

## 2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

## Second Review Session 26

Review in the Working Group: 31 October 2016  
Adoption in the Plenary: 16 March 2017

### Syria's responses to recommendations (as of 12 June 2017):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
Accepted: 0 Pending: 203 Noted: 28 Total: 231	Out of the 203 recommendations left pending, 158 enjoy full support while 45 are noted.	The HRC President stated that out of 231 recommendations received, 156 were accepted and 73 noted	Accepted: 158 Noted: 74 Total: 232

*Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.*

### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/34/5:

**109. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below will be examined by the Syrian Arab Republic, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council.**

A - 109.1 Consider ratifying all core human rights conventions (Algeria);

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

A - 109.3 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture (Guatemala);

109.4

N - Become party to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and

A - the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (El Salvador);

A - 109.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Uruguay);

A - 109.6 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);

A - 109.7 Ratify and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and withdraw its reservations to articles 2 and 15 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);

A - 109.8 Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty (Uruguay);

A - 109.9 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 (Holy See);

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

N - 109.11 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Sweden);

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

N - 109.13 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 (Czechia);

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

A - 109.15 Adopt national legislation criminalizing domestic violence (Sierra Leone);

A - 109.16 Enact the child rights bill (Maldives);

A - 109.17 Strengthen its institutional framework to allow it to defend its sovereignty and protect the human rights of its people (Nicaragua);

A - 109.18 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 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

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



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

A - 109.21 Continue protecting its population from the effects of unilateral coercive measures imposed on the country and consider establishing a national mechanism to monitor and assess the negative impact of such measures on the country (Nicaragua);

A - 109.22 Continue taking measures to face the perverse effects of the illegal coercive unilateral measures imposed on the country by some powers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 109.23 Establish a national mechanism to monitor and assess the negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights of the Syrian people (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

A - 109.24 Continue disclosing human rights violations by the Israeli regime in the Occupied Syrian Golan and other Arab territories (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 109.25 Continue its efforts for the full realization of the rights of Syrian children in the occupied Syrian Golan (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 109.26 Continue strengthening State institutions for the protection of its people, giving special attention to the defence of human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 109.27 Consider the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Russian Federation);

A - 109.28 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Algeria);

A - 109.29 Strengthen the work of all existing national human rights institutions in the Syrian Arab Republic (Indonesia);

A - 109.30 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 (Chile);

A - 109.31 Cooperate with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria in order to immediately establish a negotiated and sustainable ceasefire in Aleppo (Italy);

A - 109.32 Work jointly with the mechanisms of the United Nations system, in particular the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria (Argentina);

A - 109.33 Continue cooperating with the international community to alleviate the effects of the crisis on Syrian citizens (Nicaragua);

A - 109.34 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 (Nicaragua);

A - 109.35 Continue efforts to restore security and stability and to achieve a national comprehensive reconciliation (Nigeria);

A - 109.36 Intensify its efforts to cooperate with the international community to alleviate the repercussions of the crisis on Syrian citizens (Nigeria);

A - 109.37 Cooperate with the internal United Nations board of inquiry on its investigation into attacks on the United Nations-Syrian Arab Red Crescent relief operation (Republic of Korea);

A - 109.38 Bring in humanitarian assistance, including food and medical supplies, to all civilians in need, without discrimination (Egypt);

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

A - 109.40 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 (Indonesia);

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

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

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

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

N - 109.45 Allow the Commission of Inquiry access and allow it to carry out its work freely (Mexico); Cooperate with the Commission of Inquiry and allow it to access the Syrian Arab Republic (Sierra Leone);

N - 109.46 Allow access to the country by the Commission of Inquiry (Portugal);

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

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

N - 109.49 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 (Spain);

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

N - 109.51 Provide the Commission of Inquiry with full cooperation (Uruguay);

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

N - 109.53 Organize on-site visits by the Commission of Inquiry and establish a dialogue with the Commission (Brazil);

N - 109.54 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 (Chile);

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

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

N - 109.57 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 (Czechia);

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

N - 109.59 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 (Georgia);

N - 109.60 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 (Germany);

N - 109.61 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 (Guatemala);

N - 109.62 Fully cooperate with the Commission of Inquiry (Iceland);

A - 109.63 Fully cooperate with the United Nations and the international community to resume the political process as soon as possible (Japan);

A - 109.64 Continue supporting international efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis, through a Syrian-Syrian dialogue led by the Syrian Arab Republic in a spirit of peace and reconciliation and without foreign interference, based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereign equality, self-determination and the right of peoples to choose their own political, economic and social systems (Nicaragua);

A - 109.65 Redouble its efforts towards reaching a political settlement to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic through comprehensive dialogue with all parties (Sudan);

A - 109.66 Continue its efforts to strengthen national reconciliation and national dialogue (Sudan);

A - 109.67 Continue international cooperation and support international efforts to reach a peaceful and comprehensive settlement to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic (Sudan);

A - 109.68 Continue participating in opportunities for the search to an end to the crisis and achieve peace and stability in the country, under the principles of respect of independence, international legality and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 109.69 Continue supporting dialogue and international efforts to move towards a political solution, which is the exclusive responsibility of the Syrian people in their own right to self-determination without any foreign interference (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 109.70 Continue to seek a political solution to the crisis based on dialogue and reconciliation between the Syrian parties without foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic (Algeria);

A - 109.71 Resume efforts to find a negotiated political solution to the Syrian people's tragedy (Argentina);

A - 109.72 Continue endeavours to advance the process of political settlement to the Syrian issue (China);

A - 109.73 Maintain the position that the solution to the crisis in the country is political and should be based on a national dialogue under the aegis of the Syrian people and without preconditions (Cuba);

A - 109.74 Work diligently to stop the war and end the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic by bringing all efforts to achieve a political settlement by the Syrians themselves and have control over it in accordance with the Geneva communiqué (Egypt);

A - 109.75 Renew all efforts to foster dialogue and to find a political solution to the ongoing conflict so as to bring stability to society through the protection of the human rights of all civilians (Holy See);

A - 109.76 Respect and fully engage in international efforts towards a political settlement (Iceland);

A - 109.77 Facilitate and enhance the dialogue process among all relevant stakeholders in the Syrian Arab Republic in order to find a lasting, peaceful solution and to immediately end any form of violence and destruction of civil and public facilities (Indonesia);

A - 109.78 Continue its efforts towards national reconciliation (Cuba);

A - 109.79 Cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Republic of Korea);

N - 109.80 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 (Ghana);

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

A - 109.82 Cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Belgium);

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

A - 109.84 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 (Ecuador);

A - 109.85 Immediately implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions on women and 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 (Finland);

A - 109.86 Continue and strengthen efforts in the fight for gender equality (Nicaragua);

A - 109.87 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 (Nicaragua);

A - 109.88 Take steps to incorporate provisions on gender equality and discrimination against women in the Constitution or national legislation (El Salvador);

A - 109.89 Continue to enhance women's empowerment and greater representation in all sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

A - 109.90 Amend the citizenship law of 1969, which prevents women from granting citizenship to their children, to ensure women's right to grant citizenship to their children (Namibia);

A - 109.91 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 (Czechia);

A - 109.92 Repeal all discriminatory provisions in the personal status code and ensure equality of rights between men and women (Ghana);

A - 109.93 Protect the rights of children (Pakistan);

A - 109.94 Continue to protect human rights and especially the rights of children (Angola);

A - 109.95 Immediately comply with its obligations under international law and abolish the use of illegal weapons (Portugal);

A - 109.96 Stop and investigate military operations targeting civilians and their facilities, especially in Aleppo (Republic of Korea);

A - 109.97 Ensure that all violations of international humanitarian and human rights law cease immediately (Rwanda);

A - 109.98 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 (Slovenia);

A - 109.99 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 (Sweden);

A - 109.100 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 (Argentina);



A - 109.101 Take all measures to protect civilians, especially women and children, and cease the use of explosive weapons in populated areas (Botswana);

A - 109.102 Immediately cease all acts of violence and abuses committed against civilians and allow for the effective, timely and unfettered delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly in hard-to-reach and besieged areas (Canada);

A - 109.103 Protect the civilian population in the armed conflict, with particular emphasis on the rights to life, food, education and health, including through the protection of the medical impartiality, and ensure accountability for all cases of violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Czechia);

A - 109.104 Take immediate measures in order to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Georgia);

A - 109.105 Abide by the laws of war, especially by immediately ending all deliberate, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against civilians (Hungary);

A - 109.106 Immediately end all human rights violations and repression against the civilian population (Iceland);

A - 109.107 End the indiscriminate bombing of residential areas and the targeting of civil facilities, including schools and hospitals (Italy);

A - 109.108 Cease without any delay deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against civilians, as well as the targeting of hospitals and schools, including through the use of barrel bombs and chemical weapons (Luxembourg);

N - 109.109 Cease all bombings and ground attacks, including those conducted with the aid of its allies (Maldives);

A - 109.110 Immediately cease all violations of international humanitarian law, including all targeted or indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and on medical facilities and personnel, and also immediately cease the indiscriminate use of weapons (New Zealand);

A - 109.111 Put an end to indiscriminate attacks on civilians, ensure the protection of hospitals and medical staff and allow the passage of humanitarian relief (Spain);

A - 109.112 Immediately cease all aerial bombardments over Aleppo (Norway);

A - 109.113 Cease immediately all bombings and indiscriminate attacks with any sort of ammunition, against civilians and civilian assets such as hospitals and schools (Uruguay);

A - 109.114 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 (Costa Rica);

A - 109.115 Abide by international humanitarian law, including by refraining from all deliberate, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against the civilian population and civilian infrastructure such as medical facilities (Finland);

A - 109.116 End all indiscriminate bombings of residential areas, hospitals and all other civilian targets with immediate effect (Germany);

A - 109.117 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 (Ghana);

A - 109.118 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 (Australia);

A - 109.119 Authorize and facilitate the medical evacuation of civilians (Brazil);

A - 109.120 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 (Thailand);

A - 109.121 Strengthen the protection of hospitals and school infrastructure in conflict zones (Angola);

A - 109.122 Cease attacks and prevent further strikes on medical facilities (Australia);

A - 109.123 Take measures to allow for the immediate, safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to all persons in need, 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 (Brazil);

A - 109.124 Cooperate fully with the United Nations to ensure rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to those in dire need (Botswana);

A - 109.125 Facilitate unimpeded humanitarian access to civilians in all areas affected by the current civil war (Rwanda);

A - 109.126 Enable full and unimpeded humanitarian access to all besieged and hard-to-reach areas and that all parties to the conflict take constructive actions (Japan);

A - 109.127 Allow access by humanitarian personnel to vulnerable populations in need of assistance and cooperate fully with the United Nations humanitarian organizations (Maldives);

A - 109.128 Urgently provide essential and indispensable food and medical supplies to besieged areas and facilitate the arrival of unrestricted humanitarian aid and assistance, in particular to the areas most affected by the conflict (Namibia);

A - 109.129 Immediately allow unrestricted humanitarian access to all areas, particularly those defined by the United Nations as besieged and hard to reach, on the basis of needs identified by the United Nations and its implementing partners (New Zealand);

A - 109.130 Guarantee and widen humanitarian access (Republic of Korea);

A - 109.131 Provide immediate, full, unhindered and sustained humanitarian access to the country (Norway);

A - 109.132 Allow access without restrictions for United Nations humanitarian assistance and independent humanitarian organizations (Uruguay);

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

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

A - 109.135 Facilitate access for humanitarian aid and humanitarian personnel to the Syrian territory, especially in remote areas and areas most affected by the conflict (Chile);

A - 109.136 Redouble efforts to establish safe and neutral corridors for humanitarian evacuations (Costa Rica);

A - 109.137 Strengthen efforts focusing on facilitating and ensuring access of humanitarian aid, particularly in the areas of armed conflict, and on protecting the civilian infrastructure, including hospitals and schools, including by maintaining and strengthening cooperation with ICRC (Ecuador);

A - 109.138 Facilitate rapid and unrestricted humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies in order to provide assistance to all civilians in need (Georgia);

A - 109.139 Immediately grant full and unconditional humanitarian access for the United Nations to the entire country, especially to the territories under siege by government forces (Germany);

A - 109.140 Grant unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to populations in need of assistance (Ghana);

A - 109.141 Ensure full and unhindered humanitarian access, in the territories under control, to all people in need (Hungary);

A - 109.142 Allow for the free and unimpeded access of human rights observers, humanitarian organizations, medical teams and ambulances to affected areas (Iceland);

A - 109.143 Allow the United Nations humanitarian agencies full and unconditional countrywide humanitarian access (Latvia);

A - 109.144 Ensure the safe passage, without the risk of attacks, of humanitarian convoys, allowing for safe, unhindered and sustained humanitarian access, and the evacuation of civilians in need of medical assistance (Luxembourg);

A - 109.145 Guarantee unrestricted and unconditional access for medical personnel and vehicles and humanitarian assistance, particularly in the city of Aleppo, which has been severely affected in recent weeks (Mexico);

A - 109.146 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 the Syrian Arab Republic by all parties, some of which may amount to crimes against humanity (Portugal);

A - 109.147 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 (Sweden);

A - 109.148 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 (Canada);

A - 109.149 Combat impunity by ensuring that all persons guilty of what could constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity are brought to justice (Luxembourg);

A - 109.150 Lift immediately sieges and allow full, sustained and unimpeded humanitarian access to civilians in need (Australia);

N - 109.151 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 (Portugal);

A - 109.152 Put an end to enforced disappearances and torture in all places of deprivation of liberty, as well as extrajudicial executions (Luxembourg);

N - 109.153 Offer redress for the many enforced disappearances and summary executions (Spain);

A - 109.154 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 (Brazil);

N - 109.155 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 (Canada);

N - 109.156 Put an end to the practice of torture, inhumane and degrading treatment in detention facilities and sexual violence, especially against women and children (Spain);

N - 109.157 Immediately end all acts of torture and stop the arrest of human rights defenders, journalists and political dissidents (Norway);

N - 109.158 Prohibit and punish all acts of torture perpetrated by security services, government armed forces or affiliated militias (Chile);

N - 109.159 Stop the widespread use of torture, enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention (Uruguay);

N - 109.160 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 (Costa Rica);

N - 109.161 Cease the unacceptable practices of unlawful detention and torture, allow in independent observers and immediately release all prisoners of conscience (Australia);

A - 109.162 Take legislative and concrete measures to prevent the use of torture and bring to justice those responsible for such violations (Switzerland);

N - 109.163 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 (Austria);

N - 109.164 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 (Germany);

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

A - 109.166 Make every effort to impede the use of torture, to assure humane conditions for prisoners in conformity with international standards and to abide by international humanitarian law (Holy See);

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

A - 109.168 Stop arbitrary detention and release all those unfairly and indiscriminately arrested, as previously recommended (Spain);

A - 109.169 Respect international obligations, release all political detainees, immediately stop the use of all kinds of inhumane or degrading treatment, including torture, grant relevant international organizations, such as ICRC, access to all detention facilities and inform the families of detained or deceased persons of their whereabouts and mental and physical state (Sweden);

N - 109.170 Grant full access to enable international monitoring of detention facilities under the control of the Government and its supporters (Austria);

A - 109.171 Ensure that adequate medical care is available to all persons in detention facilities maintained by the Government and militias affiliated with it (Austria);

N - 109.172 Allow independent international monitoring bodies unconditional access to detention facilities in order to perform their functions (Belgium);

A - 109.173 Release all those found to be unduly or arbitrarily detained (Brazil);

A - 109.174 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 (Austria);

A - 109.175 Publish a list of all detainees in places under its control, together with information on the grounds for their detention (Brazil);

A - 109.176 Draft and adopt legislation to end violence and discrimination against women (Maldives);

A - 109.177 Protect women from sexual violence and abuse (Pakistan);

A - 109.178 Take concrete steps to stop sexual violence against women and girls and ensure that victims are given protection and assistance with their recovery (Singapore);

A - 109.179 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 (Slovenia);

A - 109.180 Protect women and girls from child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);

A - 109.181 Prohibit early and forced marriage (Ghana);

A - 109.182 Guarantee effective protection of children's rights, including access to education and protection from child labour (Belgium);

A - 109.183 Adopt urgently measures to protect all children from the impact of the conflict, prohibit the recruitment, kidnapping, abuse and sexual violence of children by parties to the conflict and punish perpetrators of these violations (Chile);

A - 109.184 Adopt the measures necessary to protect and demobilize minors forcibly recruited as combatants, so that those responsible for such acts are brought to justice (Mexico);

A - 109.185 Protect children by ensuring the full and immediate demobilization of all children; the prohibition of forced recruitment of children into the armed forces and the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for forcibly recruiting children (Portugal);

A - 109.186 Implement and strengthen measures to protect the rights of the child, including by preventing and combating the recruitment of child soldiers and trafficking in children (Singapore);

A - 109.187 Put an end to the recruitment and use of children by all parties to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Children should be treated primarily as victims and those in detention should be freed and put in the care of those responsible for child protection (Luxembourg);

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

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

A - 109.190 Increase access to electricity, basic sanitation and running water (Maldives);

A - 109.191 Continue efforts to provide full access to basic medical services and education and to protect children from the worst forms of child labour (Holy See);

A - 109.192 Ensure equal access to education for all vulnerable people, including women, children and persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

A - 109.193 Provide access to education to children (Pakistan);

A - 109.194 Take effective steps to address the educational needs of all children, even in these difficult conditions (Singapore);

A - 109.195 Step up efforts for the protection of schools with a view to ensuring that education may continue (Argentina);

A - 109.196 Strengthen its cooperation with national and international nongovernmental organizations in providing assistance to internally displaced persons (Russian Federation);

A - 109.197 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 (Holy See);

A - 109.198 Strengthen its efforts to increase shelter options for internally displaced persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 109.199 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 (Islamic Republic of Iran);

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

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

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

A - 109.203 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 (Switzerland).

**110. The recommendations listed below did not enjoy the support of the Syrian Arab Republic and would thus be noted.**

N - 110.1 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 (France);

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

N - 110.3 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 (France);

N - 110.4 Put an end to attacks on civilians and grant unfettered access to humanitarian organizations and independent international human rights monitors, particularly the Commission of Inquiry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 110.5 Cease violence against civilians immediately and enter into good faith negotiations on a political solution to the conflict (United States of America);

N - 110.6 Stop violating international human rights and humanitarian law (Turkey);

N - 110.7 Comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law by immediately ceasing its excessive, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks on civilians (Ireland);

N - 110.8 Stop bombing its own civilian population, including with the use of barrel bombs, chemical weapons and incendiary bombs contrary to international humanitarian law (Netherlands);

N - 110.9 Cease bombardments, the use of chemical weapons, attacks against civilians and immediately lift all sieges (France);

N - 110.10 Stop the aerial bombardments and the indiscriminate attacks against civilians (Ukraine);

N - 110.11 Stop using chemical weapons as documented by the relevant United Nations organs (Turkey);

N - 110.12 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 (France);

N - 110.13 Grant unfettered access to humanitarian assistance, including in besieged and hard-to-reach areas (United States of America);

N - 110.14 Allow the United Nations and other international organizations to access those in need, particularly in all besieged and hard-to-reach areas (Ukraine);

N - 110.15 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 (Denmark);

N - 110.16 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 (Ireland);

N - 110.17 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 (Netherlands);

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

N - 110.19 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 (Denmark);

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

N - 110.21 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 nonviolent protest against the Government (Netherlands);

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

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

N - 110.24 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 (United States of America);

N - 110.25 Stop collaborating with Daesh, the Nusrah Front and other terrorist organizations (Turkey);

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



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N - 110.27 Investigate the numerous cases of aerial bombardments (Israel);

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

111. The recommendations listed in paragraphs 110.1-110.25 did not enjoy the support of the Syrian Arab Republic as it considers that they were presented by Governments of Member States that are parties in the war against the Syrian Arab Republic or adopt extreme hostile positions against the Syrian Arab Republic.

112. The Syrian Arab Republic considered that the recommendations in paragraphs 110.26-110.28 could not be accepted because the Syrian Arab Republic does not recognize Israel and considers that they were submitted by an occupying power to part of the Syrian territory.

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