiry (109.42 *Rwanda*);

▶ Cooperate fully with OHCHR, the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, in particular the Commission of Inquiry (109.43 *Latvia*);

▶ Allow access to its territory to the Commission of Inquiry and cooperate fully with the Commission (109.44 *Luxembourg*);

▶ Allow the Commission of Inquiry access and allow it to carry out its work freely; cooperate with the Commission of Inquiry and allow it to access the Syrian Arab Republic (109.45 *Mexico, Sierra Leone*);

▶ Allow access to the country by the Commission of Inquiry (109.46 *Portugal*);

▶ Implement all recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, while fully cooperating with the Commission and allowing it access into the Syrian Arab Republic (109.47 *New Zealand*);

▶ Facilitate humanitarian access to civilians, lift the blockade on all besieged areas and grant full and unimpeded access to the Commission of Inquiry (109.48 *Slovenia*);

▶ End impunity through a thorough, independent inquiry into all human rights violations allegations, as previously recommended, including by giving access to the Commission of Inquiry (109.49 *Spain*);

▶ Cooperate with the Human Rights Council and allow full access to the Commission of Inquiry in its territory (109.50 *the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*);

▶ Provide the Commission of Inquiry with full cooperation (109.51 *Uruguay*);

▶ Allow full access to and cooperate fully with the Commission of Inquiry and civil society monitors (109.52 *Australia*);

▶ Organise on-site visits by the Commission of Inquiry and establish a dialogue with the Commission (109.53 *Brazil*);

▶ Adopt a policy of cooperation with OHCHR and other United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Commission of Inquiry, and allow these mechanisms to visit the country (109.54 Chile);

▶ Provide and ensure unfettered access to the country for the Commission of Inquiry (109.55 Costa Rica);

▶ Start full cooperation with the Commission of Inquiry, including by ensuring access to the country so that it may carry out its mandate (109.56 Croatia);

▶ Ensure immediate and unhindered access by the Commission of Inquiry and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council to the country and provide them with all necessary assistance (109.57 Czech Republic);

▶ Cooperate fully with relevant United Nations authorities, in particular by guaranteeing access to the Syrian territory for the Commission of Inquiry (109.58 Switzerland);

▶ Provide without delay unhindered, safe and sustained access and full cooperation to independent human rights actors, including OHCHR, the Commission of Inquiry and special procedure mandate holders (109.59 Georgia);

▶ Grant full access to the Commission of Inquiry, to allow the Commission to undertake investigations inside the

country and thus to enable it to fulfil its mandate to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic (109.60 Germany);

▶ Allow complete and unfettered access to the Commission of Inquiry and implement all Human Rights Council resolutions on the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic (109.61 Guatemala);

▶ Fully cooperate with the Commission of Inquiry (109.62 Iceland).

NOTED AS MADE BY PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT IN SYRIA (25):

▶ Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, so that the atrocities committed in the Syrian Arab Republic could be the subject of a rigorous and impartial exam by an independent court (110.1 France);

▶ Implement fully the Geneva communiqué of 2012 and Security Council resolution 2254 (2015) (110.2 Ukraine);

▶ Allow the Commission of Inquiry to go to the Syrian Arab Republic in order to pursue its work and investigations in conformity with the mandate assigned to it by the Human Rights Council, and fully cooperate with the Commission (110.3 France);

- ▶ Put an end to attacks on civilians and grant unfettered access to humanitarian organisations and independent international human rights monitors, particularly the Commission of Inquiry (110.4 *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*);
- ▶ Cease violence against civilians immediately and enter into good-faith negotiations on a political solution to the conflict (110.5 *United States of America*);
- ▶ Stop violating international human rights and humanitarian law (110.6 *Turkey*);
- ▶ Comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law by immediately ceasing its excessive, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks on civilians (110.7 *Ireland*);
- ▶ Stop bombing its own civilian population, including with the use of barrel bombs, chemical weapons and incendiary bombs contrary to international humanitarian law (110.8 *Netherlands*);
- ▶ Cease bombardments, the use of chemical weapons, attacks against civilians and immediately lift all sieges (110.9 *France*);
- ▶ Stop the aerial bombardments and the indiscriminate attacks against civilians (110.10 *Ukraine*);
- ▶ Stop using chemical weapons as documented by the relevant United Nations organs (110.11 *Turkey*);
- ▶ Allow immediate, complete, continued and unimpeded humanitarian access to all populations in need throughout the whole territory, in particular in besieged and hard-to-reach areas (110.12 *France*);
- ▶ Grant unfettered access to humanitarian assistance, including in besieged and hard-to-reach areas (110.13 *United States of America*);
- ▶ Allow the United Nations and other international organisations to access those in need, particularly in all besieged and hard-to-reach areas (110.14 *Ukraine*);
- ▶ Live up to all its obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law and provide immediate, full and unhindered humanitarian access to all populations in need throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (110.15 *Denmark*);
- ▶ Lift all restrictions on humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance, in particular to besieged and hard-to-reach areas, and ensure the safe evacuation of those civilians who wish to leave, particularly those in Aleppo and 15 other territories that the United Nations has classified as besieged by Syria (110.16 *Ireland*);
- ▶ Stop the sieges of Syrian cities and towns, including east Aleppo, in breach of international humanitarian law. Humanitarian access must be immediately

ensured to all the Syrian people in need (110.17 *Netherlands*);

▶ Respect the right to life and stop killing its own people (110.18 *Turkey*);

▶ Stop the widespread practices of enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and the use of sexual violence, torture and ill-treatment in its detention centres. This includes granting international monitoring bodies immediate access without undue restriction to all detainees, and publish a list of all detention facilities (110.19 *Denmark*);

▶ Stop the systemic use of ill-treatment and torture (110.20 *Turkey*);

▶ Release all those who are arbitrarily detained and put an end to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of detainees, including those belonging to the moderate opposition that started the non-violent protest against the Government (110.21 *Netherlands*);

▶ Immediately free unconditionally all persons arbitrarily detained by the Syrian authorities, as a priority women, children and older persons (110.22 *France*);

▶ Release the thousands of Syrians unlawfully detained, especially women and children (110.23 *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*);

▶ Cease egregious abuses against prisoners, allow for the immediate, unfettered access to medical services for all detainees and release Syrians who have been arbitrarily imprisoned and held without trial (110.24 *United States of America*);

▶ Stop collaborating with Daesh, the Nusrah Front and other terrorist organisations (110.25 *Turkey*).

NOTED AS MADE BY AN OCCUPYING POWER (3)

▶ Investigate the torture and death of 18,000 detainees in its prisons since March 2011, and publish a clear report on the subject (110.26 *Israel*);

▶ Investigate the numerous cases of aerial bombardments (110.27 *Israel*);

▶ Adopt measures against those responsible for the use of chemical weapons and hold them accountable (110.28 *Israel*).

NOTE

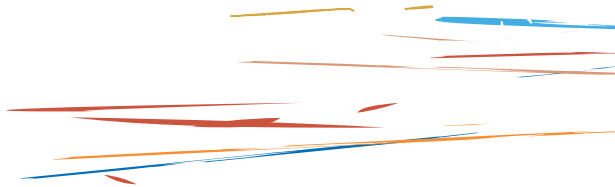
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